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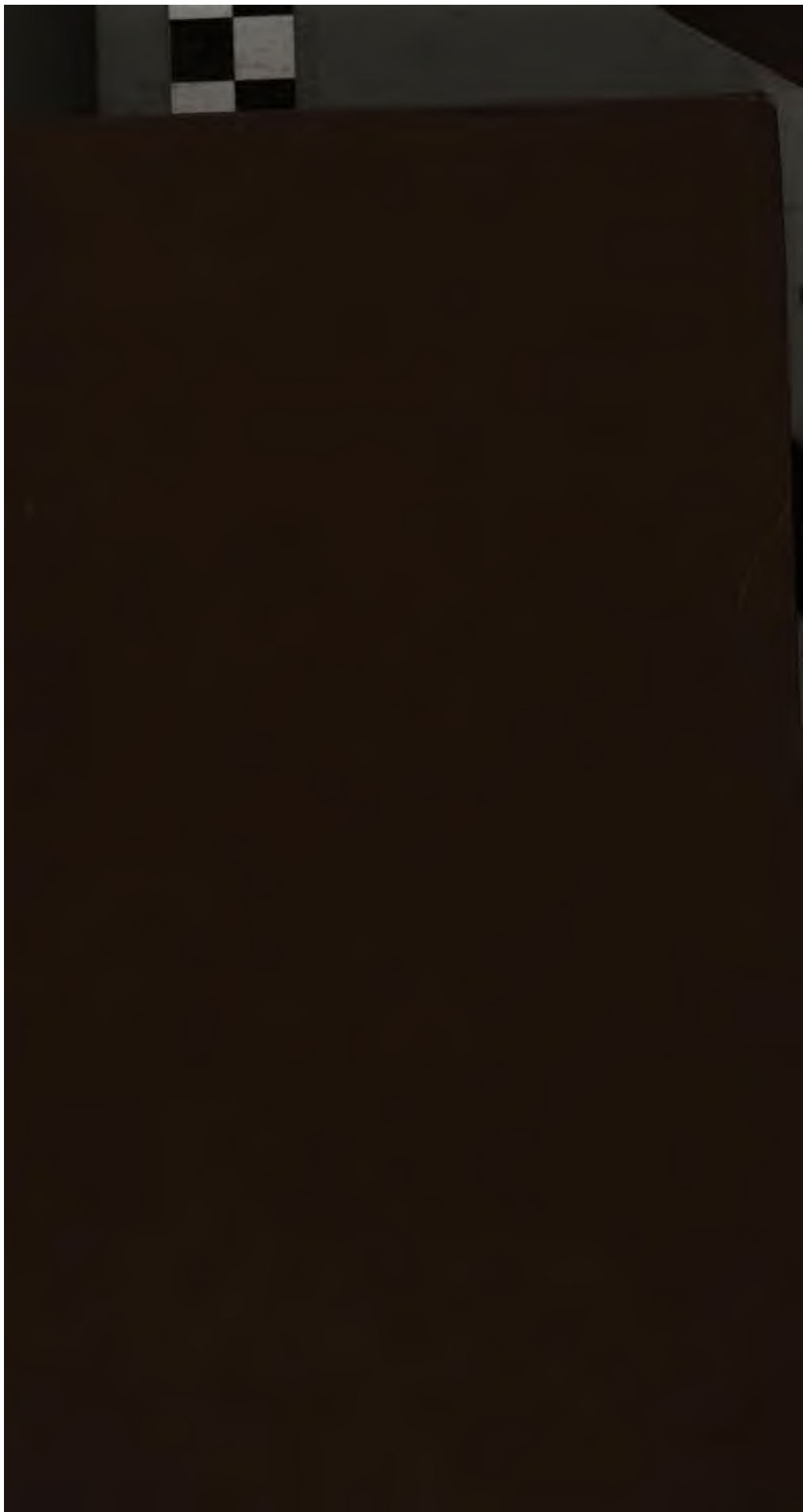
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A  
**K E Y**  
 TO THE  
**CLASSICAL PRONUNCIATION**  
 OF  
**Greek and Latin Proper Names,**  
 IN WHICH  
 The Words are accented and divided into Syllables exactly as they ought to be pronounced;  
 WITH  
 REFERENCES TO RULES,  
 WHICH SHOW THE ANALOGY OF PRONUNCIATION.  
 To which is added,  
 A COMPLETE VOCABULARY  
 OF  
**Scripture Proper Names,**  
 Divided into Syllables, and accented according to Rules drawn from Analogy and the best Usage.  
 CONCLUDING WITH  
**OBSERVATIONS**  
 ON THE  
*Greek and Latin Accent and Quantity*  
 WITH  
 Some probable Conjectures on the Method of freeing them from the Obscurity and Confusion in which they are involved, both by the Ancients and Moderns.

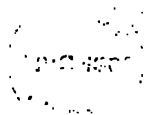
“ ————— Si quid novisti rectius istis  
 “ Candidus imperti: si non his utere mecum.”      HOR.

By **JOHN WALKER,** //

Author of the **CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY**, &c. &c.

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## PREFACE.

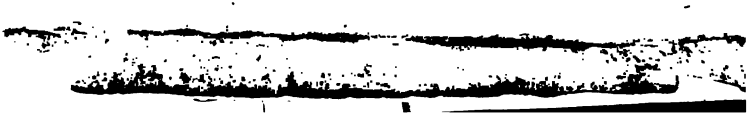
**T**HE Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English language naturally suggested an idea of the present work. Proper names from the Greek and Latin form so considerable a part of every cultivated living language, that a Dictionary seems to be imperfect without them. Polite scholars, indeed, are seldom at a loss for the pronunciation of words they so frequently meet with in the learned languages: but there are great numbers of respectable English scholars, who, having only a tincture of classical learning, are much at a loss for a knowledge of this part of it. It is not only the learned professions that require this knowledge, but almost every one above the merely mechanical. The professors of painting, statuary, and music, and those who admire their works; readers of history, politics, poetry; all who converse on subjects ever so little above the vulgar have so frequent occasion to pronounce these proper names, that whatever tends to render this pronunciation easy, must necessarily be acceptable to the public.

The proper names in Scripture have still a higher claim to our attention. That every thing contained in that precious repository of divine truth should be rendered as easy as possible to the reader, cannot be doubted: and the very frequent occasions of pronouncing Scripture proper names, in a country where reading the Scripture makes part of the reli-



gious worship, seem to demand some work on this subject more perfect than any we have hitherto seen.

I could have wished it had been undertaken by a person of more learning and leisure than myself; but we often wait in vain for works of this kind, from those learned bodies which ought to produce them, and at last are obliged, for the best we can get, to the labours of some necessitous individual. Being long engaged in the instruction of youth, I felt the want of a work of this kind, and have supplied it in the best manner I am able. If I have been happy enough to be useful, or only so far useful, as to induce some abler hand to undertake the subject, I shall think my labour amply rewarded. I shall still console myself with reflecting, that he, who has produced a prior work, however inferior to those that succeed it, is under a very different predicament from him, who produces an after-work, inferior to those that have gone before.





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## INTRODUCTION.

THE pronunciation of the learned languages is much more easily acquired than that of our own. Whatever might have been the variety of the different dialects among the Greeks, and the different provinces of the Romans, their languages now being dead, are generally pronounced, according to the respective analogies of the several languages of Europe, where those languages are cultivated, without partaking of those anomalies to which the living languages are liable.

Whether one general uniform pronunciation of the ancient languages be an object of sufficient importance to induce the learned to depart from the analogy of their own language, and to study the ancient Latin and Greek pronunciation, as they do the etymology, syntax, and prosody of those languages, is a question not very easy to be decided. The question becomes still more difficult when we consider the uncertainty we are in respecting the ancient pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, and how much the learned are divided among themselves about it \*. Till these points are settled, the

\* Middleton contends that the initial *c* before *e* and *i* ought to be pronounced as the Italians now pronounce it; and that *Cicero* is neither *Sitero*, as the French and English pronounce it; nor *Kikero*, as Dr. Bentley asserted; but *Tchitchero*, as the Italians pronounce it at this day. This pronunciation, however, is derided by Lipsius, who affirms that the *c* among the Romans had always the sound of *k*. Lipsius says too, that of all the European nations, the British alone pronounce the *i* properly; but Middleton asserts, that of all nations they pronounce it the worst. Middleton de La. Liter. Pronun. Dissert.

Lipsius, speaking of the different pronunciation of the letter *G* in different countries, says:

Nos hodiè quàm peccamus? Itatorum enim plerique ut *Z* expriment, Galli & Belgæ ut *ŷ* Consonantem. Itaque illorum est *Lezere*,  
*Fuzere*:

English may well be allowed to follow their own pronunciation of Greek and Latin, as well as other nations, even though it should be confessed that it seems to depart more from what we can gather of the ancient pronunciation than either the Italian, French, or German \*. For why the English should

*Fuere*: nostrum, *Leiere*, *Fuiere* (*Lejere*, *Fujere*). Omnia imperitè, ineptè. Germanos saltem audite, quorum sonus hic germanus, *Legere*, *Tegere*; ut in *Lego*, *Tego*. nec umquam variant. at nos ante *I. E. Æ. Y.* semper dicimusque *Jemam*, *Jætulos*, *Jinjivam*, *Jyrum*; pro istis, *Gemmam*, *Gætulos*, *Gingivam*, *Gyrum*. Mutemus aut vapulemus. Lipsius. De Rect. Pron. Ling. Lat. pag. 71.

Hinc factum est ut tanta in pronunciando varietas existeret ut pauci inter se in literarum sonis consentiant. Quod quidem mirum non esset, si indocti tantum à doctis in eo, ac non ipsi etiam alioqui eruditi inter se magna contentione dissiderent. Adolp. Meke. De Lin. Græ. vet. Pronun. cap. 2. pag. 15.

\* Monsieur Launcelot, the learned author of the Port-Royal Greek Grammar, in order to convey the sound of the long Greek vowel η, tells us, it is a sound between the *e* and the *a*, and that Eustathius, who lived towards the close of the twelfth century, says, that βῆ, βῆ, is a sound made in imitation of the bleating of a sheep; and quotes to this purpose this verse of an ancient writer called Cratinus:

Ὁ δ' ἡλίθιος ὡς περ πρόβατον, βῆ, βῆ, λίγων βᾶδίζει.

Is fatuus perinde ac ovis, bē, bē, diceas incedit.

He, like a silly sheep, goes crying *baa*.

Caninius has remarked the same, Hellen. p. 26. *E* longum, cujus sonus in ovium balatu sentitur, ut Cratinus et Varro tradiderunt. The sound of *e* long may be perceived in the bleating of sheep, as Cratinus and Varro have handed down to us.

Eustathius likewise remarks upon the 499. v. of Iliad. I. that the word βλόψις ἐστὶν ὁ τῆς κλεψύδρας ἤχος μιμητικὸς κατὰ τὴν παλαιάν βῆ ἔχει μίμνησιν προβάτων φωνῆς. Κράτινος. Βλόψις est Clepsydræ sonus, ex imitatione secundum veteres: et βῆ imitator vocum ovium. *Blops*, according to the ancients, is a sound in imitation of the Clepsydra, as *Baa* is expressive of the voice of sheep. It were to be wished that the sound of every Greek vowel had been conveyed to us by as faithful a testimony as the ἦτα; we should certainly have had a better idea of that harmony for which the Greek language was so famous, and in which respect Quintilian candidly yields it the preference to the Latin.

Aristophanes has handed down to us the pronunciation of the Greek diphthong αὐ αὐ, by making it expressive of the barking of a dog. This pronunciation is exactly like that preserved by nurses and children among us to this day in *bow wow*. This is the sound of the

same

pay a compliment to the learned languages, which is not done by any other nation in Europe, it is not easy to conceive; and as the colloquial communication of learned individuals of different nations so seldom happens, and is an object of so small importance, it is not much to be regretted, that when they meet they are scarcely intelligible to each other\*.

But the English are accused not only of departing from the genuine sound of the Greek and Latin vowels, but of violating the quantity of these languages, more than any other nation in Europe. The author of the Essay upon the Harmony of Language gives us a detail of the particulars by which this ac-

same letters in the Latin tongue; not only in proper names derived from Greek, but in every other word where this diphthong occurs. Most nations in Europe, perhaps all but the English, pronounce *audio* and *laudo*, as if written *owdio* and *lowdo*; the diphthong sounding like *ou* in *loud*. Agreeably to this rule, it is presumed, that we formerly pronounced the apostle *Paul*, nearer the original than at present. In Henry the Eighth's time it was written *St. Poules*, and sermons were preached at *Poules cross*. The vulgar, generally the last to alter, either for the better or worse, still have a jingling proverb with this pronunciation, when they say *as old as Poules*.

The sound of the letter *u* is no less sincerely preserved by Plautus, in *Menæch*, page 622, edit. Lambin, in making use of it to imitate the cry of an owl—

“ ‘MEN. Egon’ dedi? PEN. Tu, Tu, istic, inquam. vin’ afferri  
“ Noctuum,

“ *Quæ tu, tu, usque dicat tibi? nam nos jam nos defessi sumus.*”

It appears here, says Mr. Foster, in his defence of the Greek accents, page 129, “that an owl’s cry was *tu, tu*, to a Roman ear, as “it is *too, too*, to an English.” Lambin, who was a Frenchman, observes on the passage, “Alludit ad noctuæ vocem seu cantum, *tu, tu*, ‘seu *too, too*.’” He here alludes to the voice or noise of an owl. It may be farther observed, that the English have totally departed from this sound of the *u* in their own language, as well as in their pronunciation of Latin.

\* Erasmus se adfuisse olim commemorat cum die quodam solenni complures principum legati ad Maximilianum Imperatorem salutandi causâ advenissent; Singulosque Gallum, Germanum, Danum, Scotum, &c. orationem Latinam, ita barbarè ac vastè pronunciâsse, ut Italis quibusdam, nihil nisi risum moverint, qui eos non Latinè sed suâ quemque linguâ, locutos jurâssent. Middleton, *De Lat. Lit. Pronun.*

cusation is proved : and this is so true a picture of the English pronunciation of Latin, that I shall quote it at length, as it may be of use to those who are obliged to learn this language without the aid of a teacher :

“ The falsification of the harmony by English scholars in their pronunciation of Latin, with regard to essential points, arises from two causes only : first, from a total inattention to the length of vowel-sounds, making them long or short merely as chance directs ; and secondly, from sounding doubled consonants as only one letter. The remedy of this last fault is obvious. With regard to the first, we have already observed, that each of our vowels hath its general long sound, and its general short sound totally different. Thus the short sound of *e* lengthened is expressed by the letter *a*, and the short sound of *i* lengthened is expressed by the letter *e* : and with all these anomalies usual in the application of vowel-characters to the vowel-sounds of our own language, we proceed to the application of vowel-sounds to the vowel-characters of the Latin. Thus in the first syllable of *sidus* and *nomen*, which ought to be long ; and of *miser* and *onus*, which ought to be short ; we equally use the common long sound of the vowels : but in the oblique cases, *sideris*, *nominis*, *miseri*, *oncris*, &c. we use quite another sound, and that a short one. These strange anomalies are not in common to us with our southern neighbours the French, Spaniards, and Italians. They pronounce *sidus*, according to our orthography, *seedus*, and in the oblique cases preserve the same long sound of the *i* : *nomen* they pronounce as we do, and preserve in the oblique cases the same long sound of the *o*. The Italians also, in their own language, pronounce doubled consonants as distinctly as the two most discordant mutes of their alphabet. Whatever, therefore, they may want of expressing the true

“ harmony of the Latin language, they certainly  
 “ avoid the most glaring and absurd faults in our  
 “ manner of pronouncing it.

“ It is a matter of curiosity to observe with what  
 “ regularity we use these solecisms in the pronun-  
 “ ciation of Latin. When the penultimate is ac-  
 “ cented, its vowel, if followed but by a single  
 “ consonant, is always long, as in Dr. Foster’s ex-  
 “ amples. When the antepenultimate is accented,  
 “ its vowel is, without any regard to the requisite  
 “ quantity, pronounced short, as in *mirabile fri-*  
 “ *gidus*; except the vowel of the penultimate be  
 “ followed by a vowel, and then the vowel of the  
 “ antepenultimate is with as little regard to true  
 “ quantity pronounced long, as in *maneo, redeat,*  
 “ *odium, imperium*. Quantity is, however, vitiated  
 “ to make *i* short even in this case, as in *oblivio,*  
 “ *vineæ, virium*. The only difference we make in  
 “ pronunciation between *vineæ* and *venia*, is, that to  
 “ the vowel of the first syllable of the former, which  
 “ ought to be long, we give a short sound; to that  
 “ of the latter, which ought to be short, we give  
 “ the same sound, but lengthened. *U* accented  
 “ is always, before a single consonant, pronounced  
 “ long, as in *humcrus, fugiens*. Before two con-  
 “ sonants no vowel sound is ever made long, ex-  
 “ cept that of the diphthong *au*; so that when-  
 “ ever a doubled consonant occurs, the preceding  
 “ syllable is short \*. Unaccented vowels we treat  
 “ with no more ceremony in Latin than in our own  
 “ language.” *Essay upon the Harmony of Language,*  
 pag. 224. Robson. 1774.

This, it must be owned, is a very just state of the  
 case; but though the Latin quantity is thus violated,  
 it is not as this writer observes in the first part of

\* This corruption of the true quantity is not, however, peculiar to  
 the English; for Beza complains in his country; *Hinc enim fit ut in*  
*Græca oratione vel nullum, vel prorsus corruptam numerum intelligas,*  
*dum multæ breves producuntur, & contra plurimæ longæ corripuntur*  
*Beza de Germ. Pron. Græcæ Linguae, p. 50.*



the quotation, merely as chance directs ; but as he afterwards observes, regularly, and he might have added, according to the analogy of English pronunciation : which, it may be observed, has a genius of its own ; and which, if not so well adapted to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin as some other modern languages, has as fixed and settled rules for pronouncing them as any other.

The learned and ingenious author next proceeds to show the advantages of pronouncing our vowels so as to express the Latin quantity. " We have reason to suppose," says he, " that our usual accentuation of Latin, however it may want of many elegancies in the pronunciation of the Augustan age, is yet sufficiently just to give with tolerable accuracy that part of the general harmony of the language of which accent is the efficient. We have also pretty full information from the poets what syllables ought to have a long, and what a short quantity. To preserve, then, in our pronunciation, the true harmony of the language, we have only to take care to give the vowels a long sound, or a short sound as the quantity may require, and when doubled consonants occur, to pronounce each distinctly." Ibid. pag. 228.

In answer to this plea for alteration, it may be observed ; that if this mode of pronouncing Latin be that of foreign nations, and were really so superior to our own, we certainly must perceive it in the pronunciation of foreigners, when we visit them, or they us : but I think I may appeal to the experience of every one who has had an opportunity of making the experiment ; that so far from a superiority on the side of the foreign pronunciation, it seems much inferior to our own. I am aware of the power of habit, and of its being able " to make the worse appear the better reason" on many occasions ; but if the harmony of the Latin language depended so much on a preservation of the quantity as many pretend, this harmony would surely overcome the bias we

have to our own pronunciation ; especially if our own were really so destructive of harmony as it is said to be. Till, therefore, we have a more accurate idea of the nature of quantity, and of that beauty and harmony of which it is said to be the efficient in the pronunciation of Latin, we ought to preserve a pronunciation which has naturally sprung up in our own soil, and is congenial to our native language. Besides, an alteration of this kind would be attended with so much dispute and uncertainty as must make it highly impolitic to attempt it.

The analogy, then, of our own language being the rule for pronouncing the learned languages, we shall have little occasion for any other directions for the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin proper names, than such as are given for the pronunciation of English words. The general rules are followed almost without exception. The first and most obvious powers of the letters are adopted, and there is scarcely any difficulty but in the position of the accent ; and as this depends so much on the quantity of the vowels, we need only inspect a dictionary to find the quantity of the penultimate vowel, and this determines the accent of all the Latin words ; and it may be added of almost all Greek words likewise \*. Now in our pronunciation of Latin words, whatever be the quantity of the first syllable in a word of two syllables, we always place the accent on it : but in words of more syllables, if the penultimate be long, we place the accent on that, and if short, we accent the antepenultimate.

The Rules of the Latin accentuation are comprised in a clear and concise manner by Sanctius within four hexameters :

Accentum in se ipsâ monosyllaba dictio ponit.  
 Exacuit sedem dissyllabon omne priorem  
 Ex tribus, extollit primam penultima curta :  
 Extollit seipsam quando est penultima longa.

\* That is, in the general pronunciation of Greek ; for let the written accent be placed where it will, the *quantitative* accent, as it may be called, follows the analogy of the Latin.

These rules I have endeavoured to express in English verse :

Each monosyllable has its stress of course ;  
 Words of two syllables, the first enforce :  
 A syllable that's long, and last but one,  
 Must have the accent upon that or none :  
 But if this syllable be short, the stress  
 Must on the last but two its force express.

The only difference that seems to obtain between the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages is, that in the Latin *ti* and *si*, preceded by an accent, and followed by another vowel forming an improper diphthong, are pronounced as in English, like *sh* or *zh*, as *natio*, *nation* ; *persuasio*, *persuasion*, &c. ; and that in the Greek, the same letters retain their pure sound, as *φιλαυτία*, *αγνωσία*, *προβάτιον* &c. \* This difference, however, with very few

\* The Greek language, says a learned critic, was happy in not being understood by the Goths, who would as certainly have corrupted the *i* in *αἰτία*, *ῥῥῖος*, &c. into *αἰσία*, *ῥῥῖος*, &c. as they did the Latin *motio* and *doceo* into *mashio* and *dosheo*. This, however, may be questioned ; for if in Latin words this impure sound of *i* takes place only in those words where the accent is on the preceding vowel, as in *natiō*, *faciō*, &c. ; but not when the accent follows the *i*, and is on the following vowel, as in *Satiētas*, *Societas*, &c. why should we suppose any other mode of pronunciation would have been adopted by the Goths in their pronouncing the Greek ? Now no rule of pronunciation is more uniform in the Greek language than that which places an acute on the *iota* at the end of words, when this letter is succeeded by a long vowel ; and consequently if the accent be preserved upon the proper letter, it is impossible the preceding *i* or *ι* should go into the sound of *sh* : why, therefore, may we not suppose that the very frequent accentuation of the penultimate *ι* before a final vowel preserved the preceding *τ* from going into the sound of *sh*, as it was owing to a difference of accentuation that occasioned this impure sound of *i* in the Latin language ; for though *i* at the end of words, when followed by a long vowel, had always the accent on it in Greek ; in Latin the accent was always on the preceding syllable in words of this termination : and hence seems to have arisen the corruption of *i* in the Gothic pronunciation of the Latin language.

It is highly probable, that in Lucian's time the Greek *τ*, when followed by *ι* and another vowel, had not assumed the sound of *σ* ; for the sigma would not have failed to accuse him of an usurpation of her powers, as he had done of her character : and if we have pre-  
 served

exceptions, does not extend to proper names; which, coming to us through, and being mingled with, the Latin, fall into the general rule. In the same manner, though in Greek it was an established maxim, that if the last syllable was long, the accent could scarcely ever be higher than the penultimate; yet in our pronunciation of Greek, and particularly of proper names; the Latin analogy of accent is adopted: and though the last syllable is long in *Demosthenes*, *Aristophanes*, *Theramenes*, and *Deiphobe*, yet as the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, exactly as if they were Latin\*.

As these languages have been long dead, they admit of no new varieties of accent like the living languages. The common accentuation of Greek and Latin may be seen in Lexicons and Graduses; and where the antients indulged a variety, and the

served the  $\tau$  pure in this situation when we pronounce Greek, it is, perhaps, rather to be placed to the preserving power of the accented  $\iota$  in so great a number of words, than any adherence to the ancient rules of pronunciation; which invariably affirm, that the consonants had but one sound; unless we except the  $\gamma$  before  $\gamma$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\xi$ ; as  $\alpha\gamma\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\alpha\gamma\kappa\upsilon\epsilon\alpha$ ,  $\alpha\chi\iota\varsigma\alpha$ , &c. &c. where the  $\gamma$  is sounded like  $\iota$ : but this, says Henry Stephens, is an error of the copyists, who have a little extended the bottom of the  $\iota$ , and made a  $\gamma$  of it; for, says he, it is ridiculous to suppose that  $\iota$  was changed into  $\gamma$ , and at the same time that  $\gamma$  should be pronounced like  $\iota$ . On the contrary, Scaliger says, that where we find an  $\iota$  before these letters, as  $\alpha\kappa\upsilon\epsilon\alpha$ , it is an error of the copyists, who imagined they better expressed the pronunciation by this letter, which, as Vossius observes, should seem to demand something particular and uncommon.

\* This, however, was not invariably the practice of the Romans; for Victorinus in his Grammar says, *Græca nomina, si iisdem literis proferuntur*, (Latine versa) *Græcos accentus habebunt*: nam cum dicimus, *Thyas*, *Nais*, acutum habebit posterior accentum; & cum *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, ultimam circumflecti videbimus, quod utrumque Latinus sermo non patitur, nisi admodum raro. "If Greek nouns turned into Latin are pronounced with the same letters, they have the Greek accent: for when we say *Thyas*, *Nais*, the latter syllable has the acute accent; and when we pronounce *Themistio*, *Calypso*, *Theano*, we see the last syllable is circumflexed; neither of which is ever seen in Latin words, or very rarely."

moderns are divided in their opinions about the most classical accentuation of words, it would be highly improper, in a work intended for general use, to enter into the thorny disputes of the learned ; and it may be truly said, in the rhyming adage,

When Doctors disagree,  
Disciples then are free.

This, however, has not been entirely neglected. Where there has been any considerable diversity of accentuation among our prosodists, I have consulted the best authorities, and have sometimes ventured to decide, though, as Labbe says, *Sed his de rebus, ut aliis multis, malo doctiorum judicium expectare, quam meam in medium proferre sententiam.*

But the most important object of the present work, is settling the *English quantity*, (see Rules 20, 21, 22,) with which we pronounce Greek and Latin proper names, and the sounds of some of the consonants. These are points in a state of great uncertainty ; and are to be settled, not so much by a deep knowledge of the dead languages, as by a thorough acquaintance with the analogies and general usage of our own tongue. These must, in the nature of things, enter largely into the pronunciation of a dead language ; and it is from an attention to these that the author hopes he has given to the public a work not entirely unworthy of their acceptance.

RULES  
FOR THE PRONUNCIATION  
OF  
GREEK and LATIN  
PROPER NAMES.

---

EVERY vowel with the accent on it at the end of a syllable is pronounced as in English with its first long open sound: thus *Ca'to\**, *Philome'la*, *Ori'on*, *Pho'cion*, *Lu'cifer*, &c. have the accented vowels sounded exactly as in the English words *pa'per*, *me'tre*, *spi'der*, *no'ble*, *tu'tor*, &c.

2. Every accented vowel not ending a syllable, but followed by a consonant, has the short sound as in English: thus *Man'lius*, *Pe'ntheus*, *Pin'darus*, *Col'chis*, *Cur'tius*, &c. have the short sound of the accented vowels, as in *ma'nner*, *plen'ty*, *prin'ter*, *col'lar*, *cur'few*, &c.

3. Every final *i*, though unaccented, has the long open sound: thus the final *i* forming the genitive case, as in *Magis'tri*, or the plural number, as in *Decii*, has the long open sound, as in *Vi'al*; and this sound we give to this vowel in this situation, because the Latin *i* final in genitives, plurals, and preterperfect tenses of verbs, is always long; and consequently where the accented *i* is followed by *i* final, both are pronounced with the long diphthongal *i*, like the noun *eye*, as *Achivi* †.

\* This pronunciation of *Caio*, *Plato*, *Cleopatra*, &c. has been but lately adopted. Quin, and all the old dramatic school, used to pronounce the *a* in these and similar words like the *a* in *father*. Mr. Garrick, with great good sense, as well as good taste, brought in the present pronunciation, and the propriety of it has made it now universal.

† This is the true analogical pronunciation of this letter when ending an accented syllable; but a most disgraceful affectation of foreign pronunciation has exchanged this full diphthongal sound for the meager, squeezed sound of the French and Italian *i*, not only in almost every word derived from those languages, but in many which are purely Latin, as *Fausina*, *Messalina*, &c. Nay, words from the Saxon have been equally perverted, and we hear the *i* in *Elfrida*, *Edwina*, &c. turned into *Elfrieda*, *Edweena*, &c. It is true this is the sound the Romans gave to their *i*; but the speakers here alluded to are perfectly innocent of this, and do not pronounce it in this manner for its antiquity, but its novelty.

4. Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable not final, as that in the second of *Alcibiades*, the *Hernici*, &c. is pronounced like *e*, as if written *Alcebiades*, the *Herneci*, &c. So the last syllable but one of the *Fabii*, the *Horatii*, the *Curiatii*, &c. is pronounced as if written *Fa-be-i*, *Ho-ra-she-i*, *Cu-re-a-she-i*; and therefore if the unaccented *i*, and the diphthong *æ* conclude a word, they are both pronounced like *e*, as *Harpyiæ*, *Har-py'e-e*.

5. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English *e*, as *Cæsar*, *OËta*, &c. as if written *Cee'sar*, *E'ta*, &c.; and like the short *e*, when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dædalus*, *OËdipus*, &c. pronounced as if written *Deddalus*, *Eddipus*, &c. The vowels *ei* are always pronounced like long *e*.

6. *Y* is exactly under the same predicament, as *i*. It is long when ending an accented syllable, as *Cy'rus*; short when joined to a consonant in the same syllable, as *Lyc'idus*; and sometimes long and sometimes short, when ending an initial syllable not under the accent, as *Ly-cur'gus*, *Lys-im'achus*, &c. See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 117, 118, &c. and 185, 186, 187.

7. *A*, ending an unaccented syllable, has the same obscure sound as in the same situation in English words; but it is a sound bordering on the Italian *a*, or the *a* in *fa-ther*, as *Dia'na*, where the difference between the accented and unaccented *a* is palpable. See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 92.

8. *E* final, either with or without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as *Penelope*, *Hippocrene*, *Evæ*, &c. When any Greek or Latin word is anglicised into this termination, by cutting off a syllable of the original, it becomes then an English word, and is pronounced according to our own analogy: thus *Acidalius*, altered to *Acidale*, has the final *e* sunk, and is a word of three syllables only: *Proserpine* from *Proserpina*, undergoes the same alteration. *Thebes* and *Athens*, derived from the Greek *Θῆβη* and *Αθήναι*, and the Latin *Thebæ* and *Athenæ* are perfectly anglicised; the former into a monosyllable, and the latter into a dissyllable: and the Greek *Κρήνη* and the Latin *Creta* have both sunk into the English monosyllable *Crete*: *Hecate* likewise pronounced in three syllables when Latin, and in the same number in the Greek word *Ἥκατη*; in English is universally contracted into two, by sinking the final *e*. Shakespeare seems to have begun as he has now confirmed this pronunciation by so adapting the word in *Macbeth*:

“Why how now, Hecat'; you look angrily.”

ACT IV.

Perhaps this was no more than a poetical licence in him ; but the actors have adopted it in the songs in this tragedy :

“ *Hecate, Hecate, come away*” —

And the play-going world, who form no small portion of what is called the better sort of people, have followed the actors in this word : and the rest of the world have followed them.

The Roman magistrate, named an *Ædile*, is anglicised by pronouncing it in two syllables *Æ'dile*. The capital of Sicily, *Syracusæ*, of four syllables, is made three in the English *Syr'a-cuse*. The city of *Tyrus* and the island *Thule* of two syllables, are reduced to monosyllables in the English *Tyre* and *Thule*.

9. *C* and *G* are hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as *Cato*, *Comus*, *Cures*, *Galba*, *Gorgon*, &c. and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as *Cebes*, *Cinna*, *Geryon*, *Geta*, *Gillus*, *Gyges*, *Gymnosophista*, &c.\*

10. *T*, *S*, and *C*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, and *iu*, preceded by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*, as *Tatian*, *Staius*, *Moesia*, *Portius*, *Porcia*, *Socias*, *Accius*, *Helvetii*, &c. See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 357, 450, 451, 459, 463. But when the accent is on the first of the diphthongal vowels, the preceding consonant does not go into *sh*, but preserves its sound pure, as *Miltiades*, *Antiates*, &c.

11. *T* and *S*, in proper names, ending in *tia*, *sia*, *cyn*, and *sion*, preceded by the accent, change the *t* and *s* into *sh* and *zh*. Thus *Phocion*, *Sicyon*, and *Cercyon*, are pronounced exactly in our own analogy, as if written *Phoshean*, *Sishean*, and *Sershean* : *Artemisia* and *Aspasia* sound as if written *Artemizhea* and *Aspazhea* : *Galatia*, *Aratia*, *Alotia*, and *Batia*, as if written *Gala-shea* : *Arashea*, *Aloshea*, and *Bashea* : and if *Atia*, the town in Campania, is not so pronounced, it is to distinguish it from *Asia*, the eastern region of the world. But the termination *tion* (of which there are not even twenty examples in proper names throughout the whole Greek and Latin languages) seems to preserve the *t* from going into *sh*, as the last remnant of a learned pronunciation ; and to avoid, as much as possible, assimilating

\* That this general rule should be violated by smatterers in the learned languages in such words as *Gymnastic*, *Heterogeneous*, &c. it is not to be wondered at ; but that men of real learning, who do not want to show themselves off to the vulgar by such inuendos of their erudition, should give into this irregularity, is really surprising. We laugh at the pedantry of the age of James the First, where there is scarcely a page in any English book that is not sprinkled with twenty Greek and Latin quotations ; and yet do not see the similar pedantry of interlarding our pronunciation with Greek and Latin sounds ; which may be affirmed to be a greater perversion of our language than the former. In the one case, the introduction of Greek and Latin quotations does not interfere with the English phraseology ; but in the other the pronunciation is disturbed, and a motley jargon of sounds introduced as inconsistent with true taste, as it is with neatness and uniformity.



with so vulgar an English termination: thus, though *Jasion*, *Dionysion*, change the *s* into *z*, as if written *Jazion*, *Dionizion*, the *z* does not become *zh*; but *Philistion*, *Gratton*, *Eurytion*, *Dotton*, *Andratton*, *Hippatton*, *Iphition*, *Ornytion*, *Metion*, *Polytion*, *Stratton*, *Sotion*, *Æantion*, *Ætion*, *Hippocratton*, and *Amphyctton*, preserve the *t* in its true sound: *Hebhestion*, however, from the frequency of appearing with Alexander, has deserted the small class of his Greek companions, and joined the English multitude by rhyming with *question*: and *Tatian* and *Theodotion* seem perfectly anglicised. With very, very few exceptions, therefore, it may be concluded, that Greek and Latin proper names are pronounced alike, and that both of them follow the analogy of English pronunciation,

12. *Cb*. These letters before a vowel are always pronounced like *k*, as *Chabrias*, *Colchis*, &c.; but when they come before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, as in *Chthonia*, they are mute, and the word is pronounced as if written *Thonia*. Words beginning with *Sche*, as *Schedius*, *Scheria*, &c. are pronounced as if written *Skedius*, *Skeria*, &c.; and *c* before *n* in the Latin prænomen *Cneus* or *Cnæus* is mute; so in *Cnopus*, *Cnosus*, &c. and before *t* in *Cteatus*, and *g* before *n* in *Gnidus*.

13. Before Greek words we frequently find the uncombina- ble liquids *MN*, as *Mnemosyne*, *Mnesidamus*, *Mneus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the *m* mute, as if written *Nemosyne*, *Nesidamus*, *Neus*, &c. in the same manner as we pronounce *Bdellium*, *Pneumatic*, *Gnomon*, and *Mnemonics*. Poets, indeed, have sometimes, to render the two initial consonants pronounce- able, inserted an *e*, or an *i*, as *Menesteus*, *Timolus*, for *Mnesteus*, *Tmolus*; but this is taking a liberty with the words which scarcely poets ought to be allowed. To drop a letter that is either incommodious, or ill-sounding, is a frequent and allowable practice; but inserting one is highly improper, except it be to naturalize the word by altering the termination.

14. *Ph*, followed by a consonant, is mute, as *Phthia*, *Phthiotis*, pronounced *Thia*, *Thiotis*, in the same manner as the natura- lized Greek word *Phthisick* is pronounced *Tisick*.

15. *Ps*, *p* is mute also in this combination, as in *Psyche*, *Psammetichus*, &c. pronounced *Syke*, *Sammeticus*, &c.

16. *Pt*, *p* is mute in words beginning with these letters when followed by a vowel, as *Ptolomy*, *Pterilas*, &c. pronounced *Tolomy*, *Terilas*, &c.; but when followed by *l*, the *t* is heard, as in *Tleptolemus*: for though we have no words of our own with these initial consonants, we have many words that end with them, and they are certainly pronounced. The same may be observed of the *z* in *Zmilaces*.

17. Words of two syllables, either Greek or Latin, whatever be the quantity in the original, have, in English pronunciation,

the accent always on the first syllable : and if a single consonant come between two vowels, the consonant goes to the last syllable, and the vowel in the first is long ; as *Ca-to*, *Pla-to*, *Ce-mus*, &c. See Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 593 ; and the article *Drama*.

18. Polysyllables, adopted whole from the Greek or Latin into English, have the accent of the Latin ; that is, if the penultimate syllable be long, the accent is on it, as *Seve'rus*, *Democ'e-des* ; if short, the accent is on the antepenultimate, as *Dem'ades*, *Demos'thenes*, *Aristoph'anes*, *Pos'thumus*. See Introduction.

19. When the Greek or Latin proper names are anglicised, either by alteration of the letters, or cutting off the latter syllables ; the accent of the original, as in appellatives under the same predicament, is transferred nearer to the beginning of the word ; thus *Proserpina* has the accent on the second syllable ; but when altered to *Proserpine*, it transfers the accent to the first. The same may be observed of *Homerus*, *Virgilius*, *Horatius*, &c. when anglicised to *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, &c.

20. It must have frequently occurred to those who instruct youth, that though the accented syllable of long proper names has been easily conveyed, yet that the preceding unaccented syllables have occasioned some embarrassment. An appeal to the laws of our own language would soon have removed the perplexity, and enabled us to pronounce the initial unaccented syllables with as much decision as the others. Thus every accented antepenultimate vowel but *u*, even when followed by one consonant only, is, in our pronunciation of Latin, as well as in English, short ; thus *tabula*, *separo*, *diligo*, *nobilis*, *cucumis*, have the first vowels pronounced as in the English words, *capital*, *celebrate*, *simony*, *solitude*, *luculent*, in direct opposition to the Latin quantity, which makes every antepenultimate vowel in all these words but the last long ; and this we pronounce long, though short in Latin : but if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed, then every such vowel is long but *i* in our pronunciation of both languages ; and *Euganeus*, *Eugenia*, *filius*, *folium*, *dubia*, have the vowel in the antepenultimate syllable pronounced exactly as in the English words *satiate*, *menial*, *delirious*, *notorious*, *penurious* ; though they are all short in Latin but the *i*, which we pronounce short, though in the Latin it is long.

21. The same rule of quantity takes place in those syllables which have the secondary accent ; for as we pronounce *lamentation*, *demonstration*, *diminution*, *domination*, *lucubration*, with every vowel in the first syllable short but *u*, so we pronounce the same vowels in the same manner in *lamentatio*, *demonstratio*, *diminutio*, *dominatio*, and *lucubratio* : but if a semi-consonant diphthong succeed the secondary accent, as in *Ariovistus*, *Heli-*

*odorus, Gabinianus, Herodianus, and Volusianus*, every vowel preceding the diphthong is long but *i*; just as we should pronounce these vowels in the English words *amiability, mediatorial, propitiation, excoriation, centuriator, &c.* For the nature of the secondary accent, see Principles prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, page 54.

22. But to reduce these rules into a smaller compass, that they may be more easily comprehended and remembered, it may be observed, that as we always shorten every antepenultimate vowel with the primary accent but *u*, unless followed by a semi-consonant diphthong, though this antepenultimate vowel is often long in Greek and Latin, as *Æschylus, Æschines, &c.*; and the antepenultimate *i*, even though it be followed by such a diphthong as *Eleusinia, Ocrisia, &c.* so we shorten the first syllable of *Æsculapius, Enobarbus, &c.* because the first syllable of both these words has the secondary accent: but we pronounce the same vowels long in *Æthiopia, Egialeus, Haliartus, &c.* because this accent is followed by a semi-consonant diphthong.

23. This rule sometimes holds good where a mute and liquid intervene, and determines the first syllable of *Adrian, Adriatic, &c.* to be long like *ay*, and not short like *add*: and it is on this analogical division of the words, so little understood or attended to, that a perfect and a consistent pronunciation of them depends. It is this analogy that determines the first *u* to be long in *stupidus*, and the *y* short in *clypea*, though both are short in the Latin; and the *o* in the first syllable of *Coriolanus*, which is short in Latin, to be long in English.

24. But notwithstanding the dead languages are not so uncertain in their pronunciation as the living ones, they are not so immutably fixed as to admit of no variety. The learned themselves are not agreed in the accentuation of many words, as may be seen at the end of Labbe's *Catholici Indicis, &c.* That judicious prosodist very frequently gives us a word in one class which seems to belong to another. *Cleopatra* he ranges with words having the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as if to be pronounced *Cle-op'a-tra*; and this pronunciation, says his learned editor, is what analogy requires; but the vulgar accent the penultimate. And it may be added, that this vulgar pronunciation is now become so classical that the other pronunciation would render the word harsh, and even unintelligible.

25. Dryden, who was no stranger to Greek and Latin prosody, has taken a very unpardonable liberty with the word *Cleomenes* in his tragedy of that title, which he every where, contrary to analogy, accents on the penultimate syllable: and *Eumenes*, in the tragedy of *the Siege of Damascus*, is every where accented on the penultimate syllable, though prosody requires the accent on the antepenultimate.

26. As it is not very easy, therefore, so it is not necessary to decide where Doctors disagree. When reasons lie deep in Greek and Latin etymology, the current pronunciation will be followed, do all the learned can to hinder it: thus after *Hyperion* has been accented by our best poets according to our own analogy with the accent on the antepenultimate, as Shakespeare

"*Hyperion's* curls the front of Jove himself." *Hamlet.*

"that was to this

"*Hyperion* to a Satyr." *Ibid.*

"next day after dawn,

"Doth rise and help *Hyperion* to his horse." *Henry Vth.*

After this established pronunciation, I say, how hopeless as well as useless would it be to attempt the penultimate accentuation, which yet ought undoubtedly to be preserved in reading or speaking Greek or Latin compositions; but in English, must be left to those who would rather appear learned than judicious. But *Arion*, *Amphion*, *Orion*, *Ixion*, *Pandion*, *Asion*, *Alphion*, *Aerion*, *Ophion*, *Methion*, *Thlexion*, and *Sandion*, preserve their penultimate accent invariably.

27. The necessity of attending to the quantity of the vowel in the accented syllable has sometimes produced a division of words that does not seem to convey the actual pronunciation: thus the words *Sulpitius*, *Anicium*, *Artemisium*, &c. being divided into *Sul-pit'i-us*, *A-nic'i-um*, *Ar-te-mis'i-um*, &c. we fancy the latter syllables deprived of a consonant closely united with them in sound, and which, from such a union, derives an aspirated sound equivalent to *sh*. But as the sound of *t*, *c*, and *s*, in this situation, is so generally understood, it was thought more eligible to divide the words in this manner than into *Sul-pi-ti-us*, *Ci-li-ci-a*, *A-ni-ci-um*, *Ar-te-mi-si-um*, &c. as in the latter mode the vowel *i* wants its shortening consonant, and might by some speakers be pronounced as it generally is in Scotland, like *ee*. The same may be observed of *c* and *g* when they end a syllable, and are followed by *e* or *i*, as in *Ac-c-ra-tus*, *Ac-i-da-li-a*, *Tig-el-li-nus*, *Teg-y-ra*, &c. where the *c* and *g* ending a syllable seem at first sight to be hard; but by observing the succeeding vowel, are soon perceived to be soft, and only made to end the syllable in order to determine the shortness of the vowel which precedes.

28. The general rule, therefore, of quantity, indicated by the syllabication here adopted, is, that when a consonant ends a syllable, the vowel is always short, whether the accent be on it or not: and that when a vowel ends a syllable with the accent on it, it is always long: that the vowel *u*, when it ends a syllable, is long, whether the accent be on it or not; and that the vowel *i* (3) (4), when it ends a syllable without the accent, is pronounced like *e*; but if the syllable be final, it has its long sound, as if the accent were on it; and the same may be said of *y*.

29. For words marked with this number, see Appendix, page 79. They are of dubious accentuation : and the authorities which are produced on both sides sufficiently show us the inutility of criticising beyond a certain point. It is in these as in many English words : there are some, which, if mispronounced, immediately show a want of education ; and there are others which, though not pronounced in the most erudite manner, stamp no imputation of ignorance or *illiteracy*. To have a general knowledge, therefore, of the pronunciation of these words, seems absolutely necessary for those who would appear respectable in the more respectable part of society. Perhaps no nation on earth is so correct in their accentuation of proper names as the learned among the English. The Port-Royal Grammar informs us, that notwithstanding all the rules that can be given, we are often under the necessity of submitting to custom, and of accommodating our pronunciation to what is received among the learned according to the country we are in. So we pronounce, says the grammarian, *Aristo'bulus*; *Basi'lius*, *Ido'lium*, with the accent on the antepenultimate, though the penultimate is long, because it is the custom : and, on the contrary, we pronounce *Andre'as*, *ide'a*, *Mari'a*, &c. with the accent on the penultimate, though it is short, because it is the custom of the most learned. The Italians, continues he, place the accent on the penultimate of *Antonomasi'a*, *harmoni'a*, *philosophi'a*, *theologi'a*, and similar words, according to the Greek accent, because, as Ricciolius observes, it is the custom of their country. Alvarez and Gretser think we ought always to pronounce them in this manner, though the custom, not only of Germany and Spain, but of all France, is against it : but that Nebrissensis authorises this last pronunciation, and says, that it is better to place the accent of these vowels on the antepenultimate syllable ; which shows, concludes the grammarian, that when we once depart from the ancient rules, we have but little certainty in practice, which is so different in different countries.

But however uncertain and desultory the accentuation of many words may be, it is a great satisfaction to a speaker to know that they are so. There is a wide difference between pronouncing words of this kind ignorantly and knowingly. If a scholar gives into the vulgar pronunciation of these words, he can always pronounce with security : he can take a thousand opportunities of showing that he knows better, and only complies with the general ear to avoid the appearance of pedantry ; but one who is unacquainted with the state of the accent, is not sure he is right when he really is so, and always pronounces at his peril.



# PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN

## PROPER NAMES.

¶ When a word is succeeded by a word printed in Italics, this latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus *Aban/beas* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Abantias*: and so of the rest.

¶ The figures annexed to the words refer to the rules prefixed to the work. Thus the figure (3) after *Achæi* refers to Rule the 3rd, for the pronunciation of the final *i*: and the figure (4) after *Abii* refers to Rule the 4th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented *i*, not final: and so of the rest.

¶ When the letters *Eng.* are put after a word, it is to show that this word is the preceding word Anglicised. Thus *Lu'can, Eng.* is the Latin word *Lucanus*, changed into the English *Lucan*.

AB	AB	AB
A'ba and A' bæ	A'bas	A-ben' da
Ab-a-ce'ne	A-ba' sa	A'bi-i (4)
Ab'a-lus	Ab-a-si' tis	Ab'i-la
A-ba' na	Ab-as-se' na	A-bis'a-res
A-ban'tes	A-bas' sus	A-bis'a-ris
A-ban'ti-as	Ab'a-tos	Ab-i-son'tes
<i>A-ban'she-as</i>	Ab-da-lon'i-mus	Ab-le'tes
Ab-an-ti'a-des	Ab-de' ra	A-bob' ri-ca
A-ban'ti-das	Ab-de' ri-a	A-boec' ri-tus (5)
A-ban'tis	Ab-de-ri'tes	Ab-o-la' ni
Ab-ar-ba're-a	Ab-de' rus	A-bo' lus
A-bar'i-mon	A-be'a-tæ	Ab-on-i-tei' chos (5)
Ab'a-ris	A-bel' la	Ab-o-ra' ca
A-ba' rus	A'bi-a	Ab-o-rig'i-nes

B

## 2 AC

A-bor'ras  
 Ab-ra-da'tes  
 Ab-ren'tius  
 A-broc'o-mas  
 Ab-rod-i-æ'tus  
 A-bron'y-cus  
 A-bro'ni-us  
 Ab'ro-ta  
 A-brot'o-num  
 A-bryp'o-lis  
 Ab-se'us  
 Ab-sin'thi-i (4)  
 Ab'so-rus  
 Ab-syr'tos  
 Ab-syr'tus  
 Ab-u-li'tes  
 Ab-y-de'nus  
 A-by'dos  
 Ab'y-la  
 Ab'y-lon  
 Ab-ys-sin'i-a  
 Ac-a-cal'lis  
 Ac-a-ce'si-um (10)  
 Ak-a-se'zhe-um  
 A-ca'ci-us (10)  
 Ak-a'she-us  
 Ac-a-de'mi-a  
 Ac-a-de'mus  
 Ac-a-lan'drus  
 A-cal'le  
 Ac-a-mar'chis  
 A'ca-mas  
 A-camp'sis  
 A-can'tha  
 A-can'thus  
 Ac'a-ra  
 A-ca'ri-a  
 Ac-ar-na'ni-a  
 A-car'nas  
 A-cas'ta  
 A-cas'tus  
 Ac-a-than'tus  
 Ac'ci-a (10)  
 Ak'she-a  
 Ac'ci-la  
 Ac'ci-us (10)  
 Ak'she-us

## AC

Ac'cu-a  
 A'ce  
 Ac-e-ra'tus (27)  
 A-cer'bas  
 Ac-e-ri'na  
 A-cer'ræ  
 Ac-er-see'o-mes  
 A'ces  
 A-ce'si-a (10)  
 Ac-e-si'nes  
 Ac-e-si'nus  
 A-ce'si-us (10)  
 A-ces'ta  
 A-ces'tes  
 A-ces'ti-um  
 A-ces-to-do'rus  
 A-ces-to-ri'des  
 A-ce'tes  
 Ach-a-by'tos (12)  
 A-chæ'a  
 A-chæ'i (3)  
 A-chæ'i-um  
 A-chæm'e-nes  
 Ach-æ-me'ni-a  
 Ach-æ-men'i-des  
 A-chæ'us  
 A-cha'i-a  
 Ach'a-ra  
 Ach-a-ren'ses  
 A-char'næ  
 A-cha'tes  
 Ach-e-lo'i-des  
 Ach-e-lo'ri-um  
 Ach-e-lo'us  
 A-cher'dus  
 A-cher'i-mi (3) (4)  
 Ach'e-ron  
 Ach-e-ron'ti-a (10)  
 Ach-e-ru'si-a  
 Ach-e-ru'si-as  
 A-che'tus  
 A-chil'las  
 A-chil'le-us  
 Ach-il-le'a  
 Ach-il-lei-en'ses  
 Ach-il-le'is  
 A-chil'les

## AC

Ach-il-le'um  
 A-chi'vi (4)  
 Ach-la-dæ'us  
 Ach-o-lo'e  
 Ac-i-cho'ri-us  
 Ac-i-da'li-a (8)  
 Ac-i-da'sa  
 A-cil'i-a  
 A-cil'i-us  
 A-cil'la  
 A'cis  
 Ac'mon  
 Ac-mon'i-des  
 A-cœ'tes  
 A-con'tes  
 A-con'te-us  
 A-con'ti-us (10)  
 A-con-to-bu'lus  
 A-co'ris  
 A'cra  
 Ac-ra-di'nā  
 A'cræ  
 A-cræ'a  
 A-cræph'ni-a  
 Ac-ra-gal-li'dæ  
 Ac'ra-gas  
 A-cra'tus  
 A'cri-as  
 Ac-ri-doph'a-gi (5)  
 A-cri'on (26)  
 Ac-ris-i-o'ne-us  
 Ac-ris-i-o-ni'a-des  
 A-cris'e-us  
 A-cri'tas  
 Ac-ro'a'thon, or  
 Ac-ro'tho-os  
 Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-um  
 Ac-ro-co-rin'thus  
 A'cron  
 Ac-ro-pa'tos  
 A-crop'o-lis  
 A-crot'a-tus  
 Ac'ta  
 Ac-tæ'a  
 Ac-tæ'on  
 Ac-tæ'us  
 Ac'te

## ÆA

Ac'ti-a (10)  
 Ac'tis  
 Ac-tis'anes  
 Ac'ti-um (10)  
 Ac'ti-us (10)  
 Ac'tor  
 Ac-tor'i-des  
 Ac-to'ris  
 A-cu'phis  
 A-cu-si-la'us  
 A-cu'ti-cus, M.  
 A'da  
 A-dæ'us  
 Ad-a-man-tæ'a  
 Ad'a-mas  
 Ad-a-mas'tus  
 A-das'pi-i  
 Ad-de-pha'gi-a  
 Ad'du-a  
 A-del'phi-us  
 A-de'mon  
 A'des, or Ha'des  
 Ad-gan-des'tri-us  
 Ad-her'bal  
 Ad-her'bas  
 Ad-i-an'te  
 A-di-at'o-rix  
 Ad-i-man'tus  
 Ad-me'ta  
 Ad-me'tus  
 A-do'ni-a  
 A-do'nis  
 Ad-ra-myt'ti-um  
 A-dra'na  
 A-dra'num  
 A-dras'ta  
 A-dras'ti-a  
 A-dras'tus  
 A'dri-a  
 A-dri-a'num  
 A-dri-at'i-cum  
 A-dri-an-op'o-lis  
 A-dri-a'nus  
 Ad-ri-me'tum  
 A-dyr-ma-chi'dæ  
 Æ'a  
 Æ-a-ce'a

## ÆG

Æ-ac'i-das  
 Æ-ac'i-des  
 Æ'a-cus  
 Æ'æ  
 Æ-æ'a  
 Æ-an-te'um  
 Æ-an'ti-des  
 Æ-an'tis  
 Æ'as  
 Æ'a-tus  
 Æch-mac'o-ras  
 Æch'mis  
 Æ-dep'sum  
 Æ-des'sa  
 Æ-dic'u-la  
 Æ-di'les (8)  
 Æ-dip'sus  
 Æ'don  
 Æ'du-i, or Hed'u-i  
 Æ-e'ta  
 Æ-e'ti-as (10)  
 Æ'ga  
 Æ-ge'as  
 Æ'gæ  
 Æ-gæ'æ  
 Æ-gæ'on  
 Æ-gæ'um  
 Æ-gæ'us  
 Æ-ga'le-os  
 Æ-ga'le-um  
 Æ'gan  
 Æ'gas  
 Æ-ga'tes  
 Æ-ge'le-on  
 Æ-ge'ria  
 Æ-ges'ta  
 Æ-ge'us  
 Æ-gi'a-le  
 Æ-gi-a'li-a  
 Æ-gi-a'le-us  
 Æ-gi'a-lus  
 Æ-gi'des  
 Æ-gi'la  
 Æ-gil'i-a  
 Æ-gim'i-us  
 Æ-gi-mo'rus  
 Æ-gi'na

## ÆN

3

Æg-i-ne'ta  
 Æg-i-ne'tes  
 Æ-gi'o-chus  
 Æ-gi'pan  
 Æ-gi'ra  
 Æ-gir-o-es'sa  
 Æ'gis  
 Æ-gis'thus  
 Æ-gi'tum  
 Æ'gi-um  
 Æg'le  
 Æg'les  
 Æg-le'tes  
 Æg'lo-ge  
 Æ-goc'e-ros  
 Æ'gon  
 Æ'gos pot'a-mos  
 Æg-o-sa'gæ  
 Æ'gus  
 Æ'gy (6)  
 Æg-y-pa'nes  
 Æ-gyp'sus  
 Æ-gyp'ti-i (3) (4)  
 Æ-gyp'ti-um (10)  
 Æ-gyp'tus  
 Æ'li-a  
 Æ-li-a'nus  
 Æ'li-us and Æ'li-a  
 Æ-el'lo  
 Æ-lu'rus  
 Æ-mil'i-a  
 Æ-mil-i-a'nus  
 Æ-mil'i-us  
 Æm-nes'tus  
 Æ'mon  
 Æm'o-na  
 Æ-mo'ni-a  
 Æ-mon'i-des  
 Æ'mus  
 Æ-myl'i-a  
 Æ-myl-i-a'nus  
 Æ-myl'i-i (4)  
 Æ-myl'i-us  
 Æ-na'ri-a  
 Æ-ne'a, or  
 Æ-ne'i-a  
 Æ-ne'a-des



Æ-ne'a-dæ  
 Æ-ne'as  
 Æ-ne'i-a, or  
     Æ-ni-a  
 Æ-ne'is  
 Æ-ne'i-des (4)  
 Æ-nes-i-de'mus  
 Æ-ne'si-us (10)  
 Æ-ne'tus  
 Æ'ni-a  
 Æ-ni'a-cus  
 Æ-ni'o-chi  
 Æn-o-bar'bus (21)  
 Æn'o-cles  
 Æ'nos  
 Æ'num  
 Æ-ny'ra  
 Æ-o'lia, or Æ'o-lis  
 Æ-o'li-æ, and  
     Æ-ol'i-des  
 Æ-ol'i-da  
 Æ-ol'i-des  
 Æ'o-lus  
 Æ-o'ra  
 Æ-pa'li-us  
 Æ-pe'a  
 Æp'u-lo (21)  
 Æ'py  
 Æp'y-tus (21)  
 Æ'qui, or  
     Æ-qui'co-li  
 Æq-ui-me'li-um  
 Æ'ri-as  
 Ær'o-pe  
 Ær'o-pus  
 Æs'a-cus  
 Æ-sa'pus  
 Æ'sar, or Æ-sa'ras  
 Æs'chi-nes (21)  
 Æs'chi-ron  
 Æs-chy-li-des  
 Æs'chy-lus (21)  
 Æs-cu-la'pi-us (21)  
 Æ-se'pus  
 Æ-ser'ni-a  
 Æ-si'on (26)  
 Æ'son

Æ-son'i-des  
 Æ-so'pus  
 Æs'tri-a  
 Æs'u-la  
 Æ-sy'e-tes  
 Æs-ym-ne'tes (21)  
 Æ-sym'nus  
 Æ-thal'i-des  
 Æ-thi-o'pi-a (21)  
 Æth'li-us  
 Æ'thon  
 Æ'thra  
 Æ-thu'sa  
 Æ'ti-a (10)  
 Æ'ti-on (11)  
 Æ'ti-us (10)  
 Æt'na  
 Æ-to'li-a  
 Æ-to'lus  
 A'fer  
 A-fra'ni-a  
 A-fra'ni-us  
 Af'ri-ca  
 Af-ri-ca'nus  
 Afr'i-cum  
 A-gag-ri-a'næ  
 Ag-a-las'ses  
 A-gal'la  
 A-gam'ma-tæ  
 Ag-a-me'des  
 Ag-a-mem'non  
 Ag-a-mem-no'ni-us  
 Ag-a-me'tor  
 Ag-am-nes'tor  
 Ag-a-nip'pe  
 Ag-a-pe'nor  
 Ag-a-re'ni  
 Ag-a-ris'ta  
 A-gas'i-cles  
 A-gas'sæ  
 A-gas'the-nes  
 A-gas'tro-phus  
 A-gas'thus  
 Ag-ath-ar'chi-das  
 Ag-ath-ar'cus  
 A-ga'thi-as  
 Ag'a-tho

A-gath-o-cle'a  
 A-gath'o-cles  
 Ag'a-thon  
 A-gath-o-ny'mus  
 Ag-a-thos'the-nes  
 Ag-a-thyr'num  
 Ag-a-thyr'si (3)  
 A-ga've  
 A-ga'u-i  
 A-ga'vus  
 Ag-des'tis  
 Ag-e-las'tus  
 Ag-e-la'us  
 A-gen-di'cum  
 A-ge'nor  
 A-ge-no'ri-des  
 Ag-e-ri'nus  
 Ag-e-san'der  
 A-ge'si-as (10)  
 A-ges-i-la'us  
 A-ge-sip'o-lis  
 Ag-e-sis'tra-ta  
 Ag-e-sis'tra-tus  
 Ag-gram'mes  
 Ag-gri'næ  
 Ag'i-dæ  
 Ag-i-læ'us  
 A'gis  
 Ag-la'i-a  
 Ag-la-o-ni'ce  
 Ag-la'o-pe  
 Ag-la'o-phon  
 Ag-la-os'the-nes  
 Ag-lau'ros  
 Ag'la-us  
 Ag'na  
 Ag'no  
 Ag-nod'i-ce  
 Ag'non  
 Ag-non'i-des  
 Ag-o-na'li-a, and  
 A-go'ni-a  
 A-go'nes  
 Ag'o-nis  
 A-go'ni-us  
 Ag-o-rac'ri-tus  
 Ag-o-ran'o-mi (3)

## AL

Ag-o-ra'nis  
 Ag-o-ræ'a  
 A gra  
 A-græ'i (3)  
 Ag-ra-gas, or  
     Ac'ra-gas  
 A-grau'le  
 Ag-rau'li-a  
 A-grau'los  
 Ag-rau-o-ni'tæ  
 Ag-ri-a'nes  
 A-gric'o-la  
 Ag-ri-gen'tum  
 A-grin'i-um  
 Ag-ri-o'ni-a  
 A-gri'o-pas  
 A-gri'o-pe  
 A-grip'pa  
 Ag-rip-pi'na  
 A-gris'o-pe (8)  
 A'gri-us  
 Ag-ro-las  
 A'gron  
 A-gro'tas  
 A-grot'e-ra  
 A-gyl'e-us  
 A-gyl'la  
 Ag-yl-læ'us  
 A-gy'rus  
 A-gyr'i-um  
 A-gyr'i-us  
 A-gyr'tes  
 A-ha'la  
 A'jax  
 A-i-do'ne-us  
 A-im'y-lus  
 A'i-us Lo-cu'ti-us  
 Al-a-ban'da  
 Al'a-bus  
 A-le'sa  
 A-læ'a  
 A-læ'i (3)  
 A-læ'us  
 Al-a-go'ni-a  
 A-la'la  
 Al-al-com'e-næ  
 A-la'li-a

## AL

Al-a-ma'nes  
 Al-a-man'ni, or  
 Al-e-man'ni  
 A-la'ni  
 Al'a-res  
 Al-a-ri'cus (29)  
 Al'a-ric, Eng.  
 Al-a-ro'di-i (3) (4)  
 A-las'tor  
 Al'a-zon  
 Al'ba Syl'vi-us  
 Al-ba'ni-a  
 Al-ba'nus  
 Al-bi'ci (3) (4)  
 Al-bi-e'tæ (4)  
 Al-bi'ni (3)  
 Al-bi-no-va'nus  
 Al-bin-te-me'li-um  
 Al-bi'nus  
 Al'bi-on  
 Al'bi-us  
 Al-bu-cil'la  
 Al'bu-la  
 Al-bu'ne-a  
 Al-bur'nus  
 Al'bus Pa'gus  
 Al-bu'ti-us (10)  
 Al-cæ'us  
 Al-cam'e-nes  
 Al-can'der  
 Al-can'dre  
 Al-ca'nor  
 Al-cath'o-e  
 Al-cath'o-us  
 Al'ce  
 Al-ce'nor  
 Al-ces'te  
 Al-ces'tis  
 Al'ce-tas  
 Al'chi-das  
 Al-chim'a-cus  
 Al-ci-bi'a-des (4)  
 Al-cid'a-mas  
 Al-ci-da-me'a  
 Al-ci-dam'i-das  
 Al-cid'a-mus  
 Al-ci'das

## AL

Al-ci'des  
 Al-cid'i-ce  
 Al-cim'e-de  
 Al-cim'e-don  
 Al-cim'e-nes  
 Al'ci-mus  
 Al-cin'o-e  
 Al'ci-nor  
 Al-cin'o-us  
 Al-ci-o'ne-us  
 Al'ci-phron  
 Al-cip'pe  
 Al-cip'pus  
 Al'cis  
 Al-cith'o-e  
 Alc-mæ'on  
 Alc-mæ-on'i-dæ  
 Alc'man  
 Alc-me'na  
 Al-cy'o-ne, or  
     Hal-cy'o-ne  
 Al-cy'o-ne-us  
 Al-cy'o-na  
 Al-des'cus  
 Al-du'a-bis  
 A'le-a  
 A-le'bas  
 A-le'bi-on  
 A-lec'to  
 A-lec'tor  
 A-lec'try-on  
 A-lec'tus  
 A-le'i-us Cam'pus  
 Al-e-man'ni  
 A-le'mon  
 Al-e-mu'si-i (4)  
 A'lens  
 A'le-on  
 A-le'se  
 A-le'si-a (10)  
 A-le'si-um (10)  
 A-le'tes  
 A-le'thes  
 A-le'thi-a  
 A-let'i-das  
 A-le'tri-um  
 A-le'tum

Al-eu-a'dæ  
 A-le'us  
 A'lex  
 A-lex-a-me'nus  
 Al-ex-an'der  
 Al-ex-an'dra  
 Al-ex-an-dri'a (29)  
 Al-ex-an'dri-des  
 Al-ex-an-dri'na  
 Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis  
 Al-ex-a'nor  
 Al-ex-ar'chus  
 A-lex'as  
 A-lex'i-a  
*A-lek'she-a*  
 A-lex-ic'a-cus  
 Al-ex-i'nus  
 A-lex'i-o  
*A-lek'she-o*  
 Al-ex-ip'pus  
 Al-ex-ir'a-es  
 Al-ex-ir'ho-e  
 A-lex'is  
 A-lex'on  
 Al-fa-ter'na  
 Al-fe'nus  
 Al'gi-dum  
 A-li-ac'mon, and  
     Ha-li-ac'mon  
 A-li-ar'tum  
 A-li-ar'tus, and  
     Ha-li-ar'tus  
 Al'i-cis  
 A-li-e'nus  
 Al'i-fæ  
 Al-i-læ'i (3) (4)  
 Al-i-men'tus  
 A-lin'dæ  
 A-lin-do'i-a  
 Al-i-phe'ri-a  
 Al-ir-ro'thi-us  
 Al'li-a  
 Al-li-e'nos  
 Al-lob'ro-ges  
 Al-lob'ry-ges  
 Al-lot'ri-ges  
 Al-lu'ti-us (10)

A-lo'a  
 Al-o-e'us  
 Al-o-i'des, and  
     Al-o-i'dæ  
 Al'o-pe  
 A-lop'e-ce  
 A-lop'e-ces  
 A-lo'pi-us  
 A'los  
 A-lo'ti-a (10)  
 Al-pe'nus  
 Al'pes  
 Alps, Eng.  
 Al-phe'i-a  
 Al-phe'nor  
 Al-phe'nus  
 Al-phe-si-bœ'a (5)  
 Al-phe-si-bœ'us  
 Al'phe-us  
 Al'phi-us  
 Al-phi'on (26)  
 Al-pi'nus  
 Al'pis  
 Al'si-um (10)  
 Al'sus  
 Al-thæ'a  
 Al-thæm'e-nes  
 Al-ti'num  
 Al'tis  
 A-lun'ti-um (10)  
 A'lus, Al'u-us,  
     and Ha'lus  
 A-ly-at'tes  
 Al'y-ba (6)  
 Al-y-cæ'a  
 Al-y-cæ'us  
 A-lys'sus  
 Al-yx-oth'o-e  
 A-mad'o-cus  
 Am'a-ge  
 Am-al-thæ'a  
 Am-al-the'um  
 Am'a-na  
 A-man'tes, or  
     Am-an-ti'ni  
 A-ma'nus  
 A-mar'a-cus

A-mar'di (3)  
 A-mar'tus  
 Am-bry'l'lis  
 Am-ar-yn'ce-us  
 Am-ar-yn'thus  
 A'mas  
 A-ma'si-a (10)  
 Am-a-se'nus  
 A-ma'sis  
 A-mas'tris  
 A-mas'trus  
 A-ma'ta  
 Am'a-thus  
 A-max-am-pe'us  
 A-max'i-a, or  
     A-max'i-ta  
 Am-a-ze'nes  
 A-maz'o-nes, or  
     Am-a-zon'i-des  
 Am-a-zo'ni-a  
 Am-a-zo'ni-um  
 Am-a-zo'ni-us  
 Am-bar'ri  
 Am'be-nus  
 Am-bar-va'li-a  
 Am-bi-a-li'tes  
 Am-bi-a'num  
 Am-bi-a-ti'num  
 Am-bi-ga'tus  
 Am-bi'o-rix  
 Am'bla-da  
 Am-bra'ci-a  
 Am-bra'ci-us  
 Am'bri (3)  
 Am-bro'nes  
 Am-bro'si-a (10)  
 Am-bro'si-us  
 Am-bry'on  
 Am-brys'sus  
 Am-bul'li  
 Am'e-les  
 Am-e-na'nus  
 Am-e-ni'des  
 A-men'o-cles  
 A-me'ri-a  
 A-mes'tra-tus  
 A-mes'tris

## AM

## AM

## AN

7

A-mi'da (3)  
 A-mil'car  
 Am'i-los (4)  
 A-mim'o-ne, or  
     A-mym'o-ne  
 A-min'e-a, or  
     Am-min'e-a  
 A-min'i-as  
 A-min'i-us  
 A-min'o-cles  
 Am-i-se'na  
 A-mis'i-as  
 A-mis'sas  
 Am-i-ter'num  
 Am-i-tha'on, or  
     Am-y-tha'on  
 Am-ma'lo  
 Am-mi-a'nus  
 Am'mon, and  
     Ham'mon  
 Am-mo'ni-a  
 Am-mo'ni-i (3)  
 Am-mo'ni-us  
 Am-mo'ni-us  
 Am-mo'the-a  
 Am'ni-as  
 Am-ni'sus  
 Am-cæ-bæ'us (5)  
 Am-o-me'tus  
 A'mor  
 A-mor'ges  
 A-mor'gos  
 Am'pe-lus  
 Amp-e-lu'si-a  
 Am-phe'a  
 Am-phi-a-la'us  
 Am-phi'a-nax  
 Am-phi-a-ra'us  
 Am-phi-ar'i-des  
 Am-phic'ra-tes  
 Am-phic'ty-on (11)  
 Am-phic-le'a  
 Am-phid'a-mus  
 Am-phi-dro'mi-a  
 Am-phi-ge'ni-a  
 Am-phil'o-chus  
 Am-phil'y-tus

Am-phim'a-chus  
 Am-phim'e-don  
 Am-phin'o-me  
 Am-phin'o-mus  
 Am-phi'on (26)  
 Am-hip'o-les  
 Am-hip'o-lis  
 Am-phi'py-ros  
 Am-phi-re'tus  
 Am-phir'o-e  
 Am'phis  
 Am-phis-bæ'na  
 Am-phis'sa  
 Am-phis-se'ne  
 Am-phis'sus  
 Am-phis'the-nes  
 Am-phis-ti'des  
 Am-phis'tra-tus  
 Am-phit'e-a  
 Am-phith'e-mis  
 Am-phith'o-e  
 Am-phi-tri'te (29)  
 Am-phit'ry-on  
 Am'phi-tus  
 Am-phot'e-rus  
 Am-phot-ry-o-ni'-  
     a-des  
 Am-phry'sus  
 Am-phys'i-des  
 Am'pyx  
 Am-sac'tus  
 A-mu'li-us  
 A-myc'la  
 A-myc'læ  
 Am-ic-læ'us  
 A-mic'las  
 Am'y-cus  
 Am'y-don  
 Am-y-mo'ne  
 A-myn'tas  
 A-myn-ti-a'nus  
 Am-y'ris  
 A-myn'tor  
 A-myr'i-us  
 Am'y-rus  
 A-mys'tis  
 Am-y-tha'on

Am'y-tis  
 An'a-ces  
 An-a-char'sis  
 A-na'ci-um (10)  
 A-nac're-on  
 An-ac-to'ri-a  
 An-ac-to'ri-um  
 An-a-dy-om'e-ne  
 A-nag'ni-a  
 An-a-i'tis  
 An-a-gy-ron'tum  
 An'a-phe  
 An-a-phlys'tus  
 A-na'pus  
 A-nar'tes  
 A'nas  
 A-nat'o-le  
 A-nau'chi-das  
 A-nau'rus  
 A'nax  
 An-ax-ag'o-ras  
 An-ax-an'der  
 An-ax-an'dri-des  
 An-ax-ar'chus  
 An-ax-ar'e-te  
 An-ax-e'nor  
 A-nax'i-as  
 An-ax-ib'i-a  
 An-ax-ic'ra-tes  
 A-nax-i-da'mus  
 A-nax'i-las  
 A-nax-i-la'us  
 An-ax-il'i-des  
 An-ax-i-man'der  
 An-ax-im'e-nes  
 An-ax-ip'o-lis  
 An-ax-ip'pus  
 An-ax-ir'ho-e  
 A-nax'is  
 A-nax'o  
 An-cæ'us  
 An-ca-li'tes  
 An-ca'ri-us  
 An-cha'ri-a  
 An-cha'ri-us  
 An-chem'o-lus  
 An-che-si'tes

An-ches'mus  
 An-chi'a-le  
 An-chi'a-la  
 An-chi'a-las  
 An-chi-mo'li-us  
 An-chin'o-e  
 An-chi'ses  
 An-chis'i-a  
 An-chi-si'a-des  
 An'cho-e  
 An'cho-ra  
 An-chu'rus  
 An-ci'le  
 An-cy'le  
 An'con  
 An-co'na  
 An'cus Mar'ti-us  
 An-cy'rae  
 An'da  
 An-dab'a-tæ  
 An-da ni-a  
 An-de-ca'vi-a  
 An'des  
 An-doc'i-des  
 An-dom a-tis  
 An-drae'mon  
 An-dra-ga'thi-us  
 An-drag'a-thus  
 An-drac'o-ras  
 An-dram'y-tes  
 An-dre'as  
 An dri-clus  
 An-dris'cus  
 An-dro'bi-us  
 An-dro-cle'a  
 An-dro'cles  
 An-dro-cli'des  
 An-dro'clus  
 An-dro-cy'des  
 An-dro-da'mus  
 An-dro'ge-os  
 An-dro'ge-us  
 An-drog'y-næ  
 An-drom'a-che  
 An-drom-a-chi'dæ  
 An-drom a-chus  
 An-drom'a-das

An-drom'e-da  
 An'dron  
 An-dro-ni'cus (29)  
 An-droph'a-gi (3)  
 An-dro-pom'pus  
 An'dros  
 An-dros'the-nes  
 An-dro'tri-on  
 An-e-lon'tis  
 An-e-ras'tus  
 An-e-mo'li-a  
 An-e-mo'sa  
 An-fin'o-mus  
 An-ge'li-a  
 An-ge'li-on  
 An'ge-lus  
 An-gi'tes  
 An'grus  
 An-gu-it'i-a  
 A'ni-a  
 An-i-ce'tus  
 A-nic'i-a (27)  
 A-nic'i-um  
 A-nic'i-us Gal'lus  
 An'i-grus  
 A'ni-o, and A'ni-en  
 An-i-tor'gis  
 A'ni-us  
 An'na  
 An-ni-a'nus  
 An'ni-bal  
 An'ni-bi (3) (4)  
 An-nic'e-ris (27)  
 An'non  
 An-o-pæ'a  
 An'ser  
 An-si-ba'ri-a  
 An-tæ'a  
 An-tæ'as  
 An-tæ'us  
 An-tag'o-ras  
 An-tal'c-das  
 An-tan der  
 An-tan dros  
 An-ter-bro'gi-us  
 An-tei'us (5)  
 An-tem'næ

An-te'nor  
 An-te-nor'i-des  
 An'te-ros  
 An-the'a  
 An'the-as  
 An-the'don  
 An-the'la  
 An'the-mis  
 An'the-mon  
 An'the-mus  
 An-the-mu'si-a  
 An-the'ne  
 An-ther'mus  
 An'thes  
 An-thes-pho'ri-a  
 An-thes-te'ri-a  
 An'the-us  
 An-thi'a  
 An'thi-as  
 An'thi-um  
 An'thi-us  
 An'tho  
 An-tho'res  
 An-thra'ci-a  
 An-thro-pr'us  
 An-thro-poph'a-gi  
 An-thyl'la  
 An-ti-a-ni'ra  
 An'ti-as (10)  
 An-ti-cle'a  
 An'ti-cles  
 An-ti-cli'des  
 An-tic'ra-gus  
 An-tic'ra-tes  
 An-tic'y-ra  
 An-tid'o-tus  
 An-tid'o-mus  
 An-tig'e-nes  
 An-ti-gen'i-das  
 An-tig'o-na  
 An-tig'o-ne  
 An-ti-go'ni-a  
 An-tig'o-nus  
 An-til'co  
 An-ti-lib'a-nus  
 An-til'o-chus  
 An-tim'a-chus



AP	AP	AR	9
An-tim'e-nes	A-pa'ina	Ap-ol-loc'ra-tes	
An-ti-noe'i-a (5)	A-pa'me	A-pol-lo-do'rus	
An-ti-nop'olis	Ap-a-me'a	Ap-ol-lo'ni-a	
An-tin'o-us	Ap-a-mi'a	Ap-ol-lo'ni-as	
An-ti-o'chi-a	A-par'ni	A-pol-lo-ni'a-des	
An-ti'o-chis	Ap-a-tu'ri-a	Ap-ol-lon'i-des	
An-ti'o-chus	Ap-e-au'ros	Ap-ol-lo'ni-us	
An-ti'o-pe (8)	A-pel'la	Ap-ol-loph'a-nes	
An-ti-o'rus	A-pel'les	A-po-my-i'os	
An-tip'a-ter	A-pel'li-con	A-po-ni-a'na	
An-ti-pa'tri-a	Ap-en-ni'nus	A-po'ni-us, M.	
An-ti-pat'ri-das	A'per	Ap'o-nus	
An-tip'a-tris	Ap-e-ro'pi-a	Ap-os-tro'phi-a	
An-tiph'a-nes	Ap'e-sus	A-poth-e-o'sis	
An-tiph'a-tes	Aph'a-ca	<i>Ap-o-the'o-sis</i>	
An-tiph'i-lus	A-phæ'a	Ap'pi-a vi'a	
An'ti-phon	A'phar	Ap-pi'a-des	
An-tiph'o-nus	Aph-a-re'tus	Ap-pi-a'nus	
An'ti-phus	A-pha're-us	Ap'pi-i fo'rum	
An-ti-pœ'nus (5)	A'phas	Ap'pi-us	
An-tip'olis	A-phel'las	Ap'pu-la	
An-tis'sa	Aph'e-sas	A'pri-es, and	
An-tis'the-nes (18)	Aph'e-tæ	A'pri-us	
An-tis'ti-us	Aph'i-das	Ap-sin'thi-i	
An-tith'e-us	A-phid'na	Ap'si-nus	
An'ti-um (10)	A-phid'nus	Ap'te-ra	
An-tom'e-nes	Aph-æ-be'tus	Ap-u-le'i-a	
An-to'ni-a	A-phri'ces	Ap-u-le'i-us	
An-to'ni-i (4)	Aph-ro-dis'i-a	A-pu'li-a	
An-to-ni'na	Aph-ro-di'sum	A-pu-sci-da'mus	
An-to-ni'nus	Aph-ro-di'te (8)	A-qua'ri-us	
An-to-ni-op'o-lis	A-phy'te	Aq-ui-la'ri-a	
An-to'ni-us, M.	A'pi-a	Aq-ui-le'i-a	
An-tor'i-des	Ap-i-a'nus	A-quill'i-us	
A-nu'bis	Ap-i-ca'ta	A-quill'li-a	
An'xi-us	A-pic'i-us (27)	Aq'ui-lo	
An'xur	A-pid'a-nus	Aq-ui-lo'ni-a	
An'y-ta	Ap'i-na	A-quin'i-us	
An'y-tus	A-pi'o-la	A-qui'num	
An-za'be (8)	A'pi-on	Aq-ui-ta'ni-a	
A-ol'li-us	A'pis	A'ra	
A'on	A-pit'i-us	Ar-a-bar'ches	
A'o-nes	A-pol-li-na'res	A-ra'bi-a	
A-o'ris	A-pol-li-na'ris	A-rab'i-cus	
A-or'nos	Ap-ol-lin'i-des	Ar'a-bis	
A-o'ti	A-pol'li-nis	Ar'abs, and	
A-pa'i-tæ	A-pol'lo	Ar'a-bus	

A-rac'ca, ſund  
 A-rec'ca  
 A-rach'ne  
 Ar-a-cho'si-a  
 Ar-a-cho'tæ, and  
 Ar-a-cho'ti  
 A-rach'hi-as  
 Ar-a-cil lum  
 Ar-a-co'si-i (4)  
 Ar-a-cyn'thus  
 A'ra-dus  
 A'ræ  
 A'rar  
 Ar'a-rus  
 Ar-a-thyr'e-a  
 A-ra'tus  
 A-rax'es  
 Ar-ba'ces  
 Ar-be'la  
 Ar'be-la (29)  
 Ar'bis  
 Ar-bo-ca'la  
 Ar-bus'cu-la  
 Ar-ca'di-a  
 Ar-ca'di-us  
 Ar-ca'num  
 Ar'cas  
 Ar'ce-na  
 Ar'cens  
 Ar-ces-i-la'us  
 Ar-ce'si-us (10)  
 Ar-chæ'a  
 Ar-chæ'a-nax  
 Ar-chæ-at'i-das  
 Arch-ag'a-thus  
 Ar-chan'der  
 Ar-chan dros  
 Ar'che  
 Ar-cheg'e-tes  
 Ar-che-la'us  
 Ar-chem'a-chus  
 Ar-chem o-rus  
 Ar-chep'o-lis  
 Ar-chep-tol'e-mus  
 Ar-ches'tra-tus  
 Ar-che-ti'mus  
 Ar-che'ti-us (10)

Ar'chi-a  
 Ar'chi-as  
 Ar-chi-bi'a-des  
 Ar-chib'i-us  
 Ar-chi-da'mi-a  
 Ar-chi-da'mus (29)  
 Ar'chi-das  
 Ar-chi-de'mus  
 Ar-chi-de'us  
 Ar-chid'i-um  
 Ar-chi-gal'lus  
 Ar-chig'e-nes  
 Ar-chil'o-chus  
 Ar-chi-me'des  
 Ar-chi'nus  
 Ar-chi-pel'a-gus  
 Ar-chip'o-lis  
 Ar-chip'pe  
 Ar-chip'pus  
 Ar-chi'tis  
 Ar'chon  
 Ar-chon'tes  
 Ar'chy-lus  
 Ar-chy'tas  
 Ar-cit'e-nens  
 Arc-ti'nus  
 Arc-toph'y-lax  
 Arc'tos  
 Arc-tu'rus  
 Ar'da-lus  
 Ar-da'ni-a  
 Ar-dax-a'nus  
 Ar'de-a  
 Ar-de-ric'ca  
 Ar-di-æ'i (4)  
 Ar-do'ne-a  
 Ar-du-en'na  
 Ar-du-i'ne  
 Ar-dy-en'ses  
 Ar'dys  
 A-re-ac'i-dæ  
 A're-as  
 A-reg'o-nis  
 Ar-e-la'tum  
 A-rel'li-us  
 Ar-e-mor'i-ca  
 A-re

A-ren'a-cum  
 Ar-e-op-a-gi'tæ  
 Ar-e-op'a-gus (29)  
 A-res'tæ  
 A-res'tha-nas  
 Ar-es-tor'i-des  
 A're-ta  
 Ar-e-tæ'us  
 Ar-e-taph'i-la  
 Ar-e-ta'les  
 A-re'te  
 A-re'tes  
 Ar-e-thu'sa  
 Ar-e-ti'num  
 Ar'e-tus  
 A're-us  
 Ar-gæ'us, and  
 Ar-ge'us  
 Ar'ga-lus  
 Ar-gath'o-na  
 Ar-ga-tho'ni-us  
 Ar'ge  
 Ar-ge'a  
 Ar-gæ-a'thæ  
 Ar-gen'num  
 Ar'ges  
 Ar-ges'tra-tus  
 Ar-gc'us  
 Ar'gi  
 Ar-gi'a  
 Ar'gi-as  
 Ar-gi-le'tum  
 Ar-gil'i-us  
 Ar-gil'us  
 Ar'gi-lus  
 Ar-gi-nu'sæ  
 Ar-gi'o-pe  
 Ar-gi-phon'tes  
 Ar-gip'pe-i (3)  
 Ar-gi'va  
 Ar-gi'vi (3)  
 Ar'gi-us  
 Ar'go  
 Ar-gol'i-cus  
 Ar-go-lis  
 Ar'gon  
 Ar-go-nau'tæ



## AR

Ar'gus  
 Ar-gyn'nis  
 Ar'gy-ra  
 Ar-gy-ras'pi-des  
 Ar'gy-re  
 Ar-gyr'i-pa  
 A'ri-a  
 A-ri-ad'ne  
 A-ri-æ'us  
 A-ri-a'ni, and  
     A-ri-e'ni  
 A-ri-an'tas  
 A-ri-am'nes  
 A-ri-a-ra'thes  
 Ar-ib-bæ'us (5)  
 A-ric'i-a  
 Ar-i-ci'na  
 Ar-i-dæ'us  
 A-ri-e'nis  
 Ar-i-gæ'um  
 A-ri'i (4)  
 Ar'i-ma  
 Ar-i-mas'pi (3)  
 Ar-i-mas'pi-as  
 Ar-i-mas'thæ  
 Ar-i-ma'zes  
 Ar'i-mi (3)  
 A-rim'i-num  
 A-rim'i-nus  
 Ar-im-phæ'i  
 Ar'i-mus  
 A-ri-o-bar-za'nes  
 A-ri-o-man'des  
 A-ri-o-mar'dus  
 A-ri-o-me'des  
 A-ri'on (26)  
 A-ri-o-vis'tus  
 A'ris  
 A-ris'ba  
 Ar-is-tæn'e-tus  
 Ar-is-tæ'um  
 Ar-is-tæ'us  
 Ar-is-tag'o-ras  
 Ar-is-tan'der  
 Ar-is-tan'dros  
 Ar-is-tar'che  
 Ar-is-tar'chus

## AR

Ar-is-ta-za'nes  
 A-ris'te-as  
 A-ris'te-ræ  
 A-ris'te-us  
 A-ris'the-nes  
 A-ris'thus  
 Ar-is-ti'bus  
 Ar-is-ti'des  
 Ar-is-tip'pus  
 A-ris'ti-us  
 A-ris'ton  
 Ar-is-to-bu'la  
 Ar-is-to-bu'lus  
 Ar-is-to-cle'a  
 A-ris'to-cles  
 A-ris-to-cli'des  
 Ar-is-toc'ra-tes  
 Ar-is-to'cre-on  
 Ar-is-toc'ri-tus  
 A-ris-tod-e'mus  
 Ar-is-tog'e-nes  
 Ar-is-to-gi'ton  
 Ar-is-to-la'us  
 Ar-is-tom'a-che  
 Ar-is-tom'a-chus  
 Ar-is-to-me'des  
 Ar-is-tom'e-nes  
 A-ris-to-nau'tæ  
 Ar-is-to-ni'cus  
 A-ris'to-nus  
 Ar-is-ton'i-des  
 Ar-is-ton'y-mus  
 Ar-is-toph'a-nes  
 A-ris-to-pli-li'des  
 A-ris'to-phon  
 A-ris'tor  
 Ar-is-tor'i-des  
 Ar-is-tot'e-les (29)  
 Ar-is-to-ti'mus  
 Ar-is-tox'e-nus  
 A-ris'tus  
 Ar-is-tyl'lus  
 A'ri-us  
 Ar'me-nes  
 Ar-me'ni-a  
 Ar-men-ta'ri-us  
 Ar-mil'la-tus

## AR

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Ar-mi-lus'tri-um  
 Ar-min'i-us  
 Ar-mor'i-cæ  
 A'rne  
 Ar'ni  
 Ar-no'bi-us  
 Ar'nus  
 Ar'o-a  
 Ar'o-ma  
 Ar'pa-ni  
 Ar'pi (3)  
 Ar-pi'num  
 Ar-ræ'i  
 Ar-rha-bæ'us  
 Ar'ri-a  
 Ar-ri-a'nus  
 Ar'ri-us  
 Ar'ri-us, and  
     A'ri-us  
 Ar-run'ti-us (10)  
 Ar-sa'bes  
 Ar'sa-ces (29)  
 Ar-sac'i-dæ  
 Ar-sam'e-nes  
 Ar-sam'e-tes  
 Ar-sam-o-sa'ta  
 Ar-sa'nes  
 Ar-sa'ni-as  
 Ar-se'na  
 Ar'ses  
 Ar'si-a  
 Ar-si-dæ'us  
 Ar-sin'o-e  
 Ar-ta-ba'nus  
 Ar-ta-ba'zus  
 Ar'ta-bri, and  
     Ar-ta-bri'tæ  
 Ar-ta-cæ'as  
 Ar-ta-cæ'na  
 Ar'ta-ce  
 Ar-ta-ce'ne  
 Ar-ta'ci-a  
 Ar-tæ'i  
 Ar-tag'e-ras  
 Ar-ta-ger'ses  
 Ar-ta'nes  
 Ar-ta-pher'nes



Ar-ta'tus  
 Ar-ta-vas'des  
 Ar-tax'a, and  
     Ar-tax'i-as  
 Ar-tax'a-ta  
 Ar-ta-xerx'es  
 Ar-tax'i-as  
 Ar-ta-yc'tes  
 Ar-ta-yn'ta  
 Ar-ta-yn'tes  
 Ar-tem-ba'res  
 Ar-tem-i-do'rus  
 Ar'te-mis  
 Ar-te-mis'i-a  
 Ar-te-mis'i-um  
 Ar-te-mi ta  
 Ar'te-mon  
 Ar-tim'pa-sa  
 Ar-to-bar-za'nes  
 Ar-toch'mcs  
 Ar-to'na  
 Ar-ton'tes  
 Ar-to'ni-us  
 Ar-tox'a-res  
 Ar-tu'ri-us  
 Ar-ty'nes  
 Ar-tyn'i-a  
 Ar-tys'to-na  
 Ar'u-æ  
 Ar-va'les  
 Ar-u'e-ris  
 Ar-ver'ni  
 Ar-vir'a-gus  
 Ar-vis'i-um, and  
     Ar-vi'sus  
 Au-run-cu-le'i-us  
 A'runs  
 A-run'ti-us (10)  
 Ar-u-pi'nus  
 Arx'a-ta  
 Ar-y-an'des  
 Ar'y-bas  
 Ar-yp-tæ'us  
 A-san'der  
 As-bes'tæ, and  
     As-bys'tæ  
 As'bo-lus

As-cal'a-phas  
 As'ca-lon  
 As-ca'ni-a  
 As-ca'ni-us  
 As'ci-l (3)  
 As-cle'pi-a  
 As-cle-pi'a-des  
 As-cle-pi-o-do'rus  
 As-cle-pi-o-do'tus  
 As-cle'pi-us  
 As-cle-ta'ri-on  
 As'clus  
 As-co'li-a  
 As-co'ni-us La'be-o  
 As'cra  
 As'cu-lum  
 As'dru-bal  
 A-sel'li-o  
 A'si-a  
 A-si-at'i-cus  
 A-si'las  
 As-i-na'ria  
 As-i-na'ri-us  
 As'i-ne  
 As'i-nes  
 A-sin'i-us Gal'lus  
 A'si-us  
 As-na'us  
 A-so'phis  
 A-so'pi-a  
 As-o-pi'a-des  
 A-so'pis  
 A-so'pus  
 As-pam'i-thres  
 As-pa-ra'gi-um  
 As-pa'si-a  
 As-pa-si'rus  
 As-pas'tes  
 As-pa-thi'nes  
 As-pin'dus  
 As'pis  
 As-ple'don  
 As-po-re'nus  
 As'sa  
 As-sa-bi'nus  
 As-sar'a-cus  
 As-se-ri'ni (3)

As'so-rus  
 As'sos  
 As-syr'i-a  
 As'ta  
 As-ta-cœ'ni (5)  
 As'ta-cus  
 As'ta-pa  
 As'ta-pus  
 As-tar'te  
 As'ter  
 As-te'ri-a  
 As-te'ri-on, and  
     As-te'ri-us  
 As-te-ro'di-a  
 As-ter'o-pe, and  
     As-te-ro'pe-a  
 As-ter-o-pæ'us  
 As-ter-u'si-us  
 As-tin'o-me  
 As-ti'o-chus  
 As-træ'a  
 As-træ'us  
 As'tu  
 As'tur  
 As'tu-ra  
 As'tu-res  
 As-ty-a'ge  
 As-ty'a-ges  
 As-ty'a-lus  
 As-ty'a-nax  
 As-ty-cra'ti-a  
 As-tyd'a-mas  
 As-ty-da-mi'a  
 As'ty-lus  
 As-tym-e-du'sa  
 As-tyn'o-me  
 As-tyn'o-us  
 As-ty'o-che, and  
     As-ty-o-chi'a  
 As-ty-pa-læ'a  
 As-typh'i-lus  
 As-ty'ron  
 As'y-chis  
 A-sy'las  
 A-syl'lus  
 A-tab'u-lus  
 At-a-by'ris

## AT

At'a-ce  
 At-a-lan'ta  
 At-a-ran'tes  
 A-tar'be-chis  
 A-tar'ne-a  
 A-tar'ga-tis  
 A'tas, and A'thas  
 A'tax  
 A'te  
 A-tel'la  
 At-e-no-ma'rus  
 Ath-a-ma'nes  
 Ath'a-mas  
 Ath-a-man-ti'a-des  
 Ath-a-na'si-us  
 Ath'a-nis  
 A'the-as  
 A-the'na  
 A-the'næ (8)  
 Ath-e-næ'a  
 Ath-e-næ'um  
 Ath-e-næ'us  
 Ath-e-nag'o-ras  
 Ath-e-na'is  
 A-the'ni-on  
 A-then'o-cles  
 Ath-en-o-do'rus  
 A'the-os  
 Ath'e-sis  
 A'thos  
 Ath-rul'la  
 A-thym'bra  
 A'ti-a (11)  
 A-til'i-a  
 A-til'i-us  
 A-til'la  
 A-ti'na  
 A-ti'nas  
 A-tin'i-a  
 At-lan'tes  
 At-lan-ti'a-des  
 At-lan'ti-des  
 At'las  
 A-tos'sa  
 At'ra-ces  
 At-ra-myt'ti-um  
 At'ra-pecs

## AU

A'trax  
 At-re-ba'tæ  
 At-re-ba'tes  
 At-re'ni  
 A'tre-us  
 A-tri'dæ  
 A-tro'ni-us  
 At-ro-pa'ti-a  
 At'ro-pos  
 At'ta  
 At-ta'li-a  
 At'ta-lus  
 At-tar'ras  
 At-te'i-us Cap'i-to  
 At'tes  
 At'this  
 At'ti-ca  
 At'ti-cus  
 At'ti-la  
 At-til'i-us  
 At-ti'nas  
 At'ti-us Pe-lig'nus  
 A-ty'a-dæ  
 A'tys  
 Av-a-ri'cum  
 A-vel'la  
 Av-en-ti'nus  
 A-ver'nus, or  
 A-ver'na  
 A-ves'ta  
 Au-fe'i-a a'qua  
 Au-fi-de'na  
 Au-fid'i-a  
 Au-fid'i-us  
 Au'fi-dus  
 Au'ga, and Au'ge,  
 and Au-ge'a  
 Au'ga-rus  
 Au'ge-æ  
 Au'gi-as, and  
 Au'ge-as  
 Au'gi-læ  
 Au'gi'nus  
 Au'gu-res  
 Au-gus'ta  
 Au-gus-ta'li-a  
 Au-gus-ti'nus

## AX

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Au-gus'tu-lus  
 Au-gus'tus  
 A-vid-i-e'nus  
 A-vid'i-us Cas'si-us  
 Av-i-e'nus  
 A'vi-um  
 Au-les'tes  
 Au-le'tes  
 Au'lis  
 Au'lon  
 Au-lo'ni-us  
 Au'lus  
 Au'ras  
 Au-re'li-a  
 Au-re-li-a'nus  
 Au-re'li-us  
 Au-re'o-lus  
 Au-rin'i-a  
 Au-ro'ra  
 Au-run'ce  
 Aus-chi'sæ  
 Aus'ci (3)  
 Au'ser, and  
 Au'se-ris  
 Au'ses  
 Au'son  
 Au-so'ni-a  
 Au-so'ni-us  
 Au'spi-ces  
 Aus'ter  
 Aus-te'si-on  
 Au-tob'u-lus  
 Au-toch'tho-nes  
 Au'to-cles  
 Aus-toc'ra-tes  
 Au-tol'o-læ  
 Au-tol'y-cus  
 Au-tom'a-te  
 Au-tom'e-don  
 Au-to-me-du'sa  
 Au-tom'e-nes  
 Au-tom'o-li  
 Au-ton'o-e  
 Au-toph-ra-da'tes  
 Au-xe'si-a  
 Ax'e-nus  
 Ax-i'o-chus

Ax-i'on  
Ax-i-o'te-a  
Ax-i-o'the-a  
Ax'i-us

Ax'ur, and An'xur  
Ax'us  
A'zan  
A-zi'ris

Az'o-nax  
A-zo'rus  
A-zo'tus

## B.

Ba-bil'i-us  
Bab'i-lus  
Bab'y-lon  
Bab-y-lo'ni-a  
Bab-y-lo'ni-i (4)  
Ba-byr'sa  
Ba-byt'a-ce  
Bac-a-ba'sus  
Bac'chæ  
Bac-cha-na'li-a  
Bac-chan'tes  
Bac'chi (3)  
Bac-chi'a-dæ  
Bac'chi-des  
Bac'chis  
Bac'chi-um  
Bac'chi-us  
Bac'chus  
Bac-chyl'i-des  
Ba-ce'nis  
Ba'cis  
Bac'tra  
Bac'tri, and  
Bac-tri-a'ni  
Bac-tri-a'na  
Bac'tros  
Bad'a-ca  
Ba'di-a  
Ba'di-us  
Bad-u-hen'næ  
Bæ'bius, M.  
Bæ'tis  
Bæ'ton  
Ba-gis'ta-me  
Ba-gis'ta-nes  
Ba-go'as, and  
Ba-go'sas

Bag-o-da'res  
Ba-goph'a-nes  
Bag'ra-da  
Ba'i-æ  
Ba'la  
Ba-la'crus  
Bal-a-na'græ  
Ba-la'nus  
Ba-la'ri  
Bal-bil'lus  
Bal-bi'nus  
Bal'bus  
Bal-e-a'res  
Ba-le'tus  
Ba'li-us  
Ba-lis'ta  
Bal-lon'o-ti (3)  
Bal-ven'ti-us (10)  
Bal'y-ras  
Bam-u-ru'æ  
Ban'ti-æ  
Ban'ti-us, L.  
Baph'y-rus  
Bap'tæ  
Ba-ræ'i  
Bar'a-thrum  
Bar'ba-ri  
Bar-ba'ri-a  
Bar-bos'the-nes  
Bar-byth'a-ce  
Bar'ca  
Bar-cæ'i, or  
Bar'ci-tæ  
Bar'ce  
Bar'cha  
Bar-dæ'i  
Bar'di

Bar-dyl'lis  
Ba're-as So-ra'nus  
Ba'res  
Bar-gu'si-i (3)  
Ba-ri'ne  
Ba-ris'ses  
Ba'ri-um  
Bar'nu-us  
Bar-si'ne, and  
Bar-se'ne  
Bar-za-en'tes  
Bar-za'nes  
Bas-i-le'a  
Bas-i-li'dæ  
Bas-i-li'des  
Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-  
mos  
Bas'i-lis  
Ba-sil'i-us  
Bas'i-lus  
Bas'sæ  
Bas-sa'ni-a  
Bas-sa're-us  
Bas'sa-ris  
Bas'sus Au-fid'i-us  
Bas-tar'næ, and  
Bas-ter'næ  
Bas'ti-a  
Ba'ta  
Ba-ta'vi  
Ba'thos  
Bath'y-cles  
Ba-thyl'lus  
Bat-i-a'tus  
Ba'ti-a (11)  
Ba-ti'na, and  
Ban-ti'na

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Ba'tis  
 Ba'to  
 Ba'ton  
 Bat-ra-cho-my-o-  
   mach'i-a  
 Bat-ti'a-des  
 Bat'tis  
 Bat'tus  
 Bat'u-lum  
 Bat'u-lus  
 Ba-tyl'lus  
 Bau'bo  
 Bau'cis  
 Ba'vi-us  
 Bau'li (3)  
 Baz-a-en'tes  
 Ba-za'ri-a  
 Be'bi-us  
 Be-bri'a-cum  
 Beb'ry-ce  
 Beb'ry-ces, and  
   Be-bryc'i-i (4)  
 Be-bryc'i-a  
 Bel-e-mi'na  
 Bel-e-phan'tes  
 Bel'e-sis  
 Bel'gæ  
 Bel'gi-ca  
 Bel'gi-um  
 Bel'gi-us  
 Bel'i-des (29)  
 Be-li'des  
 Be-lis'a-ma  
 Bel-i-sa-ri-us  
 Bel-is-ti'da  
 Bel'i-tæ  
 Bel-ler'o-phon  
 Bel-le'rus (29)  
 Bel-li-e'nus  
 Bel-lo'na  
 Bel-lo-na'ri-i (4)  
 Bel-lov'a-ci  
 Bel-lo-ve'sus  
 Be'lon  
 Be'lus  
 Be-na'cus  
 Ben-e-did'i-um

## BI

Ben'dis  
 Ben-e-ven'tum  
 Ben-the-sic'y-me  
 Be-pol-ita'nus  
 Ber'bi-cæ  
 Ber-e-cyn'thi-a  
 Ber-e-ni'ce  
 Ber-e-ni'cis  
 Ber'gi-on  
 Ber-gis'ta-ni  
 Be'ris, and Ba'ris  
 Ber'mi-us  
 Ber'o-e  
 Be-rœ'a  
 Ber-o-ni'ce  
 Be-ro'sus  
 Ber-rhœ'a  
 Be'sa  
 Be-sid'i-æ  
 Be-sip'po  
 Bes'si (3)  
 Bes'sus  
 Bes'ti-a  
 Be'tis  
 Be-tu'ri-a  
 Bi'a  
 Bi-a'nor  
 Bi'as  
 Bi-bac'u-lus  
 Bib'li-a, and Bil'li-a  
 Bib'lis  
 Bib-li'na  
 Bib'lus  
 Bi-brac'te  
 Bib'u-lus  
 Bi'ces  
 Bi'con  
 Bi-cor'ni-ger  
 Bi-cor'nis  
 Bi-for'mis  
 Bi'frons  
 Bil'bi-lis  
 Bi-ma'ter  
 Bin'gi-um  
 Bi'on  
 Bir'thus  
 Bi-sal'tæ

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Bi-sal'tes  
 Bi-sal'tis  
 Bi-san'the  
 Bis'ton  
 Bis'to-nis  
 Bi'thus  
 Bith'y-æ  
 Bi-thyn'i-a  
 Bit'i-as  
 Bi'ton  
 Bi-tu'i-tus  
 Bi-tun'tum  
 Bi-tur'i-ges  
 Bi-tur'i-cum  
 Biz'i-a  
 Blæ'na  
 Blæ'si-i (4)  
 Blæ'sus  
 Blan-de-no'na  
 Blan-du'si-a  
 Blas-to-phœ-ni'ces  
 Blem my-es  
 Ble-ni'na  
 Blit'i-us  
 Blu'ci-um  
 Bo-a-dic'e-a  
 Bo'æ, and Bo'e-a  
 Bo-a-gri-us  
 Bo-ca'li-as  
 Boc'car  
 Boc'cho-ris  
 Boc'chus  
 Bo-du'ni  
 Bo-du-ag-na'tus  
 Bœ-be'is  
 Bœ'bi-a  
 Bo-e-dro'mi-a  
 Bœ-o-tar'chæ  
 Bœ-o'ti-a  
 Bœ-o'tus  
 Bœ-or-o-bis'tas  
 Bo-e'thi-us  
 Bo'e-tus  
 Bo'e-us  
 Bo'ges  
 Bo'gud  
 Bo'gus

Bo'i-i (3)  
 Bo-joc'a-lus  
 Bo'la  
 Bol'be  
 Bol-bi-ti'num  
 Bol'gi-us  
 Bo-li'na  
 Bol-i-næ'us  
 Bo-lis'sus  
 Bol-la'nus  
 Bo'lus  
 Bom-i-en'ses  
 Bo-mil car  
 Bom-o-ni cæ  
 Bo'na De'a  
 Bo-no'ni-a  
 Bo-no'si-us  
*Bo-no'zhe-us*  
 Bo-o-su'ra  
 Bo-o'tes  
 Bo-o'tus, and  
     Bœ'o-tus  
 Bo're-a  
 Bo-re'a-des  
 Bo're-as  
 Bo-re-as'mi (3)  
 Bo're-us  
 Bor'ges  
 Bor'nos  
 Bor-sip'pa  
 Bo'rus  
 Bo-rys'thē-nes  
 Bos'pho-rus  
 Bot'ti-a  
 Bot-ti-æ'is  
 Bo-vi-an'um  
 Bo-vil'læ  
 Brach-ma'nes  
 Bræ'si-a  
 Bran-chi'a-des  
 Bran'chi-dæ  
 Bran-chyl'lides  
 Bran'chus  
 Bra'si-æ  
 Bras'i-das  
 Bras-i-de'i-a  
 Brau're

Brau'ron  
 Bren'ni, and  
     Breu'ni  
 Bren'nus  
 Bren'the  
 Bres'ci-a  
 Bret'ti-i (3)  
 Bri-a're-us  
 Bri'as  
 Bri-gan'tes  
 Brig-an-ti'nus  
 Bri-les'sus  
 Bri'mo  
 Bri-se'is  
 Bri'ses  
 Bri-se'us  
 Bri-tan'ni  
 Bri-tan'ni-a  
 Bri-tan'ni-cus  
 Brit-o-mar'tis  
 Brit-o-ma'rus  
 Brit'o-nes  
 Brix-el'l-um  
 Brix'i-a  
 Bri'zo  
 Broc-u-be'lus  
 Bro'mi-us  
 Bro'mus  
 Bron'gus  
 Bron'tes  
 Bron-ti'nus  
 Bro'te-as  
 Bro'the-us  
 Bruc'te-ri  
 Bru-ma'li-a  
 Brun-du'si-um  
 Bru-tid'i-us  
 Bru'ti-i (4)  
 Bru'tu-lus  
 Bru'tus  
 Bry'as  
 Bry-ax'is  
 Bry'ce  
 Bry'ges  
 Bry'gi (3) (5)  
 Bry'se-a  
 Bu-ba-ce'ne

Bu-ba'ces  
 Bu'ba-ris  
 Bu-bas-ti'a-cus  
 Bu-bas'tis  
 Bu'ba-sus  
 Bu'bon  
 Bu-ceph'a-la  
 Bu-ceph'a-lus  
 Bu-col'i-ca  
 Bu-col'i-cum  
 Bu-co'li-on  
 Bu'co-lus  
 Bu'di-i (3)  
 Bu-di'ni  
 Bu-do'rum  
 Bu'lis  
 Bul-la'ti-us  
 Bu-mel'lus  
 Bu'ne-a  
 Bu'nus  
 Bu'pa-lus  
 Buph'a-gus  
 Bu-pho'ni-a  
 Bu-pra'si-um  
 Bu'ra  
 Bu-ra'i-cus  
 Bur'rhus  
 Bur'sa  
 Bur'si-a  
 Bu'sæ  
 Bu-si'ris  
 Bu'ta  
 Bu'te-o  
 Bu'tes  
 Bu-thro'tum  
 Bu-thyr'e-us  
 Bu'to-a  
 Bu'tos  
 Bu-tor'i-des  
 Bu-tun'tum  
 Bu'tus  
 Bu-zy'ges  
 Byb-le'si-a, and  
     By-bas'si-a  
 Byb'li-a  
 Byb'li-i (4)  
 Byb'lis

## CÆ

Byl-li'o-nes  
Byr'rhus  
Byr'sa

## CA

By-za'ci-um  
By-zan'ti-um  
By'zas

## CA

Byz'e-res  
By'zas  
Byz'i-a

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Cab'a-les  
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Cab-al-i'nus  
Ca-bar'nos  
Ca-bas'sus  
Ca-bal'li-o (4)  
Ca-bi'ra  
Ca-bi'ri (3)  
Ca-bi'ri-a  
Ca-bu'ra (7)  
Cab'u-rus  
Ca'ca  
Cach'a-les  
Ca'cus  
Ca-cu'this  
Ca-cyp'aris  
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Cad-me'is  
Cad'mus  
Ca'dra (7)  
Ca-du'ce-us  
Ca-dur'ci (3)  
Ca-dus'ci  
Cad'y-tis  
Cæ'a  
Cæ'ci-as  
Cæ-ci'li-a  
Cæ-cil'i-a  
Cæ-cil-i-a'nus  
Cæ-cil'i-i (4)  
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Cæ'li-us  
Cæm'a-ro  
Cæ'ne  
Cæ'ne-us  
Cæn'i-des  
Cæ-ni'na  
Cæ'nis  
Cæ-not'ro-pæ  
Cæ'pi-o  
Cæ-ra'tus  
Cæ're, or Cæ'res,  
Cær'e-si  
Cæ'sar  
Cæs-a-re'a  
Cæ-sa'ri-on  
Ca-se'na  
Cæ-sen'ni-us  
Cæ-ce'ti-us  
Cæ'si-a  
Cæ'si-us  
Cæ'so  
Cæ-so'ni-a  
Cæ-so'ni-us  
Cæt'o-brix  
Cæt'u-lum  
Cæ'yx  
Ca-ga'co  
Ca-i-ci'nus  
Ca-i'cus  
Ca-i-e'ta  
Ca'i-us, and Ca-i-a  
Ca-i-us  
Cal'ab-er, Q  
Ca-la'bri-a

Cal'a-brus  
Cal-a-gur-rit'a-ni  
Cal'a-is  
Ca-lag'u-tis  
Cal'a-mis  
Cal-a-mi'sa  
Cal'a-mos  
Cal'a-mus  
Ca-la'nus  
Cal'a-on  
Cal'a-ris  
Cal-a-tha'na  
Ca-la'thi-on  
Cal'a-thus  
Cal'a-tes  
Ca-la'ti-a  
Ca-la'ti-æ  
Ca-la'vi-i (4)  
Ca-la'vi-us  
Cal-au-re'a, and  
Cal-au-ri'a  
Cal'bis  
Cal'ce  
Cal'chas  
Cal-che-do'ni-a  
Cal-chin'i-a  
Cal'dus Cæ'li-us  
Ca'le  
Cal-e-do'ni-a  
Ca-le'nus  
Ca'les  
Ca-le'si-us  
Ca-le'tæ  
Cal'e-tor  
Ca'lex  
Cal-i-ad'ne  
Cal-i-ce'ni (3)

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Ca-lid'i-us, M.  
 Ca-lig'u-la, C.  
 Cal'i-pus  
 Ca'lis  
 Cal-læs'chrus  
 Cal-la'i-ci (4)  
 Cal'las  
 Cal-la-te'bus  
 Cal-le-te'ri-a  
 Cal-le'ni  
 Cal'li-a  
 Cal-li'a-des  
 Cal'li-as  
 Cal-lib'i-us  
 Cal-li-ce'rus  
 Cal-lic'horus  
 Cal'li-cles  
 Cal-li-co-lo'na  
 Cal-lic'ra-tes  
 Cal-lic-rat'i-das  
 Cal-lid'i-us  
 Cal-lid'ro-mus  
 Cal-li-ge'tus  
 Cal-lim'a-chus  
 Cal-lim'e-don  
 Cal-lim'e-des  
 Cal-li'nus  
 Cal-li'o-pe  
 Cal-li-pa-ti'ra  
 Cal'li-phon  
 Cal'li-phron  
 Cal-lip'i-dæ  
 Cal-lip'o-lis  
 Cal'li-pus  
 Cal-lip'y-ges  
 Cal-lir'ho-e  
 Cal-lis'te  
 Cal-lis-te'i-a  
 Cal-lis'thenes  
 Cal-lis'to  
 Cal-lis-to-ni'cus  
 Cal-lis'tra-tus  
 Cal-lix'e-na  
 Cal-ix'e-nus  
 Ca'lon  
 Ca'lor  
 Cal'pe

Cal-phur'ni-a  
 Cal-phur'ni-us  
 Cal-pur'ni-a  
 Cal'vi-a  
 Cal-vi'na  
 Cal-vis'i-us  
 Cal-u-sid'i-us  
 Cal-u'si-um  
 Cal'y-be  
 Cal-y-cad'nus  
 Cal'y-ce  
 Ca-lyd'i-um  
 Ca-lyd'na  
 Cal'y-don  
 Cal-y-do'nis  
 Cal-y-do'ni-us  
 Ca-lym'ne  
 Ca-lyn'da  
 Ca-lyp'so  
 Ca-man'ti-um  
 Cam-a-ri'na  
 Cam-bau'les  
 Cam'bes  
 Cam'b're  
 Cam-bu'ni-i (4)  
 Cam-by'ses  
 Cam-e-la'ni  
 Cam-e-li'tæ  
 Cam'e-ra  
 Cam-e-ri'num, and  
     Ca-mer'ti-um  
 Ca-me'ri-um  
 Cam-e-ri'nus  
 Ca-mer'tes  
 Ca-mil'la  
 Ca-mil'li, and  
     Ca-mil'læ  
 Ca-mil'lus  
 Ca-mi'ro  
 Ca-mi'rus, and  
     Ca-mi'ra  
 Cam-is-sa'res  
 Cam'ma  
 Ca-mœ'næ  
 Cam-pa'na Lex  
 Cam-pa'ni-a  
 Cam'pe

Cam-pas'pe  
 Camp'sa  
 Cam'pus Mar'ti-us  
 Cam-u-lo-gi'nus  
 Ca'na  
 Can'a-ce  
 Can'a-che (12)  
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 Ca'næ  
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 Can-dau'les  
 Can-di'o-pe  
 Ca'nens  
 Can-e-pho'ri-a  
 Can e- hum  
 Ca-nic-u-la res dies  
 Ca-nid'i-a  
 Ca-nid'i-us  
 Ca-nin-e-fa'tes  
 Ca-nin'i-us  
 Ca-nis'ti-us  
 Ca'ni-us  
 Can'næ  
 Ca-nop'i-cum  
 Ca-no'pus  
 Can'ta-bra  
 Can'ta-bri  
 Can-ta'bri-æ  
 Can'tha-rus  
 Can'thus  
 Can'ti-um  
 Can-u-le'i-a  
 Can-u-le'i-us  
 Ca-nu'li-a  
 Ca-nu'si-um  
 Ca-nu'si-us  
 Ca-nu'ti-us  
 Cap'a-neus  
 Ca-pel'la  
 Ca-pe'na  
 Ca-pe'næ  
 Ca-pe'ni  
 Ca'per  
 Ca-pe'tus

## CA

Ca-pha're-us  
 Caph'y-æ  
 Ca'pi-o  
 Cap'i-to  
 Ca-pit-o-li'nus  
 Cap-i-to'li-um  
 Cap-pa-do'ci-a  
 Cap'pa-dox  
 Ca-pra'ri-a  
 Ca'pre-æ  
 Cap-ri-cor'nus  
 Cap-ri-fic-i-a'lis  
 Ca-pri'ma  
 Ca-prip'e-des  
 Ca'pri-us  
 Cap-ro-ti'na  
 Ca'prus  
 Cap'sa  
 Cap'sa-ge  
 Cap'u-a  
 Ca'pys  
 Ca'pys Syl'vi-us  
 Car-a-bac'tra  
 Car'a-bis  
 Car-a-cal'la  
 Ca-rac'a-tes  
 Ca-rac'ta-cus  
 Ca'ræ  
 Ca-ræ'us  
 Car'a-lis  
 Car'a-nus  
 Ca-rau'si-us  
 Car'bo  
 Car-che'don  
 Car-ci'nus  
 Car-da'ces  
 Car-dam'y-le  
 Car'di-a  
 Car-du'chi  
 Ca'res  
 Car'e-sa  
 Ca-res'sus  
 Car-fin'i-a  
 Ca'ri-a  
 Ca'ri-as  
 Ca-ri'a-te  
 Ca-ri'na

## CA

Ca-ri'næ  
 Car'i-ne  
 Ca-ri'nus  
 Ca-ris'sa-num  
 Ca-ris'tun  
 Car-ma'ni-a  
 Car-ma'nor  
 Car'me  
 Car-me'lus  
 Car-men'ta and  
 Car-men'tis  
 Car-men-ta'les  
 Car-men-ta'lis  
 Car'mi-des  
 Car'na Car-din'e-a  
 Car-na'si-us  
 Car-ne'a-des  
 Car-ne'i-a  
 Car'ni-on  
 Car'nus  
 Car-nu'tes  
 Car-pa'si-a  
 Car-pa'si-um  
 Car'pa-thus  
 Car'pi-a  
 Car'pis  
 Car'po  
 Ca-roph'o-ra  
 Car-poph'o-rus  
 Car'ræ and Car'rhæ  
 Car-ri-na'tes  
 Car-ru'ca  
 Car-se'o-li  
 Car-ta'li-as  
 Car-te'i-a  
 Car-thæ'a  
 Car-tha-gin-i-en'  
 ses  
 Car-tha'go  
 Car'tha-sis  
 Car-tei'a  
 Car-vil'i-us  
 Ca'rus  
 Ca'ry-a  
 Car-y-a'tæ  
 Ca-rys'ti-us  
 Ca-rys'tus

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Ca'ry-um  
 Cas'ca  
 Cas-cel'li-us  
 Cas-i-li'num  
 Ca-si'na Ca-si'num  
 Ca'si-us  
 Cas'me-næ  
 Cas-mil'la  
 Cas-pe'ri-a  
 Cas-per'u-la  
 Cas-pi-a'na  
 Cas'pi-i (4)  
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 Cas-san-da'ne  
 Cas-san'der  
 Cas-san'dra  
 Cas-san'dri-a  
 Cas'si-a  
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 Cas-si-o-pe'a  
 Cas-si-ter'i-des  
 Cas-si-ve-lau'nus  
 Cas'si-us, C.  
 Cas-so'tis  
 Cas-tab'a-la  
 Cas'ta-bus  
 Cas-ta'li-a  
 Cas-ta'li-us fons,  
 Cas-ta'li-a  
 Cas-ta'ne-a  
 Cas-ti-a-ni'ra  
 Cas'tor and Pol'lux  
 Cas-tra'ti-us  
 Cas'tu-lo  
 Cat-a-du'pa  
 Cat-a-men'te-les  
 Cat'a-na  
 Ca-tad'ni-a  
 Cat-a-rac'ta  
 Cat'e-nes  
 Ca-thæ'a  
 Cath'a-ri (3)  
 Ca'ti-a  
 Cat-i-e'na  
 Cat-i-e'nus  
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 Cat'i-line, Eng.



Ca-til'li (3)  
 Ca-til'lus or Cat'i-  
   lus  
 Ca-ti'na  
 Ca'ti-us  
 Cat'i-zi  
 Ca'to  
 Ca'tre-us  
 Cat'ta  
 Cat'ti (3)  
 Cat-u-li-a'na  
 Ca-tul'lus  
 Cat'u-lus  
 Cav-a-ril'lus  
 Cav-a-ri'nus  
 Cau'ca-sus  
 Cau'con  
 Cau'co-nes  
 Cau'di and Cau'di-  
   um  
 Ca'vi-i (3)  
 Cau-lo'ni-a  
 Cau'ni-us  
 Cau'nus  
 Cau'ros  
 Cau'rus  
 Ca'us  
 Ca-y'ci  
 Ca-y'cus  
 Ca-ys'ter  
 Ce'a or Ce'os  
 Ce'a-des  
 Ceb-al-li'nus  
 Ceb-a-ren'ses  
 Ce'bes  
 Ce'bren  
 Ce-bre'ni-a  
 Ce-bri'o-nes  
 Cec'i-das  
 Ce-cil'i-us  
 Ce'ci-na  
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 Cer-cyph'a-læ  
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 Ce-dru'si-i (3)  
 Ceg'lu-sa  
 Ce'i (3)  
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 Cel'a-dus  
 Ce-læ'næ  
 Ce-jæ'no  
 Cel'e-æ  
 Ce-le'i-a and Ce'la  
 Cel-e-la'tes  
 Ce-len'dræ  
 Ce-len'dris  
 Ce-len'de-ris  
 Ce-le'ne-us  
 Ce-len'na Ce-læ'na  
 Ce'ler  
 Cel'e-res  
 Cel'e-trum  
 Ce'le-us  
 Cel'mus  
 Cel'o-næ  
 Cel'sus  
 Cel'tæ  
 Cel-ti-be'ri  
 Cel'ti-ca  
 Ce'ti-ci  
 Cel-til'lus  
 Cel-to'ri-i (4)  
 Cel-tos'cy-thæ  
 Cem'me-nus  
 Cem'psi (3)  
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 Cen'chre-is  
 Cen'chre-us  
 Cen'chri-us  
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 Ce-ne'ti-um  
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 Ce-ni'na  
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 Cen-tri'tes  
 Cen'to-res  
 Cen-tro'ni-us  
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 Cen-tu'ri-pa  
 Ce'os and Ce'a  
 Ceph'a-las  
 Ceph-a-le'di-on  
 Ce-phal'len  
 Ceph-a-le'na  
 Ceph-al-le'ni-a  
 Ceph'a-lo  
 Ceph-a-loe'dis  
 Ceph-a-lu'di-um  
 Ceph'a-lon  
 Ceph'a-lus  
 Ce'phe-us  
 Ce-phe'nes  
 Ce-phis'i-a  
 Ceph-i-si'a-des  
 Ce-phis-i-do'rus  
 Ce-phis'i-on  
 Ce-phis-od'o-tus  
 Ce-phi'sus  
 Ce-phis'sus  
 Ce'phren  
 Ce'pi-o  
 Ce'pi-on  
 Cer'a-ca  
 Ce-rac'a-tes  
 Ce-ram'bus  
 Cer-a-mi'cus  
 Ce-ra'mi-um  
 Cer'a-mus  
 Ce'ras  
 Cer'a-sus  
 Cer'a-ta  
 Ce-ra'tus  
 Ce-rau'ni-a  
 Ce-rau'ni-a  
 Ce-rau'ni-i



CE	CH	CH 21
Ce-rau'nus	Ce-sel'li-us	Chal-dæ'i (3)
Ce-rau'si-us	Ce-sen'ni-a	Cha-les'tra
Cer-be'ri-on	Ces'ti-us	Chal-o-ni'tis
Cer'be-rus	Ces-tri'na	Chal'y-bes and
Cer'ca-phus	Ces-tri'nus	Cal'y-bes
Cer-ca-so'rum	Ce'tes	Chal-y-bo-ni'tis
Cer-ce'is	Ce-the'gus	Cal'ybs
Cer-ce'ne	Ce'ti-i (4)	Cha-ma'ni
Cer-ce's'tes	Ce'ti-us (10)	Cham-a-vi'ri (4)
Cer'ci-des	Ce'to	Cha'ne
Cer'ci-i (4)	Ce'us and Cæ'us	Cha'on
Cer'ci'na	Ce'yx	Cha'o-nes
Cer-cin'na	Che'a	Cha-o'ni-a
Cer-cin'i-um	Cha-bi'nus	Cha-on'i-tis
Cer'ci-us	Cha'bri-a	Cha'os
Cer-co'pes	Cha'bri-as	Char'a-dra
Cer'cops	Chab'ry-is	Cha-ra'dros
Cer'cy-on	Chæ-an'i-tæ	Char'a-drus
Cer-cy'o-nes	Chæ're-as	Char-æ'a-das
Cer-cy'ra, or Cor-	Chær-e-de'mus	Char-an-dæ'i
cy'ra	Chæ-re'mon	Cha'rax
Cer-dyl'i-um	Chær'e-phon	Cha-rax'es and
Cer-e-a'li-a	Chæ-res'tra-ta	Cha-rax'us
Ce'res	Chæ-rin'thus	Cha'res
Ce-res'sus	Chæ-rip'pus	Char'i-cles
Cer'e-tæ	Chæ'ro	Char'i-clo
Ce-ri-a'lis	Chæ-ro'ni-a	Char-i-cli'des
Cer'i-i (4)	Chæ-ro-ne'a	Char-i-de'mus
Ce-ril'lum	Cher-ro-ne'a	Char'i-la
Ce-rin'thus	Cha-læ'on	Char-i-la'us and
Cer-y-ni'tes	Cha'bes	Cha-ri'l'lus
Cer-ma'nus	Chal-cæ'a	Cha-ri'ni and Ca-
Cer'nes	Chal'ce-a	ri'ni
Ce'ron	Chal-ce'don and	Cha'ris
Cer-o-pas'a-des	Chal-ce-do'ri-a	Cha-ris'i-a
Ce-ros'sus	Chal-ci-den'ses	Char'i-es
Cer'phe-res	Chal-cid'e-us	Char-i-ton
Cer-rhæ'i	Chal-cid'i-ca	Char-ma'das
Cer-sob-lep'tes	Chal-cid'i-cus	Char'me and
Cer'ti-ma	Chal-ci-æ'us	Car'me
Cer-to'ri-um	Chal-ci'o-pe	Char'mi-des
Cer-va'ri-us	Chal-ci'tis	Char-mi'nus
Cer'y-ces	Chal'cis	Char-mi'o-ne (29)
Ce-cyc'i-us	Chal'co-don	Char'mis
Cer-y-mi'ca	Chal'con	Char-mos'y-na
Cer-ne'a	Chal'cus	Char'mo-ras
Ce-ryn'i-tes	Chal-dæ'a	Char'mus

Cha'ron  
 Cha-ron'das  
 Char-o-ne'a  
 Cha-ro'ni-um  
 Cha'rops and Char'  
   o-pes  
 Cha-ryb'dis  
 Chau'bi and Chau'  
   ci  
 Chau'la  
 Chau'rus  
 Che'læ  
 Che'les  
 Chel-i-do'ni-a  
 Chel-i-do'ni-æ  
 Che-lid'o-nis  
 Chel'o-ne  
 Chel'o-nis  
 Chel-o-noph'a-gi  
 Chel-y-do're-a  
 Chem'nis  
 Che'na  
 Che'næ  
 Che'ni-on  
 Che'ni-us  
 Che'ops and Che-  
   os'pes  
 Cheph'ren  
 Cher-e-moc'ra-tes  
 Che-ris'o-phus  
 Cher'o-phon  
 Cher'si-as  
 Cher-sid'a-mas  
 Cher'si-pho  
 Cher-so-ne'sus  
 Che-rus'ci (3)  
 Chid-næ'i  
 Chil-i-ar'chus  
 Chil'i-us and Chil'  
   e-us  
 Chi'lo  
 Chi-lo'nis  
 Chi-mæ'ra  
 Chim'a-rus  
 Chi-me'ri-um  
 Chi-om'a-ra  
 Chi'on

Chi'o-ne  
 Chi-on'i-des  
 Chi'o-nis  
 Chi'os  
 Chi'ron  
 Chit'o-ne  
 Chlo'e  
 Chlo're-us  
 Chlo'ris  
 Chlo'rus  
 Cho-a-ri'na  
 Cho-as'pes  
 Cho'bus  
 Chœr'a-des  
 Chœr'i-lus  
 Chœr'e-æ  
 Chon'ni-das  
 Chon'u-phis  
 Cho-ras'mi  
 Cho-rin'e-us  
 Cho-ræ'bus  
 Cho-rom-næ'i  
 Chos'ro-es  
 Chre'mes  
 Chrem'e-tes  
 Chres'i-phon  
 Chres-phon'tes  
 Chres'tus  
 Chro'mi-a  
 Chro'mi-os  
 Chro'mis  
 Chro'mi-us  
 Chro'ni-us  
 Chro'nos  
 Chry'a-sus  
 Chry'sa and  
   Chry'se  
 Chrys'a-me  
 Chry-san'tas  
 Chry-san'thi-us  
 Chry-san'tis  
 Chrys'a-or  
 Chrys-a-o're-us  
 Chry-sa'o-ris  
 Chry'sas  
 Chry-se'i-s  
 Chry-ser'mus

Chry'ses  
 Chry-sip'pe  
 Chry-sip'pus  
 Chry'sis  
 Chrys-o-as'pi-des  
 Chry-sog'o-nus  
 Chrys-o-la-us  
 Chry-so'di-um  
 Chry-sop'o-lis  
 Chry-sor'rho-æ  
 Chry-sor'ho-as  
 Chrys'os-om  
 Chrys-oth'e-mis  
 Cryx'us  
 Chtho'ni-a (12)  
 Chtho'ni-us (12)  
 Chi'trum  
 Cib-a-ri'tis  
 Cib'y-ra  
 Cic'e-ro  
 Cich'y-ris  
 Cic'o-nes  
 Ci-cu'ta  
 Ci-li'ci-a  
 Ci-lis'sa  
 Ci'lix  
 Cil'la  
 Cil'les  
 Cil'lus  
 Cil'ni-us  
 Ci'lo  
 Cim'ber  
 Cim-be'ri-us  
 Cim'bri (3)  
 Cim'bri-cum  
 Cim'i-nus  
 Cim-me'ri-i (4)  
 Cim'me-ris  
 Cim-me'ri-um  
 Ci-mo'lis, and  
   Ci-no'lis  
 Ci-mo'lus  
 Ci'mon  
 Ci-næ'thon  
 Ci-nar'a-das  
 Cin'ci-a  
 Cin-cin-na'tus, L.Q.

## CI

Cin'ci-us  
 Cin'e-as  
 Ci-ne'si-as  
 Cin'e-thon  
 Cin'ga  
 Cin-get'o-rix  
*Sin-jet'o-rix*  
 Cin'gu-lum  
 Cin-i-a'ta  
 Ci-nith'i-i (4)  
 Cin'na  
 Cin'na-don  
 Cin'na-mus  
 Cin-ni'a-na  
 Cinx'i-a  
 Ci'nyps, and  
     Cin'y-phus  
 Cin'y-ras  
 Ci'os  
 Cip'pus  
 Cir'ce  
 Cir-cen'ses lu'di  
 Cir'ci-us  
 Cir'cus  
 Ci'ris  
 Cir-ræ'a-tum  
 Cir'rha, and  
     Cyr'rha  
 Cir'tha, and Cir'ta  
 Cis-al-pi'na Gal'li-a  
 Cis'sa  
 Cis'se-is  
 Cis-se'us  
 Cis'si-a  
 Cis'si-æ  
 Cis'si-des  
 Cis-scæ'sa (5)  
 Cis'sus  
 Cis-su'sa  
 Cis-te'næ  
 Ci-thæ'ron  
 Cith-a-ris'ta  
 Cit'i-um  
 Ci'us  
 Ci-vi'lis  
 Ciz'y-cum  
 Cla'de-us

## CL

Cla'nes  
 Cla'nis  
 Cla'ni-us, or Cla'nis  
 Cla'rus  
 Clas-tid'i-um  
 Clau'di-a  
 Clau'di-æ  
 Clau-di-a'nus  
 Clau'di-op'o-lis  
 Clau'di-us  
 Clav-i-e'nus  
 Clav'i-ger  
 Clau'sus  
 Cla-zom'e-næ, and  
     Cla-zom'e-na  
 Cle'a-das  
 Cle-an'der  
 Cle-an'dri-das  
 Cle-an'thes  
 Cle-ar'chus  
 Cle-ar'i-des  
 Cle'mens  
     Ro-ma'nus  
 Cle'o  
 Cle'o-bis  
 Cle-o-bu'la  
 Cle-ob-u-li'na  
 Cle-o-bu'lus  
 Cle-o-cha'res  
 Cle-o-cha'ri-a  
 Cle-o-dæ'us  
 Cle-o-da'mus  
 Cle-o-de'mus  
 Cle-o-do'ra  
 Cle-o-dox'a  
 Cle-og'e-nes  
 Cle-o-la'us  
 Cle-om-a-chus  
 Cle-o-man'tes  
 Cle-om'bro-tus  
 Cle-o-me'des  
 Cle-om'e-nes (25)  
 Cle'on  
 Cle-o'næ, and  
     Cle'o-na  
 Cle-o'ne  
 Cle-o-ni'ca

## CL

23

Cle-o-ni'cus  
 Cle-on nis  
 Cle-on y-mus  
 Cle-o-pa'ter  
 Cle-o-pa'tra (24)  
 Cle-op'a-tris  
 Cle-oph'a-nes  
 Cle-o-phan'thus  
 Cle'o-phes  
 Cle-oph'o-lus  
 Cle'o-phon  
 Cle-o-phy'lus  
 Cle-o-pom'pus  
 Cle-op-tol'e-mus  
 Cle'o-pus  
 Cle-o'ra  
 Cle-os'tra-tus  
 Cle-ox'e-nus  
 Clep'sy-dra  
 Cle'ri (3)  
 Cles'i-des  
 Cle'ta  
 Clib'a-nus  
 Cli-de'mus  
 Clim'e-nus  
 Cli'nas  
 Clin'i-as  
 Cli-nip'pi-des  
 Cli'nus  
 Cli'o  
 Cli-sith'e-ra  
 Clis'the-nes  
 Cli'tæ  
 Cli-tar'chus  
 Cli'te  
 Cli-ter'ni-a  
 Cli-tod'e-mus  
 Cli-tom'a-chus  
 Cli-ton'y-mus  
 Clit'o-phon  
 Cli'tor  
 Cli-to'ri-a  
 Cli-tum'nus  
 Cli'tus  
 Clo-a-ci'na  
 Clo-an'thus  
 Clo'di-a

Clo'di-us  
 Clœ'li-a  
 Clœ'li-æ  
 Clœ'li-us  
 Clon'di-cus  
 Clo'nas  
 Clo'ni-a  
 Clo'ni-us  
 Clo'tho  
 Clu-a-ci'na  
 Clu-en'ti-us  
 Clu'pe-a, and  
     Clyp'e-a (23)  
 Clu'si-a  
 Clu-si'ni fon'tes  
 Clu-si'o-lum  
 Clu'si-um  
 Clu'si-us  
 Clu'vi-a  
 Clu'vi-us Ru'fus  
 Clym'e-ne  
 Clym-en-e'-des  
 Clym-e-nus  
 Cly-son-y-mu'sa  
 Clyt-em-nes'tra  
 Clyt'i-a, or Clyt'i-e  
 Clyt'i-us  
 Cly'tus  
 Cna-ca'dium (13)  
 Cnac'a-lis  
 Cna'gi-a  
 Cne'mus  
 Cne'us, or Cnæ'us  
 Cni-din'i-um  
 Cni'dus, and  
     Gni'dus  
 Cno'pus (13)  
 Cnos'si-a  
 Cno'sus  
 Co'os, and Cos  
 Co-a-ma'ni  
 Co-as'træ, and  
     Co-ac'træ  
 Cob'a-res  
 Coc'a-lus  
 Coc-ce'i-us  
 Coc-cyg'i-us

Co'cles, Pub. Horat.  
 Coc'ti-æ, and  
     Cot'ti-æ  
 Co-cy'tus  
 Co-dom'a-nus  
 Cod'ri-dæ  
 Co-drop'o-lis  
 Co'drus  
 Cœ-cil'i-us  
 Cœ'la  
 Cœ-lal'e-tæ  
 Cœl-e-syr'i-a, and  
     Cœl-o-syr'i-a  
 Cœ'li-a  
 Cœ'li-us  
 Cœ'lus  
 Cœ'nus  
 Cœr'a-nus  
 Co'es  
 Cœ'us  
 Cog'a-mus  
 Cog-i-du'nus  
 Co'hi-bus  
 Co'hors  
 Co-læ'nus  
 Co-lax'es  
 Co-lax'a-is  
 Col'chi (12) (3)  
 Col'chis, and  
     Col'chos  
 Co-len'da  
 Co'li-as  
 Col-la'ti-a  
 Col-la-ti'nus  
 Col-li'na  
 Col-lu'ci-a  
 Co'lo  
 Co-lo'næ  
 Co-lo'ne  
 Co-lo'nos  
 Col'o-phon  
 Co-los'se, and  
     Co-los'sis  
 Co-los'sus  
 Col'o-tes (29)  
 Col'pe  
 Co-lum'ba

Col-u-mel'la  
 Cò-lum'næ Her'  
     cu-lis  
 Co-lu'thus  
 Co-lyt'tus  
 Com-a-ge'na  
 Co-ma'na  
 Co-ma'ni-a  
 Com'a-ri (3)  
 Com'a-rus  
 Co-mas'tus  
 Com-ba'bus  
 Com'be  
 Com'bi (3)  
 Com-bre'a  
 Com'bu-tis  
 Co-me'tes  
 Com'e-tho  
 Co-min'i-us  
 Co-mit'i-a  
 Co'mi-us  
 Com'mo-dus  
 Co'mon  
 Com-pi-ta'li-a  
 Comp'sa-tus  
 Com-pu'sa  
 Co'mus  
 Con'ca-ni  
 Con-cor'di-a  
 Con'da-lus  
 Con-do-cha'tes  
 Con-dru'si  
 Con-dyl'i-a  
 Co'ne  
 Con-e-to-du'nus  
 Con-fu'ci-us  
 Con-ge'dus  
 Co'ni-i (3)  
 Con-i-sal'tus  
 Co-nis'ci (3)  
 Con-ni'das  
 Co'non  
 Con-sen'tes  
 Con-sen-ti-a  
 Con-sid-i-us  
     Æq u-us  
 Con-si-li num

## CO

Con'stans  
 Con-stan'ti-a  
 Con-stan-ti'na  
 Con-stan-ti-nop'o-  
 lis  
 Con-stan-ti'nus  
 Con-stan'ti-us  
 Con'sus  
 Con-syg'na  
 Con-ta-des'dus  
 Con-tu'bi-a  
 Co'on  
 Co'os, Cos, Cea,  
 and Co  
 Co'pæ  
 Co'pi-as la'cus  
 Co-phon'tis  
 Co'phas  
 Co'pi-a  
 Co-pil'lus  
 Co-po'ni-us  
 Cop'ra-tes  
 Co'pre-us  
 Cop'tus, and  
 Cop'tos  
 Co'ra  
 Cor-a-ce'si-um, and  
 Cor-a-cen'si-um  
 Cor-a-co-na'sus  
 Co-ral'e-tæ  
 Co-ral'li  
 Co-ra'nus  
 Co'ras  
 Co'rax  
 Co-rax'i (3)  
 Cor'be-us  
 Cor'bis  
 Cor'bu-lo  
 Cor-cy'ra  
 Cor'du-ba  
 Co're  
 Co-res'sus  
 Cor'e-sus  
 Cor'e-tas  
 Cor-fin'i-um  
 Co'ri-a  
 Co-rin'na

## CO

Co-rin'nus  
 Co-rin'thus  
 Co-ri-o-la'nus (23)  
 Co-ri'o-li, and  
 Co-ri-ol'la  
 Co-ris'sus  
 Cor'i-tus  
 Cor'mus  
 Cor'ma-sa  
 Cor-ne'li-a  
 Cor-ne'li-i (4)  
 Cor-nic'u-lum  
 Cor-ni-fic'i-us  
 Cor'ni-ger  
 Cor-nu'tus  
 Co-ræ'bus  
 Co-ro'na  
 Cor-o-ne'a  
 Co-ro'nis  
 Co-ron'ta  
 Co-ro'nus  
 Cor-rha'gi-um  
 Cor'si  
 Cor'se-æ  
 Cor'si-ca  
 Cor'so-te  
 Cor'su-ra  
 Cor-to'næ  
 Cor-vi'nus  
 Cor-un-ca'nus  
 Co'rus  
 Cor-y-ban'tes  
 Cor'y-bas  
 Cor-y-bas'sa  
 Cor'y-bus  
 Co-ryc'i-a (27)  
 Co-ryc'i-des  
 Co-ryc'i-us  
 Cor'y-cus  
 Cor'y-don  
 Cor'y-la, and  
 Co-ryl'e'um  
 Cor'y-na  
 Co-rym'bi-fer  
 Cor-y-ne'ta, and  
 Cor-y-ne'tes  
 Cor-y-pha'si-um

## CR

25

Cor-y-then'ses  
 Cor'y-hus  
 Cor-y'tus  
 Cos  
 Co'sa, and Cos'sa,  
 or Co'sæ  
 Cos-co'ni-us  
 Co-sin'gas  
 Co'sis  
 Cos'mus  
 Cos'se-a  
 Cos'sus  
 Cos-su'ti-i (4)  
 Cos-to-bæ'i (3)  
 Co-sy'ra  
 Co'tes, and Cot'tes  
 Co'thon  
 Co-tho'ne-a  
 Cot'i-so  
 Co-to'nis  
 Cot'ta  
 Cot'ti-æ Al'pes  
 Cot'tus  
 Cot-y-æ'tim  
 Co-ty'o-ra  
 Cot-y-læ'us  
 Co-tyl'i-us  
 Co'tys  
 Co-tyt'to  
 Cra'gus  
 Cram-bu'sa  
 Cran'a-i (3)  
 Cran'a-pes  
 Cran'a-us  
 Cra'ne  
 Cra-ne'um  
 Cra'ni-i (4)  
 Cra'non, and  
 Cran'non  
 Cran'tor  
 Car-as-sit'i-us  
 Cras'sus  
 Cras-ti'nus  
 Crat'a-is  
 Cra-tæ'us  
 Cra'ter  
 Crat'e-rus

Cra'tes  
 Crat-es-i-cle'a  
 Crat-e-sip'o-lis  
 Cra-te-sip'pi-das  
 Cra-te'vas  
 Cra'te-us  
 Cra'this  
 Cra-ti'nus  
 Cra-tip'pus  
 Crat'y-lus  
 Crau'si-æ  
 Crau'sis  
 Cra-ux'i-das  
 Crem'e-ra  
 Crem'ma  
 Crem'my-on, and  
     Crom'my-on  
 Crem'ni, and  
     Crem'nos  
 Cre-mo'na  
 Crem'i-des  
 Cre-mu'ti-us  
 Cre'on  
 Cre-on'ti'a-des  
 Cre-oph'i-lus  
 Cre-pe'ri-us Pol'  
     li-o  
 Cres  
 Cre'sa, and Cres'sa  
 Cre'si-us  
 Cres-pho'n'tes  
 Cres'si-us  
 Cres'ton  
 Cre'sus  
 Cre'ta  
*Crete*, Eng. (8)  
 Cre-tæ'us  
 Cre'te  
 Cre'te-a  
 Cre'tes  
 Cret'e-us  
 Creth'e-is  
 Creth'e-us  
 Creth'o-na  
 Cret'i-cus  
 Cres'sas  
 Cre-u'sa

Cre-u'sis  
 Cri'a-sus  
 Cri-nip'pus  
 Cri'nis  
 Cri-ni'sus, and  
     Cri-mi'sus  
 Cri'no  
 Cris-sæ'us Si'nus  
 Cri'son  
 Cris-pi'na  
 Cris-pi'nus  
 Crit'a-la  
 Crith'e-is  
 Cri-tho'te  
 Crit'i-as  
 Cri'to  
 Crit-o-bu'lus  
 Crit-og-na'tus  
 Crit-o-la'us  
 Cri'us  
 Cro-bi'a-lus  
 Crob'y-zi (3)  
 Croc'a-le  
 Cro'ce-æ  
 Croc-o-di-lop'o-lis  
 Cro'cus  
 Croe'sus  
 Cro'mi (3)  
 Cro-mi'tis  
 Crom'my-on  
 Crom'na  
 Cro'mus  
 Cro'ni-a  
 Cro'ni-um  
 Cro'phi  
 Cros-sæ'a  
 Crot'a-lus  
 Cro'ton  
 Cro-to'na  
 Crot-o-ni'a-tis  
 Cro-to'pi-as  
 Crot'o-pus  
 Cru'nos  
 Cru'sis  
 Crus-tu-me'ri-um  
 Crus-tu-me'ri-a  
 Crus-tu-me-ri

Crus-tu-mi'num  
 Crus-tu'mi-um,  
     Crus-tu'nus, and  
     Crus-tur-ne'ni-us  
 Cry'nis  
 Cte'a-tus (13)  
 Ctem'e-ne  
 Cte'nos  
 Cte'si-as  
 Cte-sib'i-us  
 Ctes'i-cles  
 Cte-sil'o-chus  
 Ctes'i-phon (13)  
 Cte-sip'pus  
 Ctim'e-ne  
 Cu'la-ro  
 Cu'ma, and Cu'mæ  
 Cu-nax'a  
 Cup-a'vo  
 Cu-pen'tus  
 Cu-pi'do  
 Cu-pi-en'ni-us  
 Cu'res  
 Cu-re'tes  
 Cu-re'tis  
 Cu'ri-a  
 Cu-ri-a'ti-i (4)  
 Cu'ri-o  
 Cu-ri-o-sol'i-tæ  
 Cu'ri-um  
 Cu'ri-us Den-ta'tus  
 Cur'ti-a  
 Cur-til'lus  
 Cur'ti-us, M.  
 Cu-ru'lis  
 Cus-sæ'i (3)  
 Cu-til'i-um  
 Cy-am-o-so'rus  
 Cy'a-ne  
 Cy-a'ne-æ  
 Cy-an'e-e, and  
     Cy-a'ne-a  
 Cy-a'ne-us  
 Cy-a-nip'pe  
 Cy-a-nip'pus  
 Cy-a-rax'es, or  
     Cy-ax'a-res

## DA

Cy-be'be  
 Cyb'e-le  
 Cyb'e-la, and  
   Cyb-e'la  
 Cyb'e-lus  
 Cyb'i-ra  
 Cy-ce'si-um  
 Cych're-us  
 Cyc'la-des  
 Cy-clø'pes  
*Cy'clops*, Eng.  
 Cyc'nus  
 Cy'da  
 Cyd'i-as  
 Cy-dip'pe  
 Cyd'nus  
 Cy'don  
 Cy-do'ni-a  
 Cyd'ra-ra  
 Cyd-ro-la'us  
 Cyg'nus  
 Cyl'a-bus  
 Cyl'i-ces  
 Cy-lin'dus  
 Cyl-lab'a-rus  
 Cyl'la-rus  
 Cyl'len  
 Cyl-le'ne  
 Cyl-le-ne'i-us  
 Cyl-lyr'i-i (3)  
 Cy'lon  
 Cy'ma, or Cy'mæ  
 Cym-o-do-ce'as  
 Cy'me, and Cy'mo  
 Cym'o-lus, and  
   Ci-mo'lus

## DA

Cy-moth'o-e  
 Cyn'a-ra  
 Cyn-æ-gi'rus  
 Cy-næ'thi-um  
 Cy-na'ne  
 Cy-na'pes  
 Cy-nax'a  
 Cyn'e-as  
 Cy-ne'si-i, (4) and  
   Cyn'e-tæ  
 Cyn-e-thus'sa  
 Cyn'i-a  
 Cyn'i-ci (3)  
 Cy-nis'ca  
 Cy'no  
 Cyn-o-ceph'a-le  
 Cyn-o-ceph'a-li  
 Cyn-o-phon'tis  
 Cy-nor'tas  
 Cy-nor'ti-on (11)  
 Cy'nos  
 Cyn-o-sar'ges  
 Cyn-os-se'ma  
 Cyn-o-su'ra  
*Cyn'o-sure*, Eng.  
 Cyn'thi-a  
 Cyn'thi-us  
 Cyn'thus  
 Cyn-u-ren'ses  
 Cy'nus  
 Cyp-a-ris'si, and  
   Cyp-a-ris'si-a (11)  
 Cyp-a-ris'sus  
 Cyph'a-ra  
 Cyp-ri-a'nus

## DA

27

Cy'prus  
 Cyp-sel'i-des  
 Cyp'se-lus  
 Cy-rau'nis  
 Cyr-ri-a'na  
 Cy're  
 Cy-re-na'i-ca  
 Cy-re-na'i-ci (3)  
 Cy-re'ne  
 Cy-ri'a-des  
 Cy-ril'lus  
 Cyr'ne  
 Cyr'nus  
 Cyr-ræ'i (3)  
 Cyr'rha-dæ  
 Cyr'rhes  
 Cyr'rhus  
 Cyr-si'lus  
 Cy'rus  
 Cy-rop'o-lis  
 Cy'ta  
 Cy-tæ'is  
 Cy-the'ra  
 Cyth-e-ræ'a  
 Cy-the'ris  
 Cy-the'ron  
 Cy-the'run  
 Cyth'e-rus  
 Cyth'nos  
 Cyt-tin'e-um  
 Cyt-is-so'rus  
 Cy-to'rus  
 Cyz'i-cum  
 Cyz'i-cus

## D.

Da'æ, Da'hæ, Da'i  
 Da'ci, and Da'cæ  
 Da'ci-a  
 Dac'ty-li (3)  
 Dad'i-cæ

Da'ci-a  
 Dæd'a-la  
 Dæ-da'li-on  
 Dæd'a-lus  
 Dæ'mon

Da'i-cles  
 Da'i-dis  
 Da-im'a-chus  
 Da-im'e-nes  
 Da'i-phron



## 28 DA

Da-i'ra  
 Dal'di-a  
 Dal-ma'ti-us  
 Dal-ma'ti-a  
 Dam-a-ge'tus  
 Dam'a-lis  
 Da'mas  
 Dam-a-sce'na  
 Da-mas'ci-us (10)  
 Da-mas'cus  
 Dam-a-sip'pus  
 Dam-a-sich'thon  
 Dam-a-sis'tra-tus  
 Dam-a-sith'y-nus  
 Da-mas'tes  
 Da'mi-a  
 Da-mip'pus  
 Da'mis  
 Dam'no-rix  
 Da'mo  
 Dam'o-cles  
 Da-moc'ra-tes  
 Da-moc'ri-ta  
 Da-moc'ri-tus  
 Da'mon  
 Dam-o-phan'tus  
 Da-moph'i-la  
 Da-moph'i-lus  
 Dam'o-phon  
 Da-mos'tra-tus  
 Da-mox'e-nus  
 Da-myr'i-as  
 Da'na  
 Dan'a-e  
 Dan'a-i (3)  
 Da-na'i-des (4)  
 Dan'a-la  
 Dan'a-us  
 Dan'da-ri, and  
 Dan-dar'i-da  
 Dan'don  
 Da-nu'bi-us  
 Da'o-chus  
 Daph'næ  
 Daph-næ'us  
 Daph'ne  
 Daph-ne-pho'ri-a

## DE

Daph'nis  
 Daph'nus  
 Dap'a-ba  
 Da'raps  
 Dar'da-ni (3)  
 Dar-da'ni-a  
 Dar-dan i-des  
 Dar-da'num  
 Dar'da-nus  
 Dar'da-ris  
 Da'res  
 Da-re'tis  
 Da-ri'a  
 Da-ri'a-ves  
 Da-ri'tæ  
 Da-ri'us  
 Das'con  
 Das-cyl'i-tis  
 Das'cy-lus  
 Da'se-a  
 Da'si-us  
 Das-sar'e-tæ  
 Das-sa-ri'tæ  
 Das-sa-re'ni  
 Das-sa-rit'i-i  
 Dat'a-mes  
 Dat-a-pher'nes  
 Da'tis  
 Da'tos, or Da'ton  
 Dav'a-fa  
 Dau'lis  
 Dau'ni (3)  
 Dau'ni-a  
 Dau'nus  
 Dau'ri-fer, and  
 Dau'ri-ses  
 De-ceb'a-lus  
 De-ce'le-um  
 Dec'e-lus  
 De-cem'vi-ri (4)  
 De-ce'ti-a  
 De-cid'i-us Sax'a  
 De-cin'e-us  
 De'ci-us (10)  
 De-cu'ri-o  
 Ded-i-tam'e-nes  
 Dej-a-ni'ra

## DE

De-ic'o-on  
 De-id-a-mi'a  
 De-i-le'on  
 De-il'o-chus  
 De-im'a-chus  
 Dej'o-ces  
 De-i'o-chus  
 De-i'o-ne  
 De-i'o-ne-us  
 De-i-o-pe'i-a  
 De-jot'a-rus  
 De-iph'i-la  
 De-iph'o-be  
 De-iph'o-bus  
 De'i-phon  
 De-i-phon'tes  
 De-ip'y-le  
 De-ip'y-lus  
 De-ip'y-rus  
 Del'don  
 De'li-a  
 De-li'a-des  
 De'li-um  
 De'li-us  
 Del-ma'ti-us  
 De'los  
 Del-min'i-um  
 Del'phi  
 Del'phi-cus  
 Del-phin'i-a  
 Del-phin'i-um  
 Del'phus  
 Del-phy'ne  
 Del'ta  
 Dem'a-des  
 De-mæn'e-tus  
 De-mag'o-ras  
 Dem-a-ra'ta  
 Dem-a-ra'tus  
 De-mar'chus  
 Dem-a-re'ta  
 Dem-a-ris'te  
 De-me'tri-a  
 De-me'tri-as  
 De-me'tri-us  
 De'mo  
 Dem-o-a-nas'as

Dem-o-ce'des  
 De-moch'a-res  
 Dem'o-cles  
 De-moc'o-on  
 De-moc'ra-tes  
 De-moc'ri-tus  
 De-mod'i-ce  
 De-mod'o-cus  
 De-mo'le-us  
 De-mo'le-on  
 De'mon  
 Dem-o-nas'sa  
 De-mo'nax  
 Dem-o-ni'ca  
 Dem-o-phan'tus  
 De-moph'i-lus  
 De-moph'o-on  
 Dem'o-phon  
 De-mop'o-lis  
 De'mos  
 De-mos'the-nes (18)  
 De-mos'tra-tus  
 Dem'y-lus  
 De-od'a-tus  
 De-o'is  
 De'ræ  
 Der'bi-ces  
 Der'ce  
 Der-cen'nus  
 Der'ce-to, and  
 Der'ce-tis  
 Der-cyl'li-das  
 Der-cyl'lus  
 Der'cy-nus  
 Der-sæ'i (3)  
 De-ru-si-æ'i (3)  
 De-sud'a-ba  
 Deu-ca'li-on  
 Deu-ce'ti-us (10)  
 Deu'do-rix  
 Dex-am'e-ne  
 Dex-am'e-nus  
 Dex-ip'pus  
 Dex-ith'e-a  
 Dex'i-us  
 Di'a  
 Di-ac-tor'i-des

Di-æ'us  
 Di-a-du-me-ni-  
 a'nus  
 Di'a-gon, and  
 Di'a-gum  
 Di-ag'o-ras  
 Di-a'lis  
 Di-al'lus  
 Di-a-mas-ti-go'sis  
 Di-a'na (7)  
 Di-an'a-sa  
 Di-a'si-a  
 Di-cæ'a  
 Di-cæ'us  
 Di'ce  
 Dic-e-ar'chus  
 Di-ce'ne-us  
 Dic'o-mas  
 Dic'tæ  
 Dic-tam'num, and  
 Dic-tyn'na  
 Dic-ta'tor  
 Dic-tid-i-en'ses  
 Dic-tyn'na  
 Dic'tys  
 Did'i-us  
 Di'do  
 Did'y-ma  
 Did-y-mæ'us  
 Did-y-ma'on  
 Did'y-me  
 Did'y-mum  
 Did'y-mus  
 Di-en'e-ces  
 Di-es'pi-ter  
 Di-gen'ti-a  
 Dig'ma  
 Di'i (3) (4)  
 Di-mas'sus  
 Di-nar'chus  
 Dind'lo-chus  
 Din'i-æ  
 Din'i-che  
 Din'i-as  
 Di-noch'a-res  
 Di-noc'ra-tes  
 Di-nod'o-chus

Di-nom'e-nes  
 Di'non  
 Di-nos'the-nes  
 Di-nos'tra-tus  
 Di-o'cle-a  
 Di'o-cles  
 Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus  
 Dio-cle'ti-an, Eng.  
 Di-o-do'rus  
 Di-o'e-tas  
 Di-og'e-nes  
 Di-o-ge'ni-a  
 Di-og'e-nus  
 Di-og-ne'tus  
 Di-o-me'da  
 Di-o-me'des  
 Di-o-me'don  
 Di'on (3)  
 Di-o-næ'a  
 Di-o'ne  
 Di-o-nys'i-a  
 Di-o-ny-si'a-des  
 Di-o-nys'i-as  
 Di-o-nys'i-des  
 Di-o-nys-i-o-do'rus  
 Di-o-nys'i-on  
 Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis  
 Di-o-nys'i-us  
 Di-oph'a-nes  
 Di-o-phan'tus  
 Di-o-pæ'nus  
 Di-op'o-lis  
 Di-o'res  
 Di-o-ry'e-tus  
 Di-o-scor'i-des  
 Di-os'co-rus  
 Di-o-scu'ri  
 Di-os'pa-ge  
 Di-os'po-lis  
 Di-o-ti'me  
 Di-o-ti'mus  
 Di-ot're-phes  
 Di-ox-ip'pe  
 Di-ox-ip'pus  
 Di-pæ'æ  
 Diph'i-las  
 Diph'i-lus

## 30 DO

Di-phor'i-das  
 Di-poe'næ  
 Dip'sas  
 Di'ræ  
 Dir'ce  
 Dir-cen'na  
 Dir'phi-a  
 Dis-cor'di-a  
 Dith-y-ram'bus  
 Dit'ta-ni (3)  
 Div-i-ti'a-cus  
 Di'vus Fid'i-us  
 Di-yl'lus  
 Do-be'res  
 Doc'i-lis  
 Doc'i-mus  
 Do-do'na  
 Dod-o-næ'us  
 Do-do'ne  
 Do-don'i-des  
 Do'i-i (4)  
 Dol-a-bel'la  
 Dol-i-cha'on  
 Dol-i'che  
 Do'li-us  
 Dol-o-me'na  
 Do'lon  
 Do-lon'ci (3)  
 Dol'o-pes  
 Do-lo'pi-a  
 Do'lops  
 Dom-i-du'cus  
 Do-min'i-ca  
 Do-mit'i-a  
 Do-mit-i-a'nus  
*Do-mit'i-an, Eng.*  
 Dom-i-til'la  
 Do-mit'i-us  
 Do-na'tus  
 Don-i-la'us  
 Do-nu'ca  
 Do-ny'sa  
 Do-rac'te  
 Do'res  
 Dor'i-ca

## DR

Dor'i-cus  
 Do-ri-en'ses  
 Do-ri'e-us  
 Dor'i-las  
 Dor-i-la'us  
 Do'ri-on  
 Do'ris  
 Do-ris'cus  
 Do'ri-um  
 Do'ri-us  
 Dor-sen'nus  
 Dor'so  
 Do'rus  
 Do-ry'a-sus  
 Do-ry'clus  
 Dor-y-læ'um, and  
     Dor-y-læ'us  
 Dor'y-las  
 Dor-y-la'us  
 Do-rys'sus  
 Dos'ci (3)  
 Do-si'a-des  
 Dos-se'nus  
 Dot'a-das  
 Do'to  
 Do'tus  
 Dox-an'der  
 Dra-ca'nus  
 Dra'co  
 Dra-con'ti-des  
 Dra'cus  
 Dran'ces  
 Dran-gi-a'na  
 Dra'pes  
 Drep'a-na, and  
     Drep'a-num  
 Drim'a-chus  
 Dri-op'i-des  
 Dri'os  
 Dro'i (3)  
 Dro-mæ'us  
 Drop'i-ci (4)  
 Dro'pi-on  
 Dru-en'ti-us, and  
     Dru-en'ti-a

## DY

Dru'ge-ri (3)  
 Dru'i-dæ  
*Druids, Eng.*  
 Dru-sil'la Liv'i-a  
 Dru'so  
 Dru'sus  
 Dry'a-des  
*Dryads, Eng.*  
 Dry-an-ti'a-des  
 Dry-an'ti-des  
 Dry-mæ'a  
 Dry'mo  
 Dry'mus  
 Dry'o-pe  
 Dry-o-pe'i-a  
 Dry'o-pes  
 Dry'o-pis, and  
     Dry-op'i-da  
 Dry'ops  
 Dryp'e-tis  
 Du-ce'ti-us (10)  
 Du-il'li-a  
 Du-il'li-us Ne'pos  
 Du-lich'i-um  
 Dum'no-rix  
 Du'nax  
 Du-ra'ti-us (10)  
 Du'ri-us  
 Du-ro'ni-a  
 Du-um'vi-ri (4)  
 Dy-a-gon'das  
 Dy-ar-den'ses  
 Dy'mæ  
 Dy-mæ'i (3)  
 Dy'mas  
 Dym'nus  
 Dy-nam'e-ne  
 Dyn'as-te  
 Dy'ras  
 Dy-ras'pes  
 Dyr-rach'i-um  
 Dy-sau'les  
 Dys-ci-ne'tus  
 Dy-so'rum  
 Dys-pon'ti-i (4)

E.

E'a-nēs  
E-a'nus  
E-ar'i-nus  
E-a'si-um  
Eb'do-me  
Eb-u-ro'nēs  
Eb'u-sus  
Ec-bat'a-na  
Ec-e-chir'i-a  
*Es-e-kir' -a*  
E-ched'ra-tes  
*E-kek'ra-tes*  
Ech-e-da-mi-a  
E-chel a-tus  
Ech e-lus  
E-chem bro-tus  
E-che'mon  
Ech'e-mus  
Ech-e-ne'us  
Ech'e-phron  
E-chep'o-lus  
E-ches'tra-tus  
E-chel'ta  
E-chev-e-then'ses  
E-chid na  
Ech-i-do'rus  
E-chin'a-des  
E-chi'non  
E-chi'nus  
Ech-i-nus'sa  
E-chi'on (26)  
Ech-i-on'i-des  
Ech-i-o'ni-us  
Ech'o  
E-des'sa, E-de'sa  
E-dis'sa  
E'don  
E-do'ni (3)  
E-dyl'i-us  
E-e'ti-on (10)  
E-gel'i-dus  
E-ge'ri-a  
E-ges-a-re'tus

Eg-e-si'nus  
E-ges'ta  
Eg-na'ti-a  
Eg-na'ti-us (10)  
Ej'o-neus  
E-i'on (26)  
E-i'o-nes  
E-i-o'ne-us  
El-a-bon'tas  
E-læ'a  
E-læ'us  
El-a-ga-ba'lus  
El-a-i'tes  
E-la'i-us  
El-a-phi-æ'a  
El'a-phus  
El-a-phe-bo'li-a  
El-ap-to'ni-us  
E-la'ra  
El-a-te'a  
E-la'tus  
El'a-ver (29)  
E'le-a  
E-lec'tra  
E-lec'træ  
E-lec'tri-des  
E-lec'try-on  
E-le'i  
El-e-le'us  
E'le-on  
El-e-on'tum  
El-e-phan'tis  
El-e-phan-top'h'a-gi  
El-e-phe'nor  
El-e-po'rus  
E'le-us  
El-eu'chi-a  
El-eu-sin'i-a (21)  
E-leu'sis  
E-leu'ther  
E-leu'the-ræ  
El-eu-the'ri-a  
E-leu'tho

E-leu-ther-o-cil'i-  
ces  
E-lic'i-us (10)  
El-i-en'sis; and  
E-li'a-ca  
El-i-me'a  
E'lis  
El-is-pha'si-i (4)  
E-lis'sa  
El-lo'pi-a  
E-lis'sus  
E-lo'rus  
E'los  
El-pe'nor  
El-pi-ni'ce  
El-u-i'na  
El'y-ces  
El-y-ma'is  
El'y-mi (3)  
El'y-mus  
El'y-rus  
E-lys'i-um  
E-ma'thi-a  
E-ma'thi-on  
E-ma'thon  
Em'ba-tum  
Em-bo-li'ma  
E-mer'i-ta  
E-mes'sa, and  
E-mis'sa  
E-mo'da  
Em-ped'o-cles  
Em-pe-ra'mus  
Em-po'clus  
Em-po'ri-a  
Em-pu'sa  
En-cel'a-dus  
En-chel'e-æ (12)  
En'de-is  
En-de'ra  
En-dym'i-on  
E-ne'ti  
En-gy'um

### 34 FA

Eu-ro'mus  
Eu-ro'pa  
Eu-ro-pæ'us  
Eu'rops  
Eu'ro-pus  
Eu-ro'tas  
Eu-ro'to  
Eu'rus  
Eu-ry'a-le  
Eu-ry'a-lus  
Eu-ryb'a-tes  
Eu-ryb'i-a  
Eu-ry-bi'a-des  
Eu-ryb'i-us  
Eu-ry-cle'a  
Eu'ry-cles  
Eu-ryc'ra-tes  
Eu-ry-crat'i-das  
Eu-ryd'a-mas  
Eu-ryd'a-me  
Eu-ry-dam'i-das  
Eu-ryd'i-ce  
Eu-ry-ga'ni-a

### FA

Eu-ry'le-on  
Eu-ryl'o-chus  
Eu-rym'a-chus  
Eu-rym'e-de  
Eu-rym'e-don  
Eu-rym'e-nes  
Eu-ryn'o-me  
Eu-ryn'o-mus  
Eu-ry'o-ne  
Eu'ry-pon  
Eu-ryp'y-le  
Eu-ryp'y-lus  
Eu-rys'the-nes  
Eu-rys-then'i-dæ  
Eu-rys'the-us  
Eu'ry-te  
Eu-ryt'e-æ  
Eu-ryt'e-le  
Eu-ryth'e-mis  
Eu-ryth'i-on, and  
Eu-ryt'i-on (II)  
Eu'ry-tus  
Eu'ry-tis

### FI

Eu-se'bi-a  
Eu-se'bi-us  
Eu'se-pus  
Eu-sta'thi-us  
Eu-tæ'a  
Eu-tel'i-das  
Eu-ter'pe  
Eu-thyc'ra-tes  
Eu-thy-de'mus  
Eu-thy'mus  
Eu-trap'e-lus  
Eu-tro'pi-us  
Eu'ty-ches  
Eu-tych'i-de  
Eu-tych'i-des  
Eu-xan'thi-us  
Eux'e-nus  
Eu-xi'nus Pon'tus  
Eu-xip'pe  
Ex-a'di-us  
Ex-æ'thes  
Ex-ag'o-nus  
Ex-om'a-træ

## F.

Fab'a-ris  
Fa'bi-a  
Fa-bi-a'ni (3)  
Fa'bi-i (4)  
Fa'bi-us  
Fab-ra-te'ri-a  
Fa-bric'i-us  
Fa-bul'la  
Fa'dus  
Fæs'u-læ  
Fal-cid'i-a  
Fa-le'ri-i (4)  
Fal-e-ri'na  
Fa-ler'nus  
Fa-lis'ci (3)  
Fa-lis'cus  
Fa'ma  
Fan'ni-a

Fan'ni-i (4)  
Fan'ni-us  
Far'fa-rus  
Fas'ce-lis  
Fas-cel'li-na  
Fau-cu'i-a  
Fa-ven'ti-a  
Fa-ve'ri-a  
Fau'la  
Fau'na  
Fau-na'li-a  
Fau'ni (3)  
Fau'nus  
Fa'vo  
Fau'sta  
Fau-sti'na (3)  
Fau'sti-tas  
Fau'stu-lus

Fau'stus  
Feb'ru-a  
Fec-i-a'les  
Fel'gi-nas  
Fen-es-tel'la  
Fe-ra'li-a  
Fer-en-ta'num, and  
Fe-ren'tum  
Fe-re'tri-us  
Fe-ro'ni-a  
Fes-cen'ni-a  
Fes'tus  
Fi-bre'nus  
Fi-de'na  
Fi-den'ti-a  
Fi'des  
Fi-dic'u-læ  
Fid'i-us Di'us

Fim' bri-a  
 Fir' mi-us  
 Fis- cel' lus  
 Fla- cel' li-a  
 Flac' cus  
 Fla- cil' la Æ' li-a  
 Fla- min' i-a  
 Fla- min' i-us  
 Fla- min' i-us, or  
 Flam- i- ni' nus  
 Fla' vi-a  
 Fla- vi- a' num  
 Fla- vin' i-a  
 Fla' vi-us  
 Flo' ra  
 Flo- ra' li-a  
 Flo' rus  
 Flo- ri- a' nus  
 Flu- o' ni-a  
 Fo' li-a

Fon- te' i-a  
 Fon- te' i-us Cap' i-to  
 For' mi- æ  
 For- mi- a' num  
 For' nax  
 Fo' ro Ap' pi- i (4)  
 For- tu' na  
 For' u- li  
 Fo' rum Ap' pi- i  
 Fos' sæ Phil- is' ti- næ  
 Fran' ci (3)  
 Fre- gel' la (7)  
 Fre- ge' næ  
 Fren- ta' ni  
 Frig' i- dus  
 Fris' i- i (4)  
 Fron' to  
 Fron- ti' nus  
 Fru' si- no  
 Fu' ci- nus

Fu- fid' i-us  
 Fu' fi- us Gem' i- nus  
 Ful- gi- na' tes  
 Ful- gi' nus  
 Ful' li- num, and  
 Ful' gi- num  
 Ful' vi- a  
 Ful' vi- us  
 Fun- da' nus  
 Fun' di (3)  
 Fu' ri- æ  
 Fu' ri- i (4)  
 Fu' ri- a  
 Fu- ri' na  
 Fu- ri' næ  
 Fu' ri- us  
 Fur' ni- us  
 Fus' cus  
 Fu' si- a  
 Fu' si- us

## G.

Gab' a- les  
 Gab' a- za  
 Ga- be' ne, and  
 Ga- bi- e' ne  
 Ga- bi- e' nus  
 Ga' bi- i (4)  
 Ga- bi' na  
 Ga- bin' i-a  
 Ga- bin- i- a' nus (20)  
 Ga- bin' i- us  
 Ga' des, and  
 Gad' i- ra  
 Gad- i- ta' nus  
 Gæ- sa' tæ  
 Gæ- tu' li- a  
 Gæ- tu' li- cus  
 Ga- la' bri- i (4)  
 Gal- ac- toph' a- gi (3)  
 Ga- læ' sus  
 Ga- lan' this  
 Gal' a- ta

Gal' a- tæ  
 Gal- a- tæ' a, and  
 Gal- a- thæ' a  
 Ga- la' ti- a  
 Ga- lax' i- a  
 Gal' ba  
 Ga- le' nus  
 Ga- le' o- læ  
 Ga- le' ri- a  
 Ga- le' ri- us  
 Ga- le' sus  
 Gal- i- læ' a  
 Ga- lin- thi- a' di- a  
 Gal' li (3)  
 Gal' li- a  
 Gal- li- ca' nus  
 Gal- li- e' nus  
 Gal- li- na' ri- a  
 Gal- lip' o- lis  
 Gal- lo- græ' ci- a  
 Gal- lo' ni- us

Gal' lus  
 Ga- max' us  
 Ga- me' li- a  
 Gan- da- ri' tæ  
 Gan' ga- ma  
 Gan- gar' i- dæ  
 Gan' ges  
 Gan- nas' cus  
 Gan' y- mede  
 Gan- y- me' des  
 Ga- ræt' i- cum  
 Gar- a- man' tes  
 Gar- a- man' tis  
 Gar' a- mas  
 Gar' a- tas  
 Ga- re' a- tæ  
 Ga- re- ath' y- ra  
 Gar- ga' nus  
 Gar- ga' phi- a  
 Gar' ga- ra  
 Gar' ga- ris

Ga-ril'i-us  
 Gar-git'ti-us  
 Gar-i'tes  
 Ga-rum'na  
 Gas'tron  
 Gath'e-æ  
 Ga-the'a-tas  
 Gau'lus Gau'le-on  
 Gau'rus  
 Ga'us Ga'os  
 Ge-ben'na (9)  
 Ge-dro'si-a  
 Ge-ga'ni-i (4)  
 Ge'la  
 Ge-la'nor  
 Gel'li-a  
 Gel'li-as  
 Gel'li-us  
 Ge'lo Ge'lon  
 Ge'lo-i (3)  
 Ge-lo'nes Ge-lo'ni  
 Ge'los  
 Ge-min'i-us  
 Gem'i-nus  
 Ge-na'bum  
 Ge-nau'ni  
 Ge-ne'na  
 Ge-ni'sus  
 Ge'ni-us  
 Gen'se-ric  
 Gen'ti-us (10)  
 Gen'u-a  
 Ge-nu'ci-us  
 Ge-nu'sus  
 Ge-nu'ti-a  
 Ge-or'gi-ca  
 Geor'gics, Eng.  
 Ge-phy'ra  
 Ge-phy'r'æ-i (3)  
 Ge-ra'ni-a  
 Ge-ran'thræ  
 Ge-res'ti-cus  
 Ger'g-thum (9)  
 Ger-go'bi-a  
 Ge'ri-on  
 Ger-ma'ni-a  
 Ger-man'i-cus

Ger-ma'ni-i (4)  
 Ger'rhæ  
 Ge'rus, and  
 Ger'rhus  
 Ge-ron'thræ  
 Ge'ry-on (9,) and  
 Ge-ry'o-nes  
 Ges'sa-tæ  
 Ges'sus  
 Ge'ta (9)  
 Ge'tæ  
 Ge-tu'li-a  
 Gi-gan'tes  
 Gi-gar'tum  
 Gi'gis  
 Gil'do  
 Gil'lo  
 Gin-da'nes  
 Gin'des  
 Gin'ge  
 Gin-gu'num  
 Gip'pi-us  
 Gis'co  
 Gla-di-a-to'ri-i (4)  
 Gla'nis  
 Glaph'y-re, and  
 Glaph'y-ra  
 Glaph'y-rus  
 Glau'ce  
 Glau-cip'pe  
 Glau-cip'pus  
 Glau'con  
 Glau-con'o-me  
 Glau-co'pis  
 Glau'cus  
 Glau'ti-as  
 Gli'con  
 Glis'sas  
 Glyc'e-ra  
 Gly-ce'ri-um  
 Gly'con  
 Glym'pes  
 Gna'ti-a (13) (7)  
 Gni'dus  
 Gnos'sis  
 Gnos'si-a  
 Gnos'sus

Gob-a-nit'i-o (10)  
 Go'bar  
 Gob'a-res  
 Gob'ry-as  
 Gol'gi  
 Gom'phi  
 Go-na'tas  
 Go-ni'a-des  
 Go-nip'pus  
 Gon'ni Gon-o-con'  
 dy-los  
 Go-noes'sa  
 Go-nus'sa  
 Gor-di-a'nus  
 Gor'di-um  
 Gor'di-us  
 Gor-ga'sus  
 Gor'ge  
 Gor'gi-as  
 Gor'go  
 Gor-go-nes  
 Gor-go'ni-a  
 Gor-go'ni-us  
 Gor-goph o-ne  
 Gor-goph o-ra  
 Gor'gus  
 Gor-gyth'i-on  
 Gor'tu-æ  
 Gor'tyn  
 Gor'tys  
 Gor-ty'na  
 Gor-ty'n'i-a  
 Got'thi (3)  
 Grac'chus (12)  
 Gra-di'vus  
 Græ'ci (3)  
 Græ'ci-a  
 Græ'ci-a Mag'na  
 Græ-ci'nus  
 Græ'cus  
 Gra'i-us  
 Gra-ni'cus (29)  
 Gra'ni-us  
 Gra'ti-æ  
 Gra-ti-a'nus  
 Gra-tid'i-a  
 Gra'ti-on (11)

## HA

Gra'ti-us (10)  
 Gra'vi-i (4)  
 Gra-vis'cæ  
 Gra'vi-us  
 Gre-go'ri-us  
 Grin'nes  
 Gro'phus  
 Gryl'lus  
 Gry-ne'um Gry-  
 ni'um

## HA

Gry-ne'us  
 Gy'a-rus, and  
 Gy'a-ros  
 Gy'as  
 Gy-gæ'us  
 Gy'ge  
 Gy'ges (9)  
 Gy'es  
 Gy-lip'pus  
 Gym-na'si-a

## HE 37

Gym-na'si-um  
 Gym-ne'si-æ  
 Gym'ne-tes  
 Gym-nos-o-phus'tæ  
*Jim-nos'o-phists,*  
 Eng. (9)  
 Gy-næ'ce-as  
 Gyn-æ-co-thæ'nas  
 Gyn'des  
 Gy-the'um

## H.

Ha'bis  
 Ha-dri-a-nop'o-lis  
 Ha-dri-a'nus  
 Ha-dri-at'i-cum  
 Hæ'mon  
 Hæ-mo'ni-a  
 Hæ'mus  
 Ha ges  
 Hag'no  
 Hag-nag'o-ra  
 Ha-læ'sus, and  
 Ha-le'sus  
 Hal'a-la  
 Hal-cy'o-ne  
 Ha'les  
 Ha-le'si-us  
 Ha'li-a  
 Ha-li-ac'mon (21)  
 Ha-li-ar'tus (21)  
 Hal-i-car-nas'sus  
 Ha-lic'y-æ  
 Ha-li'e-is  
 Ha-lim'e-de  
 Hal-ir-rho'ti-us (10)  
 Hal-i-ther'sus  
 Ha'li-us (20)  
 Hal-i-zo'nes (21)  
 Hal'mus  
 Hal-my-des'sus  
 Ha-loe'ra-tes  
 Ha-lo'ne

Ha-lon-ne'sus  
 Ha-lo'ti-a  
 Ha-lo'tus  
 Ha'lus  
 Hal-y-æ'tus  
 Hal-y-at'tes  
 Ha'lys  
 Ha-lyz'i-a  
 Ham-a-dry'a-des  
 Ha-max'i-a  
 Ha-mil'car  
 Ham'mon  
 Han'ni-bal  
 Har'ca-lo  
 Har-ma-te'li-a  
 Har'ma-tris  
 Ha-mil'lus  
 Har-mo'di-us  
 Har-mo'ni-a  
 Har-mon'i-des  
 Har'pa-gus  
 Har-pal'i-ce  
 Har-pa'li-on  
 Har'pa-lus  
 Har-pal'y-ce  
 Har-pal'y-cus  
 Har'pa-sa  
 Har'pa-sus  
 Har-poc'ra-tes  
 Har-py'i-æ (4)  
*Har'pies, Eng.*

Har-u'spex  
 Has'dru-bal  
 Ha-te'ri-us  
 Hau'sta-nes  
 Heb'do-le  
 He'be  
 He-be'sus  
 He'brus  
 Hec'a-le  
 Hec-a-le'si-a  
 Hec-a-me'de  
 Hec-a-tæ'us  
 Hec'a-te (8)  
 Hec-a-te'si-a  
 Hec-a-tom-bo'i-a  
 Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a  
 Hec-a-tom'po-lis  
 Hec-a-tom'py-los  
 Hec'tor  
 Hec'u-ba  
 Hed'i-la  
 He-don'a-cum  
 Hed'u-i (3)  
 He-dym'e-les  
 He-gel'o-chus  
 He-ge'mon  
 Heg-e-si'nus  
 Heg-e-si'a-nax  
 He-ge'si-as  
 Heg-e-sil'o-chus  
 Heg-e-sin'o-us



Heg-e-sip'pus  
 Heg-e-sip'y-le  
 Heg-e-sis'tra-tus  
 Heg-e-tor'i-des  
 Hel'e-na (7)  
 He-le'ni-a  
 He-le'nor  
 Hel'e-nus  
 He-ler'ni Lu'cus  
 He-li'a-des  
 He-li-as'tæ  
 Hel-i-ca'on  
 Hel'i-ce  
 Hel'i-con  
 Hel-i-co-ni'a-des  
 Hel-i-co'nis  
 He-li-o-do'rus (21)  
 He-li-o-ga-ba'lus  
 (29)  
 He-li-op'o-lis  
 He-lis'son  
 He'li-us  
 He-lix'us  
 Hel-lan'i-ce  
 Hel-lan'i-cus  
 Hel-la-noc'ra-tes  
 Hel'las  
 Hel'le  
 Hel'len  
 Hel'lenes  
 Hel-le-spon'tus  
 Hel-lo'pi-a  
 Hel-lo'ti-a  
 He-lo'ris  
 He-lo'rum, and  
 He-lo'rus  
 He'los  
 He-lo'tæ, and  
 He-lo'tes  
 Hel-ve'ti-a  
 Hel-ve'ti-i (4)  
 Hel'vi-a  
 Hel'vi-i (4)  
 Hel-vi'na  
 Hel'vi-us Cin'na  
 He'lum  
 Hel'y-mus

He-ma'thi-on  
 He-mith'e-a  
 He'mon  
 He'mus  
 Hen'e-ti  
 He-ni'o-chi (3)  
 He-phæs'ti-a  
 He-phæs'ti-i (4)  
 He-phæs'ti-o  
 He-phæs'ti-on (11)  
 Hep-ta-pho'nos  
 Hep-tap'o-lis  
 Hep-tap'y-los  
 He'ra  
 Her-a-cle'a  
 Her-a-cle'i-a  
 He-rac'le-um  
 He-rac-le-o'tes  
 Her-a-cli-dæ  
 Her-a-cli-des  
 Her-a-cli'tus (29)  
 He-rac'li-us  
 He-ræ'a  
 He-ræ'um  
 Her-bes'sus  
 Her-ce'i-us  
 Her-cu-la'ne-um  
 Her'cu-les  
 Her-cu'le-um  
 Her-cu'le-us  
 Her-cy'na  
 Her-cyn'i-a  
 Her-do'ni-a  
 Her-do'ni-us  
 He-ren'ni-us Se-ne'  
 ci-o  
 He're-us  
 He-ril'lus  
 Her'i-lus  
 Her'ma-chus  
 Her'mæ  
 Her-mæ'a  
 Her-mæ'um  
 Her-mag'o-ras  
 Her-man-du'ri  
 Her-man ni  
 Her-maph-ro-di'tus

Her-ma-the'na  
 Her-me'as  
 Her-me'i-as  
 Her'mes  
 Her-me-si'a-nax  
 Her-mi'as  
 Her-min'i-us  
 Her-mi'o-ne  
 Her-mi-o'ni-æ  
 Her-mi-on'i-cus Si'  
 nus  
 Her-mip'pus  
 Her-moc'ra-tes  
 Her-mo-do'rus  
 Her-mog'e-nes  
 Her-mo-la'us  
 Her-mo-ti mus  
 Her-mun-du'ri  
 Her'mus  
 Her'ni-ci (4)  
 He'ro  
 He-ro'des  
 He-ro-di-a'nus (21)  
 He-rod'i-cus  
 He-rod'o-tus  
 Her'o-es  
 He-ro'is  
 He'ron  
 He-ro-ph'i-la  
 He-ro-ph'i-lus  
 He-ros'tra-tus  
 Her'pa  
 Her'se  
 Her-sil'i-a  
 Her'tha, and Her'ta  
 Her'u-li  
 He-sæ'nus  
 He-si'o-dus  
 He-si-o-ne  
 Hes-pe'ri-a  
 Hes-per'i-des  
 Hes'pe-ris  
 Hes-per'i-tis  
 Hes'pe-rus  
 Hes'ti-a  
 Hes-ti-æ'a (7)  
 He'sus

## HI

He-sych'i-a  
 He-sych'i-us  
 He-tric'u-lum  
 He-tru'ri-a  
 Heu-rip'pa  
 Hex-ap'y-lum  
 Hi-ber'ni-a, and  
   Hy-ber'ni-a  
 H'-bril-des  
 Hic-e-ta'on  
 Hi-ce'tas  
 Hi-emp'sal  
 Hi'e-ra  
 Hi-e-rap'olis  
 Hi'e-rax  
 Hi'e-ro  
 Hi-e-ro-ce'pi-a  
 Hi-er'o-cles  
 Hi-e-ro-du'lum  
 Hi-e-ron'i-ca  
 Hi-e-ron'y-mus  
 Hi-e-roph'i-lus  
 Hi-e-ro-sol'y-ma  
 Hig-na'ti-a Vi'a  
 Hi-la'ri-a  
 Hi-la'ri-us  
 Hi-mel'la  
 Him'e-ra  
 Hi-mil'co  
 Hip-pag'o-ras  
 Hip-pal'ci-mus  
 Hip'pa-lus  
 Hip-par'chi-a  
 Hip-par'chus  
 Hip-pa-ri'nus  
 Hip-pa-ri-on  
 Hip'pa-sus  
 Hip'pe-us  
 Hip'pi (3)  
 Hip'pi-a  
 Hip'pi-as  
 Hip'pis  
 Hip'pi-us  
 Hip'po  
 Hip-pob'o-tes  
 Hip-pob'o-tus  
 Hip-po-cen-tau'ri

## HI

Hip-poc'o-on  
 Hip-po-cor-ys'tes  
 Hip-poc'ra-tes  
 Hip-po-cra'ti-a (11)  
 Hip-po-cre'ne (7)  
 Hip-pod'a-mas  
 Hip pod a-me Hip-  
   po-da-m a  
 Hip-pod'a-mus  
 Hip-pod'i-ce  
 Hip-pod'ro-mus  
 Hip'po-la  
 Hip-pol'o-chus  
 Hip-pol'y-te  
 Hip-pol'y-tus  
 Hip-pom'a-chus  
 Hip-pom'e-don  
 Hip-pom'e-nes  
 Hip-po-mol'gi  
 Hip'pon, and  
   Hip'po  
 Hip-po'na  
 Hip-po'nax  
 Hip-po-ni'a-tes  
 Hip-po'ni-um  
 Hip-pon'o-us  
 Hip-pop'o-des  
 Hip-pos'tra-tus  
 Hip-pot'a-des  
 Hip'po-tas, or  
   Hip'po-tes  
 Hip-poth'o-e  
 Hip-poth'o-on  
 Hip-poth-o-on'tis  
 Hip-poth'o-us  
 Hip-po'ti-on (11)  
 Hip-pu'ris  
 Hip'pus  
 Hip'si-des  
 Hi'ra  
 Hir-pi'ni (4)  
 Hir-pi'nus, Q.  
 Hir'tus  
 Hir'ti-a  
 Hir'ti-us Au'lus  
 His'bon  
 His-pa'ni-a

## HY

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His-pel'lum  
 His'po  
 His-pul'la  
 His-tas'pes  
 His'ter Pa-cu'vi-us  
 His-ti-æ'a  
 His-ti-æ'o-tis  
 Hls-ti-æ'us  
 His'tri-a  
 Ho'di-us  
 Hol'o-cron  
 Ho-me'rus  
 Ho'mer, Eng.  
 Hom'o-le  
 Ho-mo'le-a  
 Hom-o-lip'pus  
 Hom-o-lo'i-des  
 Ho-mon-a-den'ses  
 Ho-no'ri-us  
 Ho'ra  
 Ho-rac'i-tæ  
 Hor-a-pol'lo  
 Ho'raæ  
 Ho-ra'ti-us  
 Hor'ace, Eng.  
 Hor'ci-as  
 Hor-mis'das  
 Hor-ra'tus  
 Hor-ten-si-a  
 Hor-ti'num  
 Hor-ten'si-us  
 Hor-to'na  
 Ho'rus  
 Hos-til'i-a  
 Hos-til'i-us  
 Hy-a-cin'thi-a  
 Hy-a-cin'thus  
 Hy'a-des  
 Hy-ag'nis  
 Hy'a-la  
 Hy-am'po-lis  
 Hy-an'thes  
 Hy-an'tis  
 Hy-ar'bi-ta  
 Hy'as  
 Hy'bla  
 Hy-bre'as

## 40 JA

Hy-bri'a-nes  
 Hyc'ca-ra  
 Hy'da, and Hy'de  
 Hyd'a-ra  
 Hy-dar'nes  
 Hy-das'pes  
 Hy'dra  
 Hy-dra'o-tes  
 Hy-dro-pho'ri-a  
 Hy-drun'tum, and  
 Hy'drus  
 Hy-dru'sa  
 Hy'e-la  
 Hy-emp'sal  
 Hy-et'tus  
 Hy-ge'i-a  
 Hy-gi'a-na  
 Hy-gi'nus  
 Hy'la, and Hy'las  
 Hy-lac'tor  
 Hy-læ'us  
 Hy'las  
 Hy'lax  
 Hy'læ  
 Hyl'i-as

## IB

Hyl-la'i-cus  
 Hyl'lus  
 Hy-lon'o-me  
 Hy-loph'a-gi (3)  
 Hym-e-næ'us, and  
 Hy'men  
 Hy-met'tus  
 Hy-pæ'pa, or  
 Ip'e-pæ  
 Hy-pæ'si-a  
 Hyp'a-nis  
 Hyp-a-ri'nus  
 Hy-pa'tes  
 Hyp'a-tha  
 Hy-pe'nor  
 Hy-per'bi-us  
 Hyp-er-bo're-i  
 Hy-pe're-a, and  
 Hy-pe'ri-a  
 Hyp-e-re'si-a  
 Hy-per'i-des  
 Hy-pe-ri'on (26)  
 Hyp-erm-nes'tra  
 Hy-per'ba-tus  
 Hy-per'o-chus

## IC

Hy-phæ'us  
 Hyp'sa  
 Hyp-se'a  
 Hyp-se'nor  
 Hyp-se'us  
 Hyp-si-cra-te'a  
 Hyp-sic'ra-tes  
 Hyp-sip'y-le  
 Hyr-ca'ni-a  
 Hyr-ca'num ma're  
 Hyr-ca'nus  
 Hyr'i-a  
 Hy-ri'e-us, and  
 Hyr'e-us  
 Hyr-mi'na  
 Hyr-ne-to, and  
 Hyr'ne-tho  
 Hyr-nith'i-um  
 Hyr'ta-cus  
 Hys'i-a  
 Hys'pa  
 Hys'sus, and  
 Hys'si (3)  
 Hys-tas'pes  
 Hys-ti-e'us

## I.

I'a  
 I-ac'chus  
 I-a'der  
 I-a-le'mus  
 I-al'me-nus  
 I-al'y-sus  
 I-am'be  
 I-am'bli-cus  
 I-am'e-nus  
 I-am'i-dæ  
 Ja-nic'u-lum  
 I-a-ni'ra  
 I-an'the  
 I-an'the-a  
 Ja'nus  
 Jap'e-tus

I-a'pis  
 I-a-pyg'i-a  
 I-a'pyx  
 I-ar'bas  
 I-ar'chas, and  
 Jar'chas  
 I-ar'da-nus  
 I-as'i-des  
 I-a'si-on (11,) and  
 I-a'si-us  
 Ja'son  
 I'a-sus  
 I-be'ria  
 I-be'rus  
 I'bi (3)  
 I'bis

Ib'y-cus  
 I-ca'ri-a  
 I-ca'ri-um ma're  
 I-ca'ri-us  
 Ic'a-rus  
 Ic'ci-us (10)  
 Ic'e-los  
 I-ce'ni  
 Ic'e-tas  
 Ich'næ  
 Ich-nu'sa  
 Ich-o-nu'phis  
 Ich-thy-oph'a-gi (3)  
 Ich'thys  
 I-cil'i-us  
 Ic'i-us (10)

## IL

## IN

## IR

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I'cos  
 Ic-ti'nus  
 I'da  
 I-dæ'a  
 I-dæ'us  
 Id'a-lus  
 Id-an-thyr'sus  
 I-dar'nes  
 I'das  
 Id'e-a (29)  
 I-des'sa  
 I-dit-a-ri'sus  
 Id'mon  
 I-dom'e-ne  
 I-dom-e-ne'us, or  
   I-dom'e-neus (29)  
 I-do'the-a  
 I-dri'e-us  
 I-du'be-da  
 I-du'me, and  
   Id-u-me'a  
 I-dy'i-a  
 Jen'i-sus  
 Je'ra  
 Jer'i-cho  
 Je-ro'mus, and  
   Je-ron'y-mus  
 Je-ru'sa-lem  
 I-e'tæ  
 I-ge'ni (29)  
 Ig-na'ti-us  
 Il-a-i'ra  
 Il'ba  
 Il-e-ca'o-nes, and  
   Il-e-ca-o-nen'ses  
 I-ler'da  
 Il'i-a, or Rhe'a  
 I-li'a-ci Lu'di (3)  
 I-li'a-cus  
 I-li'a-des  
 Il'i-as  
 Il'i-on  
 I-li'o-ne  
 Il-i-o'ne-us, or  
   I-li'o-neus (29)  
 I-lis'sus  
 I-lith-y-i'a

Il'i-um, or Il'i-on  
 Il-lib'e-ris  
 Il-lip'u-la  
 Il-li-tur'gis  
 Il-lyr'i-cum  
 Il'ly-ris, and  
   Il-lyr'i-a  
 Il-tyr'i-cus Si'nus  
 Il-lyr'i-us  
 Il'u-a  
 I-lyr'gis  
 I'lus  
 I-man-u-en'ti-us  
   (10)  
 Im'a-us (29)  
 Im'ba-rus  
 Im-brac'i-des  
 Im-bras'i-des  
 Im'bra-sus  
 Im'bre-us  
 Im'bri-us  
 Im-briv'i-um  
 Im'bros  
 In'a-chi  
 I-na'chi-a  
 I-nach'i-dæ  
 I-nach'i-des  
 I-na'chi-um  
 In'a-chus  
 I-nam'a-mes  
 I-nar'i-me  
 In'a-rus  
 In-ci-ta'tus  
 In-da-thyr'sus  
 In'di-a  
 In-dig'e-tes  
 In-dig'e-ti (3)  
 In'dus  
 I'no  
 I-no'a  
 I-no'us  
 I-no'res  
 In'su-bres  
 In-ta-pher'nes  
 In-te-ram'na  
 In-ter-ca'ti-a (11)  
 In-ter'rex

In'u-i Cas'trum  
 I-ny'cus  
 I'o  
 I-ob'a-tes, and  
   Jo-ba'tes  
 I'o-bes  
 Jo-cas'ta  
 I-o-la'i-a  
 I'o-las, or I-o-la'us  
 I-ol'chos  
 I'o-le  
 I'on  
 I-o'ne  
 I-o'nes  
 I-o'ni-a  
 I-o'ni-um Ma're  
 I-o'pas  
 I'o-pe, and Jop'pa  
 I'o-phon  
 Jor-da'nes  
 Jor-nan'des  
 I'os  
 Jo-se'phus Fla'vi-us  
 Jo-vi-a'nus  
*Jo'vi-an*, Eng.  
 Iph-i-a-nas'sa  
 Iph'i-clus, or  
   Iph'i-cles  
 I-phic'ra-tes  
 I-phid'a-mus  
 Iph-i-de-mi'a (29)  
 Iph-i-ge-ni'a (29)  
 Iph-i-me-di'a  
 I-phim'e-don  
 Iph-i-me-du'sa  
 I-phin'o-e  
 I-phin'o-us  
 I'phis  
 I-phit'i-on (11)  
 Iph'i-tus  
 Iph'thi-me  
 Ip-se'a (29)  
 I'ra  
 I-re'ne  
 Ir-e-næ'us  
 I-re'sus  
 I'ris

I'rus  
 Is'a-das  
 I-sæ'a  
 I-sæ'us  
 Is'a-mus  
 I-san'der  
 I-sa'pis  
 I'sar, and Is'a-ra  
 I'sar, and I-sæ'us  
 I-sar'chus  
 I-sau'ri-a  
 I-sau'ri-cus  
 I-sau'rus  
 Is-che'ni-a  
 Is-cho-la'us  
 Is-chom'a-chus  
 Is-chop'o-lis  
 Is'i-a (10)  
 Is-de-ger'des  
 Is'i-a-co'rum Por'  
   tus  
 Is-i-do'rus  
*Is'i-dore*, Eng.  
 I'sis  
 Is'ma-rus, and  
   Is'ma-ra  
 Is-me'ne  
 Is-me'ni-as  
 Is-men'i-des  
 Is-me'nus  
 I-soc'ra-tes

Is'sa  
 Is'se  
 Is'sus  
 Is'ter, and Is'trus  
 Ist'hmi-a  
 Ist'hmi-us  
 Ist'hmus  
 Is-ti-æ'o-tis  
 Is'tri-a  
 Is-trop'o-lis  
 I'sus  
 I-ta'li-a  
*It'a-ly*, Eng.  
 I-tal'i-ca  
 I-tal'i-cus  
 It'a-lus  
 I-tar'gris  
 It'e-a  
 I-tem'a-les  
 Ith'a-ca  
 I-thob'a-lus  
 I-tho'me  
 Ith-o-ma'i-a  
 Ith-y-phal'lus  
 I-to'ni-a  
 I-to'nus  
 It-u-ræ'a  
 I-tu'rum  
 It'y-lus  
 It-y-ræ'i (3)  
 I'tys

Ju'ba  
 Ju-dæ'a  
 Ju-gan'tes  
 Ju-ga'ri-us  
 Ju-gur'tha  
 Ju'li-a  
 Ju-li-a'nus  
*Ju'li-an*, Eng.  
 Ju'li-i (4)  
 Ju-li-o-ma'gus  
 Ju-li-op'o-lis  
 Julis  
 Ju'li-us Cæ'sar  
 I-u'lus  
 Ju'ni-a  
 Ju'no  
 Ju-no-na'li-a  
 Ju-no'nes  
 Ju-no'ni-a  
 Ju-no'nis  
 Ju'pi-ter  
 Jus-ti'nus  
 Ju-tur'na  
 Ju-ve-na'lis  
*Ju've-nal*, Eng.  
 Ju-ven'tas  
 Ju-ver'na, or  
   Hi-ber'ni-a  
 Ix-ib'a-tæ  
 Ix-i'on  
 Ix-i-on'i-des

## L.

La-an'der  
 La-ar'chus  
 Lab'a-ris  
 Lab'da  
 Lab'da-cus  
 Lab'da-lon  
 La'be-o  
 La-be'ri-us  
 La-bi'cum  
 La-bi-e'nus

Lab-i-ne'tus  
 La-bo'bi-us  
 La-bob'ri-gi (3)  
 Lab-o'tas  
 La-bra'de-us  
 Lab-y-rin'thus  
 La-cæ'na  
 Lac-e-dæ'mon  
 Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-i  
 Lac-e-dæm'o-nes

*Lac-e-de-mo'ni-ans*  
 La-cer'ta  
 Lach'a-res  
 La'ches  
 Lach'e-sis  
 Lac'i-das  
 La-ci'des  
 La-cin'i-a  
 La-cin-i-en'ses  
 La-cin'i-um

## LA

Lac'mon  
 La'co  
 Lac-cob'ri-ga  
 La-co'ni-a,  
     La-con'i-ca, and  
     Lac-e-dæ'mon  
 Lac'ra-tes  
 Lac'ri-nes  
 Lac-tan'ti-us (10)  
 Lac'ter  
 Lac'y-des  
 Lac-y'dus  
 La'das  
 La'de  
 La'des  
 La'don  
 Læ'laps  
 Læ'li-a  
 Læ-li-a'nus  
 Læ'li-us, C.  
 Læ'na, and  
     Le-æ'na  
 Læ'ne-us  
 Læ'pa Mag'na  
 La-er'tes  
 La-er'ti-us Di-og'  
     e-nes  
 Læ-stryg'o-nes  
 Læ'ta  
 Læ-to'ri-a  
 Læ'tus  
 Læ'vi (3)  
 Læ-vi'nus  
 La-ga'ri-a  
 La'gi-a  
 Lag'i-des  
 La-cin'i-a  
 La'gus  
 La-gu'sa  
 La-gy'ra  
 La'i-as  
 La'is  
 La-i'a-des  
 La'i-us  
 Lal'a-ge  
 La-las'sis  
 Lam'a-chus

## LA

La-mal'mon  
 Lam-bra'ni (3)  
 Lam'brus  
 La'mi-a'  
 La-mi'a-cum bel'  
     lum  
 La'mi-æ  
 La'mi-as Æ'li-us  
 La-mi'rūs  
 Lam'pe-do  
 Lam-pe'ti-a  
 Lam'pe-to, and  
     Lam'pe-do  
 Lam'pe-us, and  
     Lam'pi-a  
 Lam'pon, Lam'pos,  
     or Lam'pus  
 Lam-po'ni-a, and  
     Lam-po'ni-um  
 Lam-po'ni-us  
 Lam-prid'i-us  
     Æ'li-us  
 Lam'prus  
 Lamp'sa-cus, and  
     Lamp'sa-chum  
 Lamp-te'ri-a  
 Lam'pus  
 La'mus  
 Lam'y-rus  
 La-nas'sa  
 Lan'ce-a  
 Lan'ci-a  
 Lan'di-a  
 Lan'gi-a  
 Lan-go-bar'di (3)  
 La-nu'vi-um  
 La-o-bo'tas, or  
     Lab'o-tas  
 La-oc'o-on  
 La-od'a-mas  
 La-o-da-mi'a (29)  
 La-od'i-ce  
 La-od-i-ce'a  
 La-od-i-ce'ne  
 La-od'o-chus  
 La-o-go'nus  
 La-og'o-ras

G 2

## LA

43

La-og'o-re  
 La-om'e-don  
 La-om-e-don'te-us  
 La-om-e-don-ti'a-  
     dæ  
 La-on'o-me  
 La-on-o-me'ne  
 La-oth'o-e  
 La'o-us  
 Lap'a-thus  
 Laph'ri-a  
 La-phys'ti-um  
 La-pid'e-us  
 Lap'i-thæ  
 Lap'i-tho  
 Lap'i-thus  
 Lap-i-thæ'um  
 La'ra, or La-ran'da  
 La-ren'ti-a, and  
     Lau-ren'ti-a  
 La'res  
 Lar'ga  
 Lar'gus  
 La-ri'des  
 La-ri'na  
 La-ri'num  
 La-ris'sa  
 La-ris'sus  
 La'ri-us  
 Lar'nos  
 La-ro'ni-a  
 Lar'ti-us Flo'rus  
 Lar-to-læt'a-ni  
 Lar'væ  
 La-rym'na  
 La-rys'i-um  
 Las'si-a (10)  
 Las'sus, or La'sus  
 Las'the-nes  
 Las-the'ni-a, or  
     Las-the-ni'a (29)  
 Lat'a-gus  
 Lat-e-ra'nus Plau'  
     tus  
 La-te'ri-um  
 La-ti-a'lis  
 La-she-a'lis

## 44 LE

La-ti-a'ris  
*La-she-a'ris*  
 La-ti'ni  
 La-tin'i-us  
 La-ti'nus  
 La'ti-um  
*La'she-um*  
 La'ti-us (10)  
 Lat'mus  
 La-to'us  
 La-to'is  
 La-to'na  
 La-top'o-lis  
 La'tre-us  
 Lau-da'mi-a  
 La-ver'na  
 Lau-fel'la  
 Lav-i-a'na  
 La-vi'ni-a  
 La-vin'i-um, or  
     La-vi'num  
 Lau'ra  
 Lau-ren-ta'li-a  
 Lau-ren'tes a'gri  
 Lau-ren'ti-a  
 Lau-ren-ti'ni (4)  
 Lau-ren'tum  
 Lau-ren'ti-us (10)  
 Lau'ri-on  
 Lau'ron  
 La'us Pom-pe'i-a  
 Lau'sus  
 Lau'ti-um  
 Le'a-des  
 Le-æ'i (3)  
 Le-æ'na  
 Le-an'der  
 Le-an'dre  
 Le-an'dri-as  
 Le-ar'chus  
 Leb-a-de'a  
 Leb'e-dus, or  
     Leb'e-dos  
 Le-be'na  
 Le-bin'thos, and  
     Le-by'n'thos  
 Le-chæ'um

## LE

Lec'y-thus  
 Le'da  
 Le-dæ'a  
 Le'dus  
 Le'gi-o  
 Le'i-tus  
 Le'laps  
 Lel'e-ges  
 Le'lex  
 Le-man'nus  
 Lem'nos  
 Le-mo'vi-i (3)  
 Lem'u-res  
 Le-mu'ri-a, and  
     Le-mu-ra'li-a  
 Le-næ'us  
 Len'tu-lus  
 Le'o  
 Le-o-co'ri-on  
 Le-oc'ra-tes  
 Le-od'a-mas  
 Le-od'o-cus  
 Le-og'o-ras  
 Le'on  
 Le-o'na  
 Le-on'a-tus (29)  
 Le-on'i-das  
 Le-on'ti-um, and  
     Le-on-ti'ni (4)  
 Le-on-to-ceph'a-lus  
 Le-on'ton, or  
     Le-on-top'o-lis  
 Le-on-tych'i-des  
 Le'os  
 Le-os'the-nes  
 Le-o-tych'i-des  
 Lep'i-da  
 Lep'i-dus M.  
     Æ-mil'i-us  
 Le-phyr'i-um  
 Le-pi'nus  
 Le-pon'ti-i (4)  
 Le'pre-os  
 Le'pri-um  
 Lep'ti-nes  
 Lep'tis  
 Le'ri-a

## LI

Le-ri'na, or Pla-  
     na'si-a  
 Ler'na  
 Le'ro  
 Le'ros  
 Les'bos  
 Les'bus, or Les'bos  
 Les'ches  
 Les-tryg'o-nes  
 Le-ta'num  
 Le-thæ'us  
 Le'the  
 Le'tus  
 Le-va'na  
 Leu'ca  
 Leu'cas  
 Leu-ca'tes  
 Leu-ca'si-on  
 Leu-cas'pis  
 Leu'ce  
 Leu'ci  
 Leu-cip'pe  
 Leu-cip'pi-des  
 Leu-cip'pus  
 Leu'co-la  
 Leu'con  
 Leu-co'ne  
 Leu-co'nes  
 Leu-con'o-e  
 Leu-cop'e-tra  
 Leu'co-phrys  
 Leu-cop'o-lis  
 Leu'cos  
 Leu-co'si-a  
 Leu-co-syr'i-i (4)  
 Leu-co'th-oe, or  
     Leu-co'the-a  
 Leuc'tra  
 Leuc'trum  
 Leu'cus  
 Leu-cy-a'ni-as  
 Le-vi'nus  
 Leu-tych'i-des  
 Lex-o'vi-i 4  
 Li-ba'ni-us  
 Lib'a-nus  
 Lib-en-ti'na

## LI

Li'ber  
 Lib'e-ra  
 Lib-er-a/li-a  
 Li-ber'tas  
 Li-be'thra  
 Li-beth'ri-des  
 Lib'i-ci, Li-be'ci-i,  
   or Li'bri  
 Lib-i-ti'na  
 Li'bo  
 Li'bon  
 Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces  
 Li-bur'na  
 Li-bur'ni-a  
 Li-bur'ni-des  
 Li-bur'num ma're  
 Li-bur'nus  
 Li'by-a  
 Lib'y-cum ma're  
 Lib'y-cus, and  
   Li-bys'tis  
 Li'bys  
 Li-bys'sa  
 Lic'a-tes  
 Li'cha  
 Li'chas  
 Li'ches  
 Li-cin'i-a  
 Li-cin'i-us  
 Li-ci'nus  
 Li-cym'ni-us  
 Li'de  
 Li-ga'ri-us  
 Li-ge'a (29)  
 Li'ger  
 Li'ger, or Lig'e-ris  
 Lig'o-ras  
 Lig'u-res  
 Li-gu'ri-a  
 Lig-u-ri'nus  
 Li'gus  
 Li-gus'ti-cæ Al'pes  
 Lig'y-es  
 Li-gyr'gum  
 Li-læ'a  
 Lil-y-bæ'um  
 Li-mæ'a

## LO

Li-me'ni-a  
 Lim'næ  
 Lim-næ'um  
 Lim-na-tid'i-a  
 Lim-ni'a-ce  
 Lim-no'ni-a  
 Li'mon  
 Lin-ca'si-i (4)  
 Lin'dus  
 Lin'go-nes  
 Lin-ter'na pa'lus  
 Lin-ter'num  
 Li'nus  
 Li'o-des  
 Lip'a-ra  
 Lip'a-ris  
 Liph'lum  
 Lip-o-do'rus  
 Li-quen'ti-a  
 Lir-cæ'us  
 Li-ri'o-pe  
 Li'ris  
 Li-sin'i-as  
 Lis'son  
 Lis'sus  
 Lis'ta  
 Lit'a-brum  
 Lit'a-na  
 Li-tav'i-cus  
 Li-ter'num  
 Lith-o-bo'li-a  
 Li'thrus  
 Li-tu'bi-um  
 Lit-y-er'sas  
 Liv'i-a Dru-sil'la  
 Liv-i-ne'i-us  
 Li-vil'la  
 Li'vi-us An-dro-  
   ni'cus  
 Lix'us  
 Lo'bon  
 Lo'ce-us  
 Lo'cha  
 Lo'chi-as  
 Lo'cri  
 Lo'cris  
 Lo-cus'ta

## LU

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Lo-cu'ti-us  
 Lol'li-a Paul-li'na  
 Lol-li-a'nus  
 Lol'li-us  
 Lon-di'num  
 Lon'don, Eng.  
 Lon-ga-re'nus  
 Lon-gim'a-nus  
 Lon-gi'nus  
 Lon-go-bar'di  
 Lon'gu-la  
 Lon-gun'ti-ca  
 Lor'di (3)  
 Lor'y-ma  
 Lo'tis, or Lo'tos  
 Lo-toph'a-gi (3)  
 Lo'us, and A'o-us  
 Lu'a  
 Lu'ca  
 Lu'ca-gus  
 Lu-ca'ni  
 Lu-ca'ni-a  
 Lu-ca'ni-us  
 Lu-ca'nus  
 Lu'can, Eng.  
 Lu-ca'ri-a, or  
   Lu-ce'ri-a  
 Luc-ce'i-us  
 Lu'ce-res  
 Lu-ce'ri-a  
 Lu-ce'ti-us (10)  
 Lu-ci-a'nus  
 Lu'ci-an, Eng.  
 Lu'ci-fer  
 Lu-cil'i-us  
 Lu-cil'la  
 Lu-ci'na  
 Lu'ci-us  
 Lu'cre'ti-a  
 Lu-cret'i-lis  
 Lu-cre'ti-us  
 Lu'cri'num  
 Lu-cri'nus  
 Luc-ta'ti-us  
 Lu-cul'le-a  
 Lu-cul'lus  
 Lu'cu-mo



Lu'cus	Ly'ces	Lyn-ces'tæ
Lug-du'num	Ly-ce'um	Lyn-ces'tes
Lu'na	Lych-ni'des	Lyn-ces'ti-us
Lu'pa	Lyc'i-a	Lyn-ce'us
Lu-per'cal (29)	Lyc'i-das	Lyn'cus, Lyn-
Lu-per-ca'li-a	Ly-cim'na	cæ'us, or Lynx
Lu-per'ci	Ly-cim'ni-a	Lyn'dus
Lu-per'cus	Ly-cis'cus	Lyr'cæ
Lu'pi-as, or Lu'pi-a	Lyc'i-us	Lyr-cæ'us
Lu'pus	Lyc-o-me'des	Lyr-ce'a
Lu-si-ta'ni-a	Ly'con	Lyr'cus
Lu-so'nes	Ly-co'ne	Lyr-nes'sus
Lus'tri-cus Bru-ti-	Lyc'o-phron	Ly-san'der
a'nus	Ly-cop'o-lis	Ly-san'dra
Lu-ta'ti-us Cat'u-	Ly-co'pus	Ly-sa'ni-as
lus	Ly-co'ri-as	Ly'se
Lu-te'ri-us	Ly-co'ris	Ly-si'a-des
Lu-te'ti-a	Ly-cor'mas	Lys-i-a-nas'sa
Lu-to'ri-us	Ly-cor'tas	Ly-si'a-nax
Ly-æ'us	Lyc-o-su'ra	Lys'i-as
Ly'bas	Lyc'tus	Lys'i-cles
Lyb'y-a, or Ly-	Ly-cur'gi-des	Ly-sid'i-ce
bis'sa	Ly-cur'gus	Ly-sim'a-che
Lyc'a-bas	Ly'cus	Lys-i-ma'chi-a
Lyc-a-be'tus	Ly'de	Ly-sim'a-chus
Ly-cæ'a	Lyd'i-a	Lys-i-me'li-a
Ly-cæ'um	Lyd'i-as	Ly-sin'o-e (8)
Ly-cæ'us	Lyd'i-us	Ly-sip'pe
Ly-cam'bes	Ly'dus	Ly-sip'pus
Ly-ca'on	Lyg'da-mis, or	Ly'sis
Lyc-a-o'ni-a	Lyg'da-mus	Ly-sis'tra-tus
Ly'cas	Lyg'i-i (4)	Ly-sith'o-us
Ly-cas'te	Ly'gus	Ly'so
Ly-cas'tum	Ly-mi're	Ly-tæ'a
Ly-cas'tus	Ly'max	Ly-za'ni-as
Ly'ce	Lyn-ci'des	

## M.

Ma'cæ	Mac'a-ris	Mac-e-don'i-cus
Ma'car	Ma-ced'nus	Ma-cel'la
Ma-ca're-us	Mac'e-do	Ma'cer Æ-myl'i-us
Ma-ca'ri-a	Mac-e-do'ni-a	Ma-chæ'ra

Ma-chan'i-das  
 Ma-cha'on  
 Ma'cra  
 Mac-ri-a'nus  
 Ma-cri'nus, M.  
 Ma'cro  
 Ma-cro'bi-i (4)  
 Ma-cro'bi-us  
 Mac'ro-chir  
 Ma-cro'nes  
 Mac-to ri-um  
 Mac-u-lo'nus  
 Ma-de'tes  
 Mad'y-es  
 Ma-des'tes  
 Mæ-an'der  
 Mæ-an'dri-a  
 Mæ-ce'nas  
 Mæ'di (3)  
 Mæ'li-us  
 Mæm-ac-te'ri-a  
 Mæn'a-des  
 Mæn'a-la  
 Mæn'a-lus  
 Mæ'ni-us  
 Mæ'non  
 Mæ-o'ni-a  
 Mæ-on'i-dæ  
 Mæ-on'i-des  
 Mæ'o-nis  
 Mæ-o'tæ  
 Mæ-o'tis Pa'lus  
 Mæ'si-a Syl'va  
 Mæ'vi-a  
 Mæ'vi-us  
 Ma'gas  
 Ma-gel'la  
 Mag'e-tæ  
 Ma'gi  
 Ma'gi-us  
 Mag'na Græ'ci-a  
 Mag-nen'ti-us (10)  
 Mag'nes  
 Mag-ne'si-a  
 Ma'go  
 Ma'gon  
 Mag-on-ti'a-cum

Ma'gus  
 Ma-her'bal  
 Ma'i-a  
 Ma-jes'tas  
 Ma-jo-ri-a'nus  
 Ma-jor'ca  
 Ma'la For-tu'na  
 Ma-le'a  
 Ma'li-a  
 Mal'ho, or Ma'tho  
 Ma'li-i (4)  
 Ma'lis  
 Mal'le-a, or Mal'li-a  
 Mal'li-us  
 Mal'los  
 Mal-thi'nus  
 Ma-ma'us  
 Ma-mer'cus  
 Ma-mer'thes  
 Mam-er-ti'na  
 Mam-er-ti'ni (4)  
 Ma-mil'i-a  
 Ma-mil'i-i (3)  
 Ma-mil'i-us  
 Mam-mæ'a  
 Ma-mu'ri-us Ve-tu'  
 ri-us  
 Ma-mur'ra  
 Ma-nas'ta-bal  
 Man-ci'nus  
 Man-da'ne  
 Man-da'nes  
 Man-de'la  
 Man-do'ni-us  
 Man'dro-cles  
 Man'dron  
 Man-du'bi-i (4)  
 Man-du-bra'ti-us  
 Ma'nes  
 Ma-ne'tho  
 Ma'ni-a  
 Ma-nil'i-a  
 Ma-nil'i-us  
 Man'i-mi  
 Man'li-a  
 Man'li-us Tor-qua'  
 tus

Man'nus  
 Man-sue'tus  
 Man-ti-ne'a  
 Man-ti-ne'us  
 Man'ti-us  
 Man'to  
 Man'tu-a  
 Mar-a-can'da  
 Mar'a-tha  
 Mar'a-thoñ  
 Mar'a-thos  
 Mar-cel'la  
 Mar-cel-li'nus Am-  
 mi-a'nus  
 Mar-cel'lus  
 Mar'ci-a (10)  
 Mar-ci-a'na  
 Mar-*she-a'na*  
 Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis  
 Mar-ci-a'nus  
 Mar'ci-us Sa-bi'nus  
 Mar-co-man'ni  
 Mar'cus  
 Mar'di (3)  
 Mar'di-a  
 Mar-do'ni-us  
 Mar'dus  
 Mar-e-o'tis  
 Mar-gin'i-a, and  
 Mar-gi-a'ni-a  
 Mar-gi'tes  
 Ma-ri'a-ba  
 Ma-ri'a, or Ma'ri-a  
 (29)  
 Ma-ri-am'ne  
 Ma-ri-a'næ Fos'sæ  
 Ma-ri-an'dy-nuin  
 Ma-ri-a'nus  
 Ma-ri'ca  
 Mar'i-cus  
 Ma-ri'na  
 Ma-ri'nus  
 Mar'y-on  
 Ma-ris'sa  
 Ma-ri'ta  
 Ma'ris  
 Mar'i-sus

Ma'ri-us  
 Mar'ma-cus  
 Mar-ma-ren'ses  
 Mar-mar'i-ca  
 Mar-mar'i-dæ  
 Mar-ma'ri-on  
 Ma'ro  
 Mar-o-bod'u-i (3)  
 Ma'ron  
 Mar-o-ne'a  
 Mar-pe'si-a (10)  
 Mar-pes'sa  
 Mar-pe'sus  
 Mar'res  
 Mar-ru'vi-um, or  
 Mar-ru'bi-um  
 Mars  
 Mar'sa-la  
 Mar-sæ'us  
 Mar'se (8)  
 Mar'si (3)  
 Mar-sig'ni (3)  
 Mar-sy'a-ba  
 Mar'tha  
 Mar'ti-a  
 Mar'she-a  
 Mar-ti-a'lis  
 Mar'ti-al, Eng.  
 Mar-ti-a'nus  
 Mar-ti'na  
 Mar-tin-i-a'nus  
 Mar'ti-us (10)  
 Ma-rul'lus  
 Mas'sa Bæb  
 Mas-æ-syl'i-i (4)  
 Mas-i-nis'sa  
 Mas'sa-ga  
 Mas-sag'e-tæ  
 Mas-sa'na  
 Mas-sa'ni (3)  
 Mas'si-cus  
 Mas-sil'i-a (7)  
 Ma-su'ri-us  
 Mas-sy'la  
 Ma'tho  
 Ma-ti-e'ni  
 Ma-ti'nus

Ma-tis'co  
 Ma-tra'li-a  
 Ma-tro'na  
 Mat-ro-na'li-a  
 Mat-ti'a-ci (3)  
 Ma-tu'ta  
 Ma'vors  
 Ma-vor'ti-a  
 Mau'ri (3)  
 Mau-ri-ta'ni-a  
 Mau'rus  
 Mau-ru'si-i (4)  
 Mau-so'lus  
 Max-en'ti-us (10)  
 Max-i-mil-i-a'na  
 Max-inn-i-a'nus  
 Max-i-mi'nus  
 Max-i-min, Eng.  
 Max'i-musMag'nus  
 Maz'a-ca  
 Ma-za'ces  
 Ma-zæ'us  
 Ma-za'res  
 Maz'e-ras  
 Ma-zi'ces, and  
 Ma-zy'ges  
 Me-cha'ne-us  
 Me-cæ'nas, or Me-  
 cæ'nas  
 Me-cis'te-us  
 Mec'ri-da  
 Me-de'a  
 Me-des-i-cas'te (8)  
 Me'di-a (7)  
 Me'di-as  
 Med'i-cus  
 Me-di-o-ma-tri'ces  
 Med-i-tri'na  
 Me-do'a-cus, or  
 Me-du'a-cus  
 Med-o-bith'y-ni  
 Me-dob'ri-ga  
 Me'don  
 Me-don'ti-as (10)  
 Med-u-a'na  
 Med-ul-li'na  
 Me'dus

Me-du'sa  
 Me-gab'i-zi  
 Meg-a-by'zus  
 Meg'a-cles  
 Me-gac li-des  
 Me-gæ'ra  
 Me-ga'le-as  
 Meg-a-le'si-a  
 Me-ga li-a  
 Meg-a-lop o-lis  
 Meg-a-me'de  
 Meg-a-ni'ra  
 Meg-a-pen'thes  
 Meg'a-ra (29)  
 Meg-a-re-us  
 Meg'a-ris  
 Me-gar'sus  
 Me-gas'the-nes  
 Me'ges  
 Me-gil'la  
 Me-gis'ta  
 Me'la Pom-po'ni-us  
 Me-gis'ti-a  
 Me-læ'næ  
 Me-lam'pus  
 Mel-anch-læ'ni  
 Me-lan'chrus  
 Mel'a-ne  
 Me-la'ne-us  
 Me-lan'i-da  
 Me-la'ni-on  
 Mel-a-nip pe  
 Mel-a-nip'pi-des  
 Mel-a-nip'pus  
 Mel-a-nos y-ri  
 Me-lan'thi-i (4)  
 Me-an thi-us  
 Me-lan'tho  
 Me-lan'thus  
 Me'las  
 Mel-e-a'ger  
 Me-le-ag ri-des  
 Mel-e-san'der  
 Me'les  
 Mel-e-sig'e-nes, or  
 Mel-e-sig'e-na  
 Me'li-a

•ME

ME

MI

49

Mel-i-bæ'us  
 Mei-i-cer'ta  
 Mei-i-gu'nis  
 Me-li'na  
 Me-li'sa  
 Me-lis'sa  
 Me-lis'sus  
 Mcl'i-ta  
 Mel-i-te'ne  
 Mel'i-tus, Accuser  
 of Socrates  
 Me'li-us  
 Mel-ix-an'drus  
 Mel'la An-næ'us  
 Me-lob'o-sis (29)  
 Me'lon  
 Me'los  
 Mel'pi-a  
 Mel-pom'e-ne (29)  
 Me-mac'e-ni  
 Mem'mi-a  
 Mem'mi-us  
 Mem'non  
 Mem'phis  
 Mem-phi'tis  
 Me'na, or Me'nes  
 Me-nal'cas  
 Me-nal'ci-das  
 Men-a-lip'pe  
 Men-a-lip'pus  
 Me-nan'der  
 Me-na'pi-i (4)  
 Men'a-pis  
 Me'nas  
 Men-che'res  
 Men'des  
 Me-nec'les  
 Me-nec'li-des  
 Mc-nec'ra-tes  
 Men-e-de'mus  
 Mc-neg'e-tas  
 Men-e-la'i-a  
 Men-e-la'us  
 Me-ne'ni-us  
 A-grip'pa  
 Men'e-phron  
 Me'nes

Men-es-the'i Por'  
 tus  
 Me-nes'te-us, or  
 Me-nes'the-us,  
 or Mnes'the-us  
 Me-nes'thi-us  
 Men'e-tas  
 Me-nip'pa  
 Me-nip'pi-des  
 Mc-nip'pus  
 Me'ni-us  
 Men'nis  
 Me-nod'o-tus  
 Me-nœ'ce-us  
 Me-nœ'tes  
 Me-nœ'ti-us (10)  
 Me'non  
 Me-nop'hi-lus  
 Men'ta, or Min'the  
 Men'tes  
 Men-tis'sa  
 Men'to  
 Men'tor  
 Me-nyl'lus  
 Me'ra  
 Me'ra, or Mœ'ra  
 Mer-cu'ri-us  
 Mer'cu-ry, Eng.  
 Me-ri'o-nes  
 Mer'me-rus  
 Merm'na-dæ  
 Mer'o-e (8)  
 Mer'o-pe (8)  
 Me'rops  
 Me'ros  
 Mer'u-la  
 Me-sab'a-tés  
 Me-sa'bi-us  
 Me-sa'pi-a  
 Me-sau'bi-us  
 Me-sem'bri-a  
 Me-se'ne  
 Mes-o-me'des  
 Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a  
 Mes-sa'la  
 Mes-sa-li'na (3)  
 Mes-sa-li'nus

Mes-sa'na  
 Mes-sa'pi-a  
 Mes'sa-tis  
 Mes'se (3)  
 Mes-se'is (5)  
 Mes-se'ne, or  
 Mes-se'na  
 Mes-se'ni-a  
 Mes'tor  
 Me-su'la  
 Met'a-bus  
 Met-a-git'ni-a  
 Met-a-ni'ra  
 Met-a-pon'tum  
 Met-a-pon'tus  
 Me-tau'rus  
 Me-tel'la  
 Me-tel'li (3)  
 Me-thar'ma  
 Me-thi'on (11)  
 Me-tho'di-us  
 Me-tho'ne  
 Me-thyd'i-i-um  
 Me-thym'na  
 Me-ti-a-du'sa  
 Me-til'i-a  
 Me-til'i-i (4)  
 Me-til'i-us  
 Me-ti'o-chus  
 Me'ti-on (11)  
 Me'tis  
 Me-tis'cus  
 Me'ti-us (10)  
 Me-tœ'ci-a  
 Me'tbn  
 Met'o-pe  
 Me'tra  
 Me-tro'bi-us  
 Met'ro-cles  
 Met-ro-do'rus  
 Me-troph'a-ne  
 Me-trop'o-lis  
 Me'tti-us  
 Me-v'a'ni-a  
 Me'vi-us  
 Me-zen'ti-us (10)  
 Mi-ce'a

Mi-cip'sa  
 Mic'y-thus (27)  
 Mi'das  
 Mi-de'a of Argos  
 Mid'i-a of Beotia  
 Mi-la'ni-on  
 Mi-le'si-i  
 Mi-le'si-us (10)  
 Mi-le'ti-a  
 Mi-le'ti-um (10)  
 Mi-le'tus  
 Mil'i-as  
 Mil'i-chus  
 Mi-li'nus  
 Mil-i-o'ni-a  
 Mi'lo  
 Mil-o'ni-us  
 Mil-ti'a-des  
 Mil'to  
 Mil'vi-us  
 Mil'y-as  
 Mi-mal'lo-nes  
 Mi'mas  
 Mim-ner'mus  
 Min'ci-us (10)  
 Min'da-rus  
 Mi-ne'i-des  
 Mi-ner'va  
 Min-er-va'li-a  
 Min'i-o  
 Min-næ'i (3)  
 Mi-no'a  
 Mi-no'is  
 Mi'nos  
 Min-o-tau'rus  
 Min'the  
 Min-tur'næ  
 Mi-nu'ti-a (10)  
 Mi-nu'ti-us  
 Min'y-æ  
 Min'y-as  
 Min'y-cus  
 Mi-ny'i-a  
 Min'y-tus  
 Mir'a-ces  
 Mi-se'num  
 Mi-se'nus

Mi-sith'e-us  
 Mi'thras  
 Mith-ra-cen'ses  
 Mith-ra-da'tes  
 Mi-thre'nes  
 Mith-ri-da'tes  
 Mith-ri-da'tis  
 Mith-ro-bar-za'nes  
 Mit-y-le'ne, and  
 Mit-y-le'næ  
 Mi'tys  
 Miz'æ-i  
 Mna-sal'ces (13)  
 Mna'si-as  
 Mnas'i-cles  
 Mna-sip'pi-das  
 Mna-sip'pus  
 Mna-sith'e-us  
 Mna'son (13)  
 Mna-syr'i-um  
 Mne'mon  
 Mne-mos'y-ne (13)  
 Mne-sar'chus  
 Mne-sid'a-mus  
 Mnes-i-la'us  
 Mne-sim'a-che  
 Mne-sim'a-chus  
 Mnes'ter  
 Mnes'the-us (13)  
 Mnes'ti-a  
 Mnes'tra  
 Mne'vis  
 Mo-a-pher'nes  
 Mo'di-a  
 Mœ'ci-a (5)  
 Mœ'nus  
 Mœ-rag'e-tes  
 Mœ'ris  
 Mœ'di  
 Mœ'on  
 Mœ-on'i-des  
 Mœ'si-a  
 Mo-le'i-a  
 Mo-li'o-ne  
 Mo'lo  
 Mo-læ'is  
 Mo-lor'chus

Mo-los'si  
 Mo-los'si-a, or  
 Mo-los'sis  
 Mo-los'sus  
 Mol-pa'di-a  
 Mol'pus  
 Mo'lus  
 Mo-lyc'ri-on  
 Mo-mem'phis  
 Mo'mus  
 Mœ'ra  
 Mo'na  
 Mo-næ'ses  
 Mo-ne'sus  
 Mo-ne'ta  
 Mon'i-ma  
 Mon'i-mus  
 Mon'o-dus  
 Mo-nœ'cus  
 Mo-no'le-us  
 Mo-noph'i-lus  
 Mon-ta'nus  
 Mo-noph-a-ge  
 Mon'y-chus  
 Mon'y-mus  
 Mo'phis  
 Mop'si-um  
 Mop-so'pi-a  
 Mop'sus  
 Mor-gan'ti-um  
 Mor'i-ni  
 Mor-i-tas'gus  
 Mo'ri-us  
 Mor'phe-us  
 Mors  
 Mo'rys  
 Mo'sa  
 Mos'chi (3) (12)  
 Mos'chi-on  
 Mos'chus  
 Mo-sel'la  
 Mo'ses  
 Mo-sych'lus  
 Mos-y-næ'ci  
 Mo-tho'ne  
 Mo-ty'a  
 Mu-ci-a'nus



NA	NA	NA	51
Mu'ci-us	Mu-tu'nus, or	My-ri'na	
Mu'cræ	Mu-ti'nus	My-ri'nus	
Mul'ci-ber	Mu-tus'cæ	Myr'i-æ	
Mu-lu'cha (29)	My-ag'rus, or	Myr-mec'i-des	
Mul'vi-us Pons	My'o-des	Myr-mid'o-nus	
Mum'mi-us	Myc'a-le (29)	My'ron	
Mu-na'ti-us (10)	Myc-a-les'sus	My-ro-ni-a'nus	
Mun'da	My-ce'næ	My-ron'i-des	
Mu-ni'tus	Myc-e-ri'nus	Myr'rha	
Mu-nych'i-æ	Myc-i-ber'na	Myr'si-lus	
Mu-ræ'na	Myc'i-thus	Myr'sus	
Mur'cus	My'con	Myr'te-a Venus	
Mur-gan'ti-a	Myc'o-ne (29)	Myr'te'a, a City	
Mur-rhe'nus	My'don	Myr'ti-lus	
Mur'ti-a (10)	My-e'nus	Myr-to'um Ma're	
Mus	My-ec'pho-ris	Myr-tun'ti-um	
Mu'sa An-to'ni-us	Myg'don	Myr-tu'sa	
Mu'sæ	Myg-do'ni-a	Mys	
Mu-sæ'us	Myg'do-nus, or	My-scel'lus, or	
Mu-so'ni-us Ru'fus	Myg'don	Mi-scel'lus	
Mus-te'la	My-las'sa	Myr'tis	
Mu-thul'lus	My'les	Myr'ta-le	
Mu'ti-a (10)	My'le, or My'las	Mys'tes	
Mu-til'i-a	My-lit'ta	Mys'i-a	
Mu'ti-na	Myn'dus	My'son	
Mu-ti'nes	My'nes	Myth'e-cus	
Mu-ti'nus	Myn'i-æ	Myt-i-le'ne	
Mu'ti-us (10)	My-o'ni-a	My'us	

## N.

Nab-ar-za'nes	Nar	Nas'ci-o, or Na'ti-o
Nab-a-thæ'a	Nar'bo	Nas'i-ca
Na'bis	Nar-bo-nen'sis	Na-sid-i-e'nus
Na-dag'a-ra	Nar-cæ'us	Na-sid'i-us
Næ'ni-a	Nar-cis'sus	Na'so
Næ'vi-us	Nar'ga-ra	Nas'sus, or Na'sus
Næv'o-lus	Na-ris'ci (3)	Nas'u-a
Na-har'va-li (3)	Nar'ni-a, or Nar'na	Na-ta'lis
Nai'a-des	Nar-the'cis	Nat'ta
Na'is	Na-ryc'i-a (27)	Na'va
Na-pæ'æ	Nar'ses	Nau'co-lus
Naph'i-lus	Nas-a-mo'nes	Nau'cles

Nau'cra-tes  
 Nau'cra-tis  
 Na'vi-us Ac'ti-us  
 Nau'lo-chus  
 Nau-pac'tus, or  
     Nau-pac'tum  
 Nau'pli-a  
 Nau'pli-us  
 Nau'ra  
 Nau-sic'a-æ  
 Nau'si-cles  
 Nau-sim'e-nes  
 Nau-sith'o-e  
 Nau-sith'o-us  
 Nau'tes  
 Nax'os  
 Ne-æ'ra  
 Ne-æ'thus  
 Ne-ai'ces  
 Ne-ai'i-ces  
 Ne-an'thes  
 Ne-ap'o-lis  
 Ne-ar'chus  
 Ne-bæ'des  
 Ne-breph'o-nos  
 Ne'chos  
 Nec-ta-ne'bus, and  
     Nec-tan'a-bis  
 Ne-cys'i-a  
 Ne'is  
 Ne'le-us (29)  
 Ne'lo  
 Ne-mæ'a  
 Ne-me-si-a'nus  
 Nem'e-sis  
 Ne-me-si-us (10)  
 Nem-o-ra'li-a  
 Nem'e-res  
 Ne-o-bu'le (29)  
 Ne-o-cæ'ta'ri-a  
 Ne-och'a-bis  
 Ne'o-cles  
 Ne-eg'e-nes  
 Ne-em-o-ris  
 Ne'on  
 Ne-on-ti'chos  
 Ne-op-ci'e-mus

Ne'o-ris  
 Ne'pe  
 Ne-pha'li-a  
 Neph'e-le  
 Neph-er-i'tes  
 Ne'plus  
 Ne'pi-a  
 Ne'pos  
 Ne-po-ti-a'nus  
 Nep'thys  
 Nep-tu'ni-a  
 Nep-tu'ni-um  
 Nep-tu'ni-us  
 Nep-tu'nus  
*Nep'tune, Eng.*  
 Ne-re'i-dæ  
*Ne're-ids, Eng.*  
 Ne-re'i-us  
 Ne're-us  
 Ne'i-phus  
 Ner'i-tos  
 Ne'ri-us  
 Ne'ro  
 Ne-ro'ni-a  
 Ner-ro-brig'i-a  
 Ner'va Coc-ce'i-us  
 Ner'vi-i (3)  
 Ner'u-lum  
 Ne-sæ'a  
 Ne-sim'a-chus  
 Ne'sis  
 Nes'sus  
 Nes'ro-cles  
 Nes'tor  
 Nes-o'ri-us  
 Nes'rus, or Nes'sus  
 Ne'tum  
 Ne'u-ri  
 Ni-cæ'a  
 Ni-cæ'g'o-ras  
 Ni-cæ'nder  
 Ni-cæ'por  
 Ni-cur'chus  
 Nic-ar'bi'des  
 Ni-ca'tor  
 Ni'ce  
 Nic-c-pho'ri-um

Nic-e-pho'ri-us  
 Ni-ceph'o-rus  
 Nic-er-a'tus  
 Ni-ce'tas  
 Nic-e-te'ri-a  
 Nic'i-a  
 Nic'i-as  
 Ni-cip'pe  
 Ni-cip'pus  
 Ni'co  
 Ni-coch'a-res  
 Nic'o-cles  
 Ni-coc'ra-tes  
 Ni-co'cre-on  
 Nic-o-de'mus  
 Nic-o-do'rus  
*N-cod ro-mus*  
 Nic-o-la'us  
 Ni-com'a-cha  
 Ni-com'a-chus  
 Nic-o-me'des  
 Nic-o-me'di-a  
 Ni'con  
 Ni-co'ni-a  
 Nic'o-phron  
 Ni-cop'o-lis  
 Ni-cos'tra-ta  
 Ni-cos'tra-tus  
 Nic-o-re'le-a  
 Ni-cot'e-les  
 Ni'ger  
 Ni-gid'i-us Fig'u-  
     lus  
 Ni-gri'tæ  
 Ni'le-us  
 Ni'hus  
 Ni'n'i-us  
 Ni'n'i-as  
 Ni'nus  
 Ni'n'y-as  
 Ni'o-be  
 Ni-phæ'us  
 Ni-phæ'tes  
 Ni'phe  
 Nir'e-us  
 Ni'sa  
 Ni-sæ'a

Ni-se'i-a  
 Ni-sæ'e  
 Nis'i-bis  
 Ni'sus  
 Ni-sy'ros  
 Ni-te'tis  
 Ni-to'cris  
 Nit'ri-a  
 No'as  
 Noc'mon  
 Noc-ti-lu'ca  
 No'la  
 Nom-en-ta'nus  
 Nom'a-des  
 No'mæ  
 No-men'tum  
 No'mi-i (3)  
 No'mi-us  
 No-na'cris (29)  
 No'ni-us  
 Non'ni-us Mar-  
   cel'lus  
 No'pi-a, or  
   Cno'pi-a  
 No'ra  
 No'rax  
 Nor'ba  
 Nor-ba'nus, C.  
 Nor'i-cum  
 Nor-thip'pus

Nor'ti-a (10)  
 No'thus  
 No'nus  
 No'ti-um (10)  
 No'tus  
 No-va'tus  
 No-vi-o-du'num  
 No'vi-us Pris'cus  
 Non'nus  
 Nox  
 Nu-ce'ri-a  
 Nu-ith'o-nes  
 Nu'ma Pom-pil'i-us  
 Nu-ma'na  
 Nu-man'ti-a  
 Nu-man-ti'na  
 Nu-ma'nus Rem'u-  
   lus  
 Nu-me'nes  
 Nu-me'ni-a, or  
   Ne-o-me'ni-a  
 Nu-me'ni-us  
 Nu-me-ri-a'nus  
 Nu-me'ri-us  
 Nu-mi'cus  
 Nu'mi-da  
 Nu-mid'i-a  
 Nu-mid'i-us  
 Nu'mi-tor  
 Nu-mi-to'ri-us

Nu-mo'ni-us  
 Nun-co're-us  
 Nun'di-na (29)  
 Nun'di-næ (29)  
 Nur'sæ  
 Nur'sci-a  
 Nur'si-a (10)  
 Nu'tri-a  
 Nyc-te'is  
 Nyc-te'li-us  
 Nyc-te-us  
 Nyc-tim'e-ne  
 Nyc'ti-mus  
 Nym-hæ'um  
 Nym'phæ  
*Nymphs*, Eng.  
 Nym-phæ'um  
 Nym-phæ'us  
 Nym-phid'i-us  
 Nym'phis  
 Nym-pho-do'rus  
 Nym-pho-lep'tes  
 Nym'phon  
 Nyp'si-us  
 Ny'sa, or Nys'sa  
 Ny-sæ'us  
 Ny'sas  
 Ny-si'a-des  
 Ny-si'ros  
 Nys'sa

## O.

O'a-rus  
 O-ar'ses  
 O'a-sis  
 O-ax'es  
 O-ax'us  
 Ob-ul-tro'ni-us  
 O-ca'le-a, or  
   O-ca'li-a  
 O-ce'i-a

O-ce-an'i-des, and  
   O-ce-an-it'i-des  
 O-ce-a'nus  
 O-cel'ius  
 O-ce'lum  
 O'cha  
 O-che'si-us  
 O'chus  
 Oc'nus

O-cric'u-lum  
 O-crid'i-on  
 O-cris'i-a  
 Oc-ta-cil'li-us  
 Oc-ta'vi-a  
 Oc-ta-vi-a'nus  
 Oc-ta'vi-us  
 Oc-tol'o-phum  
 O-cy'a-lus



O-cyp'e-te  
 O-cyr'o-e  
 Od-e-na'tus  
 O-des'sus  
 O-di'nus  
 O-di'tes  
 Od-o-a'cer  
 Od-o-man'ti (3)  
 Od'o-nes  
 Od'ry-sæ  
 O-dys'se-a  
*Od'ys-sey*, Eng.  
 Æ-ag'rus, and  
 Æ'a-ger  
 Æ-an'thæ, and  
 Æ-an'thi-a  
 Æ'ax (5)  
 Æ-ba'li-a  
 Æb'a-lus (5)  
 Æb'a-res  
 Æ-cha'li-a  
 Æ-cli'des  
 Æc'le-us  
 Æc-u-me'ni-us  
 Æd-i-po'di-a  
 Æd'i-pus (5)  
 Æ'me  
 Æ-nan'thes  
 Æ'ne  
 Æ'ne-a  
 Æ'ne-us  
 Æ-ni'des  
 Æn'o-e  
 Æ-nom'a-us  
 Æ'non  
 Æ-no'na  
 Æ-no'ne  
 Æ-no'pi-a  
 Æ-nop'i-des  
 Æ-no'pi-on  
 Æn'o-tri (3)  
 Æ-no'tri-a  
 Æn'o-trus  
 Æ-nu'sæ  
 Æ'o-nus  
 Ær'o-e  
 Æ'ta

Æt'y-lus, or  
 Æt'y-lum  
 O-fel'lus  
 O'fi (3)  
 Og-dol'a-pis  
 Og-do'rus  
 Og'mi-us  
 Og'o-a  
 O-gul'ni-a  
 Og'y-ges (29)  
 O-gyg'i-a  
 Og'y-ris (29)  
 O-ic'le-us  
 O-il'e-us  
 O-i-li'des  
 Ol'a-ne  
 O-la'nus  
 Ol'ba, or Ol'bus  
 Ol'bi-a  
 Ol'bi-us  
 Ol-chin'i-um  
 O-le'a-ros, or  
 Ol'i-ros  
 O-le'a-trum  
 O'len  
 Ol'e-nus, or  
 Ol'e-num  
 Ol'ga-sys  
 Ol-i-gyr'tus  
 O-lin'thus  
 Ol-i-tin'gi  
 Ol'li-us  
 Ol-lov'i-co  
 Ol'mi-us  
 O-lin'i-æ  
 Ol-o-phyx'us  
 O-lym'pe-um  
 O-lym'pi-a  
 O-lym'pi-as  
 O-lim-pi-o-do'rus  
 O-lym'pi-us  
 O-lym'pus  
 Ol-ym-pu'sa  
 O-lyn'thus  
 O-ly'ras  
 O-ly'zon  
 O-ma'ri-us

Om'bi (3)  
 Om'bri (3)  
 Om'o-le, or  
 Hom'o-le  
 Om-o-pha'gi-a  
 Om'pha-le (29)  
 Om'pha-los  
 O-næ'um, or  
 Oæ'ne-um  
 O-na'rus  
 O-nas'i-mus  
 O-na'tas  
 On-ches'tus  
 O-ne'i-on  
 O-nes'i-mus  
 On-e-sip'pus  
 O-ne'si-us  
 On-e-tor'i-des  
 On-e-sic'ri-tus  
 O'ni-um  
 On'o-ba  
 O-noch'o-nus  
 On-o-mac'ri-tus  
 On-o-mar'chus  
 On-o-mas-tor'i-des  
 On-o-mas'tus  
 On'o-phas  
 On'o-phis  
 On-o-san'der  
 On'y-thes  
 O-pa'li-a  
 O-phe'las  
 O-phel'tes  
 O-phen'sis  
 O'phi-a  
 O-phi'on (26)  
 O-phi-o'ne-us  
 O-phi-u'sa  
 Op'i-ci  
 O'pis  
 O-pil'i-us  
 Op'i-ter  
 O-pim'i-us  
 Op-i-ter-gi'ni  
 O-pi'tes  
 Op'pi-a  
 Op-pi-a'nus

## OR

Op-pid'i-us  
 Op-pi-us  
 Ops  
 O'pus  
 Op-ta'tus  
 Op'ti-mus  
 O'ra  
 O-rac'u-lum  
 O-ræ'a  
 Or'a-sus  
 Or-be'lus  
 Or-bil'i-us Pu-  
 pil'lus  
 Or-bo'na  
 Or'ca-des  
 Or-cha'lis  
 Or'cha-mus  
 Or-chom'e-nus, or  
 Or-chom'e-num  
 Or'cus  
 Or-cyn'i-a  
 Or-des'sus  
 O-re'a-des  
 O're-ads, Eng.  
 O're-as  
 O-res'tæ  
 O-res'tes  
 O-res'te-um  
 Or-es-ti'dæ  
 Or'e-tæ  
 Or-e-ta'ni  
 Or-e-til'i-a  
 O-re'um  
 Or'ga, or Or'gas  
 Or-ges'sum  
 Or-get'o-rix  
 Or'gi-a  
 O-rib'a-sus  
 Or'i-cum, or Or'i-  
 cus  
 O'ri-ens  
 Or'i-gen  
 O-ri'go

## OR

O-ri'nus  
 O-ri-ob'a-tes  
 O-ri'on (26)  
 O-ris'sus  
 Or-i-sul'la Liv'i-a  
 O-ri'tæ  
 O-rith-y-i'a  
 O-rit'i-as  
 O-ri-un'dus  
 Or'me-nus  
 Or'ne-a  
 Or'ne-us  
 Or-ni'thon  
 Or'ni-tus  
 Or-nos'pa-des  
 Or-nyt'i-on (11)  
 O-ro'bi-a  
 O-ro'des  
 O-ræ'tes  
 O-rom'e-don  
 O-ran'tas  
 O-ron'tes  
 Or-o-pher'nes  
 O-ro'pus  
 O-ro'si-us  
 Or'phe-us (29)  
 Or-sed'i-ce  
 Or-se'is  
 Or-sil'lus  
 Or-sil'o-chus  
 Or'si-nes  
 Or-sip'pus  
 Or'ta-lus, M.  
 Or-thag'o-ras  
 Or'the  
 Or-thæ'a  
 Or'thi-a  
 Or'thrus  
 Or-tyg'i-a  
 Or-tyg'i-us  
 O'rus  
 O-ry-an'der

## OZ

55

O'ryx  
 Os-cho-pho'ri-a  
 Os'ci (3)  
 Os'ci-us (10)  
 Os'cus  
 O-sin'i-us  
 O-si'ris  
 O-sis'mi-i (3)  
 Os'pha-gus  
 Os-rho-e'ne  
 Os'sa  
 Os'ti-a  
 Os-to'ri-us  
 Os-y-man'dy-as  
 Ot-a-cil'i-us  
 O-ta'nes  
 O'tho, M. Sal'vi-us  
 Oth-ry-o'ne-us (29)  
 O'thrys  
 O'tre-us  
 O-træ'da  
 O'tus  
 O'tys  
 O-vid'i-us  
 Ov'id, Eng.  
 O-vin'i-a  
 O-vin'i-us  
 Ox-ar'tes  
 Ox-id'a-tes  
 Ox'i-mes  
 Ox-i'o-næ  
 Ox'us  
 Ox-y'a-res  
 Ox-y-ca'nus  
 Ox-yd'ra-cæ  
 Ox'y-lus  
 Ox-yn'thes  
 Ox-yp'o-rus  
 Ox-y-ryn'chus  
 Oz-i'nes  
 Oz'o-læ, or  
 Oz'o-li

## P.

Pa-ca-ti-a'nus  
 Pac'ci-us (10)  
 Pa'ches  
 Pa-chi'nus  
 Pa-co'ni-us  
 Pac'o-rus  
 Pac-to'lus  
 Pac'ty-as  
 Pac'ty-es  
 Pa-cu'vi-us  
 Pa-da'i (3)  
 Pad'u-a  
 Pa'dus  
 Pa-di'sa  
 Pæ'an  
 Pæ'di-us  
 Pæ-ma'ni  
 Pæ'on  
 Pæ'o-nes  
 Pæ-o'ni-a  
 Pæ-on'i-des  
 Pæ'os  
 Pæ'sos  
 Pæ'stum  
 Pæ-to'vi-um  
 Pæ'tus Cæ-cin'na  
 Pag'a-sæ, or  
 Pag'a-sa  
 Pag'a-sus  
 Pa'gus  
 Pa-la'ci-um, or  
 Pa-la'ti-um  
 Pa-læ'a  
 Pal-e-ap'o-lis  
 Pa-læ'mon, or  
 Pal'e-mon  
 Pa-læp'a-phos  
 Pa-læph'a-tus  
 Pa-læp'o-lis  
 Pa-læs'te  
 Pal-æ-sti'na  
 Pa-læ-sti'nus  
 Pal-a-me'des

Pa-lan'ti-a  
 Pal-a-ti'nus  
 Pa-lan'ti-um  
 Pa'le-is, or Pal'la  
 Pa'les  
 Pal-fu'ri-us Su'ta  
 Pa-li'ci, or Pa-lis'ci  
 Pa-li'i-a  
 Pal-iu'rus  
 Pal-i-sco'rum, or  
 Pal-i-co'rum  
 Pal'la-des  
 Pal-la'di-um  
 Pal-la'di-us  
 Pal-lan-te'um  
 Pal-lan'ti-as  
 Pal-lan'ti-des  
 Pal'las  
 Pal-le'ne  
 Pal'ma  
 Pal-my'ra (29)  
 Pal-phu'ri-us  
 Pa-mi'sos  
 Pam-me'nes  
 Pam'mon  
 Pam'pa  
 Pam'phi-lus  
 Pam'phos  
 Pam'phy-la  
 Pam-phy'l'i-a  
 Pan  
 Pan-a-ce'a  
 Pa-næ'ti-us  
 Pan'a-res  
 Pan-a-ris'te  
 Pan-ath-e-næ'a  
 Pan-chæ'a,  
 Pan-che'a, or  
 Pan-cha'i-a  
 Pan'da  
 Pan'da-ma  
 Pan-da'ri-a  
 Pan'da-rus

Pan'da-tes  
 Pan-de'mus  
 Pan'di-a  
 Pan-di'on (11)  
 Pan-do'ra  
 Pan-do'si-a  
 Pan'dro-sos  
 Pan'e-nus, or  
 Pa-næ'us  
 Pan-gæ'us  
 Pa-mi'a-sis  
 Pa-mi-o'ni-um  
 Pa'ni-us (20)  
 Pan-no'ni-a  
 Pan-om-phæ'us  
 Pan'o-pe, or  
 Pan-o-pe'a  
 Pan'o-pes  
 Pa-no'pe-us  
 Pa-no'pi-on  
 Pa-nop'o-lis  
 Pa-nor'mus  
 Pan'sa, C.  
 Pan-tag-nos'tus  
 Pan-tag'y-as  
 Pan-ta'le-on  
 Pan-tan'chus  
 Pan'te-us  
 Pan'thi-des  
 Pan-thæ'a  
 Pan'the-on (29)  
 Pan'the-us, or  
 Pan'thus  
 Pan-tho'i-des  
 Pan-ti-ca-pæ'ur  
 Pan-tic-a-pes  
 Pan-ti'i-us  
 Pa-ny'a-sis  
 Pa-ny'a-sus  
 Pa-pæ'us  
 Pa-pha'ges  
 Pa'phi-a  
 Paph-la-go'ni-a

## PA

Pa'phos  
 Pa'phus  
 Pa-pi-a'nus  
 Pa'pi-as  
 Pa-pin-i-a'nus  
 Pa-pin'i-us  
 Pa-pir'i-a  
 Pa-pir'i-us  
 Pap'pus  
 Pa-pyr'i-us  
 Par-a-bys'ton  
 Par-a-di'sus  
 Pa-ræt'a-cæ  
 Par-æ-to'ni-um  
 Par'a-li (3)  
 Par'a-lus  
 Pa-ra'si-a  
 Pa-ra'si-us  
 Par'cæ  
 Par'is  
 Pa-ris'a-des  
 Pa-ris'i-i (4)  
 Par'i-sus  
 Pa'ri-um  
 Par'ma (3)  
 Par-men'i-des  
 Par-me'ni-o  
 Par-nas'sus  
 Par'nes  
 Par-nes'sus  
 Par'ni  
 Pa'ron  
 Par-o-re'i-a  
 Pa'ros  
 Par-rha'si-a  
 Par-rha'si-us  
 Par-tha-mis'i-ris  
 Par-tha'on  
 Par-the'ni-æ, and  
 Par-the'ni-i (3)  
 Par-the'ni-a  
 Par-the'ni-on  
 Par-the'ni-us  
 Par'the-non  
 Par-then-o-pæ'us  
 Par-then'o-pe

## PE

Par'thi-a  
 Par-thy-e'ne  
 Pa-rys'a-des  
 Par-y-sa'tis (29)  
 Pa-sar'ga-da  
 Pa'se-as  
 Pas'i-cles  
 Pa-sic'ra-tes  
 Pa-siph'a-e  
 Pa-sith'e-a  
 Pa-sit'i-gris  
 Pas'sa-ron  
 Pas-si-e'nus  
 Pa'sus  
 Pat'a-ra  
 Pa-ta'vi-um  
 Pa-ter'cu-lus  
 Pa-tiz'i-thes  
 Pat'mos  
 Pa'træ  
 Pa'tro  
 Pat'ro-cli (29)  
 Pat'ro-cles (29)  
 Pa-tro'clus (29)  
 Pat-ro-cli'des  
 Pa'tron  
 Pat'ro-us  
 Pa-tul'ci-us  
 Pau'la  
 Pau-li'na (3)  
 Pau-li'nus  
 Pau'lus Æ-myl'i-us  
 Pa'vor  
 Pau-sa'ni-as  
 Pau'si-as  
 Pax  
 Pax'os  
 Pe'as  
 Pe-dæ'us  
 Pe-da'ci-a  
 Pe-da'ni  
 Pe-da'ni-us  
 Ped'a-sus  
 Pe-di'a-dis  
 Pe'di-as  
 Pe'di-us Blæ'sus

## PE

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Pe'do  
 Pe-di-a'nus  
 P'dum  
 Pe-gas'i-des  
 Peg'a-sis  
 Peg'a-sus  
 Pel'a-gon  
 Pe-lar'ge  
 Pe-las'gi (3)  
 Pe-las'gi-a, or  
 Pe-las-gi'o-tis  
 Pe-las'gus  
 Pel-e-thro'ni-i (4)  
 Pe'le-us (29)  
 Pe-li'a-des  
 Pe'li-as  
 Pe-li'des  
 Pe-lig'ni  
 Pe-lig'nus  
 Pel-i-næ'us  
 Pel-in-næ'um  
 Pe'li-on  
 Pe'li-um  
 Pel'la  
 Pel-la'næ  
 Pel-le'ne  
 Pel-o-pe'a, or  
 Pel-o-pi'a  
 Pel-o-pe'i-a  
 Pel-o'pi-a  
 Pe-lop'i-das  
 Pel-o-pon-ne'sus  
 Pe'lops  
 Pe'lor  
 Pe-lo'ri-a  
 Pe-lo'rum, or  
 Pe-lo'rus  
 Pe-lu'si-um  
 Pe-na'tes  
 Pen-da'li-um  
 Pe-ne'i-a, Pen'e-is  
 Pe-ne'li-us  
 Pe-nel'o-pe  
 Pe'ne-us (29), or  
 Pe-ne'us  
 Pen'i-das

Pen-tap'o-lis	Pe-ris'the-nes	Peu-ces'tes
Pen-the-si-le'a	Pe-rit'a-nus	Peu-ce'ti-a
Pen'the-us (29)	Per'i-tas	Peu-ci'ni (4)
Pen'thi-lus	Per-i-to'ni-um	Peu-co-la'us
Pen'thy-lus	Pe'ro, or Per'o-ne	Pex-o-do'rus
Pep-ar-te'hos	Per'o-e	Phæ'a
Peph-re'do	Per-mes'sus	Phæ-a'ci-a
Pe-ræ'a	Per'o-la	Phæ'ax
Per-a-sip'pus	Per-pen'na, M.	Phæd'i-mus
Per-co'pe	Per-pe-re'ne	Phæ'don
Per-co'si-us	Per-ran'thes	Phæ'dra
Per-co'te	Per-rhæ'bi-a	Phæ'dri-a
Per-dic'cas	Per'sa, or Per-se'is	Phæ'drus
Per'dix	Per'sæ	Phæd'y-ma
Pe-ren'na	Per-sæ'us	Phæ-mon'o-e
Pe-ren'nis	Per-se'e	Phæn-a-re'te
Pe're-us (29)	Per-se'is	Phæ'ni-as
Per'ga	Per-seph'o-ne	Phæn'na
Per'ga-mus	Per-sep'o-lis	Phæn'nis
Per'ge	Per'ses	Phæs'a-na
Per'gus	Per'se-us (29)	Phæs'tum
Pe-ri-an'der	Per'se-us, or Per'ses	Pha'e-ton
Pe-ri-ar'chus	Per'si-a	Pha-e-ton-ti'a-des
Per-i-bœ'a	Per'sis	Pha-c-tu'sa
Per-i-bo'mi-us	Per'si-us Flac'cus	Phæ'us
Per'i-cles	Per'ti-nax	Pha-ge'si-a
Per-i-clym'e-nus	Pe-ru'si-a	Pha'læ
Pe-rid'i-a	Pes-cen'ni-us	Pha-læ'cus
Pe-ri-e-ge'tes	Pes-si'nus	Pha-læ'si-a
Pe-ri-e'res	Pe-ta'li-a	Pha-lan'thus
Pe-rig'e-nes	Pet'a-lus	Phal'a-ris
Pe-rig'o-ne	Pe-te'li-a	Pha'nas
Per-i-la'us	Pet-e-li'nus	Phal'a-rus
Per-i-le'us	Pe-te'on	Phal'ci-don
Pe-ril'la	Pe'te-us	Pha'le-as
Pe-ril'lus	Pe-til'i-a	Pha-le're-us (29)
Per-i-me'de	Pe-til'i-i (3)	Pha-le'ris
Per-i-me'la	Pe-til'i-us	Pha-le'ron, or
Pe-rin'thus	Pet-o-si'ris	Phal'e-rum
Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci (3)	Pe'tra	Pha-le'rus
Per'i-pa-tet-ics	Pe-træ'a	Pha'li-as
Pe-riph'a-nes	Pe-trei'us	Phal'li-ca
Per'i-phas	Pe-tri'num	Pha-lys'i-us
Pe-riph'a-tus	Pe-tro'ni-a	Pha-næ'us
Per-i-phe'mus	Pe-tro'ni-us	Phan-a-ræ'a
Pe r ph-o-i-e'us	Pet'ti-us	Pha'nes
Pe-ris a-ces	cu'ce	Phan'o-cles

## PH

Phan-o-de'mus  
Phan-ta'si-a  
Pha'nus  
Pha'on  
Pha'ra  
Pha-rac'i-des  
Pha'ræ, or Phe'ræ  
Pha-ras'ma-nes  
Pha'rax  
Pha'ris  
Phar-me-cu'sa  
Phar-na-ba'zus  
Phar-na ces (29)  
Phar-na-pa tes  
Phar-nas pes  
Phar'nus  
Pha'ros  
Phar-sa'li-a  
Phar'te  
Pha'rus  
Pha-ru'si-i, or  
Phau-ra'si-i  
Pha'si-as  
Phar'y-bus  
Pha-ryc'a-don  
Phar'y-ge  
Pha-se'lis  
Pha-si-a'na  
Pha'sis  
Phas'sus  
Phau'da  
Phav-o-ri'nus  
Pha-yl'us  
Phe'a, or Phe'i-a  
Phe-ca'dum  
Phe'ge-us, or  
Phle'ge-us  
Phel'li-a  
Phel'lo-e  
Phel'lus  
Phe'mi-us  
Phe-mon'o-e  
Phe-ne'um  
Phe'ne-us (lacus)  
Phe'ræ  
Phe-ræ'us  
Phe-rau'les

## PH

Phe-rec'lus  
Phe-rec ra-tes  
Pher-e-cy'des  
Phe-ren'da-tes  
Pher-e-mi'ce  
Phe'res  
Phe-re'ti-as (10)  
Pher-e-ti'ma  
Pher'i-num  
Phe'ron  
Phi'a-le  
Phi-a'li-a, or  
Phi-ga'li-a  
Phi'a-lus  
Phic'o-res  
Phid'i-as  
Phid'i-le  
Phi-dip'pi-des  
Phi-dit'i-a  
Phi'don  
Phid'y-le  
Phig-a'le-i  
Phi'la  
Phil-a-del'phi-a  
Phil-a-del'phus  
Phi'læ  
Phi-læ'ni  
Phi-læ'us  
Phi-lam'mon  
Phi-lar'chus  
Phi-le'mon  
Phi-le'ne  
Phi-le'ris  
Phil'e-ros  
Phi-le'si-us  
Phil-e-tæ'rus  
Phi-le'tas  
Phi-le'ti-us (10)  
Phil'i-das  
Phil'i-des  
Phi-lin'na  
Phi-li'nus  
Phi-lip'pe-i  
Phi-lip'pi  
Phil-lip'pi-des  
Phi-lip'po-lis  
Phi-lip'pus

## PH

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Phi-lis'cus  
Phi-lis'ti-on (11)  
Phi-lis'tus  
Phil'lo  
Phi'lo  
Phil-o-bæ'o-tus  
Phi-loch'o-rus  
Phil'o-cles  
Phi-loc'ra-tes  
Phil-oc-te'tes  
Phil-o-cy'prus  
Phil-o-da-me'a  
Phil-o-de'mus  
Phi-lod'i-ce  
Phil-o-la'us  
Phi-lol'o-gus  
Phi-lom'a-che  
Phi-lom'bro-tus  
Phil-o-me'dus  
Phil-o-me'la  
Phil-o-me'lus  
Phi'lon  
Phi-lon'i-des  
Phil'o-nis  
Phi-lon'o-e  
Phi-lon'o-me  
Phi-lon'o-mus  
Phil'o-nus  
Phi-lop'a-tor  
Phil'o-phron  
Phil-o-pœ'men  
Phi-los'tra-tus  
Phi-lo'tas  
Phi-lot'e-ra  
Phi-lot'i-mus  
Phi-lo'tis  
Phi-lox'e-nus  
Phil-lyl'li-us  
Phil'y-ra  
Phil'y-res  
Phi-lyr'i-des  
Phi-ne'us (29)  
Phin'ta  
Phin'ti-as  
Phla  
Phleg'e-las  
Phleg'e-thon

Phle'gi-as  
 Phle'gon  
 Phle'gra  
 Phle'gy-e  
 Phle'gy-as  
 Phli'as  
 Phli'us  
 Phlœ'us  
 Pho-be'tor  
 Pho-cæ'a  
 Pho-cen'ses, and  
   Pho'ci-ci (3)  
 Pho-cil'i-des  
 Pho'ci-on  
 Pho'cis  
 Pho'cus  
 Pho-cyl'i-des  
 Phœ'be  
 Phœ'be-um  
 Phœb'i-das  
 Phœ-big'e-na  
 Phœ'bus  
 Phœ'mos  
 Phœ-ni'ce, or  
   Phœ-nic'i-a  
 Phœ-ni'ce  
 Phœ-nic'i-a  
 Phœ-ni'cus  
 Phœn-i-cu'sa  
 Phœ-nis'sa  
 Phœ'nix  
 Phol'o-e  
 Pho'lus  
 Phor'bas  
 Phor'cus, or  
   Phor'cys  
 Phor'mi-o  
 Phor'mis  
 Pho-ro'ne-us (29)  
 Pho-ro'nis  
 Pho-ro'ni-um  
 Pho-ti'nus  
 Pho'ti-us  
 Phox'us  
 Phra-a'tes  
 Phra-at'i-ces  
 Phra-da'tes

Phra-gan'de  
 Phra-ha'tes  
 Phra-nic'a-tes  
 Phra-or'tes  
 Phras'i-cles  
 Phras'i-mus  
 Phra'si-us  
 Phra-ta-pher'nes  
 Phri-a-pa'ti-us  
 Phrix'us  
 Phron'i-ma  
 Phron'tis  
 Phru'ri (3)  
 Phry'ges  
 Phryg'i-a  
 Phry'ne  
 Phryn'i-cus  
 Phry'nis  
 Phry'no  
 Phryx'us  
 Phthi'a (14)  
 Plthi-o'tis  
 Phy'a  
 Phy'cus  
 Phyl'a-ce  
 Phyl'a-cus  
 Phy-lar'chus  
 Phy'las  
 Phy'le  
 Phyl'e-is  
 Phy-le'us  
 Phyl'i-ra  
 Phyl'la  
 Phyl-la'li-a  
 Phyl-le'i-us  
 Phyl'lis  
 Phyl'li-us  
 Phyl-lod'o-ce  
 Phyl'los  
 Phyl'lus  
 Phy-scel'la  
 Phys'ci-on  
 Phys'co-a  
 Phys'con  
 Phys'cos  
 Phys'cus  
 Phy-tal'i-des

Phy'ton  
 Phyx'i-um  
 Pi'a, or Pi-a'li-a  
 Pi'a-sus  
 Pi-ce'ni (3)  
 Pi-cen'ti-a  
 Pic-en-ti'ni (4)  
 Pi-ce'num  
 Pi'cra  
 Pic'tæ, or Pic'ti  
 Pic-ta'vi, or  
   Pict'o-nes  
 Pic-ta'vi-um  
 Pic'tor  
 Pi-cum'nus, and  
   Pi-lum'nus  
 Pi'cus  
 Pi-do'rus  
 Pid'y-tes  
 Pi'e-lus  
 Pi'e-ra  
 Pi-e'ri-a  
 Pi-er'i-des  
 Pi'e-ris  
 Pi'e-rus  
 Pi'e-tas  
 Pi'gres  
 Pi-lum'nus  
 Pim'pla  
 Pim-pra'na  
 Pin'a-re  
 Pi-na'ri-us  
 Pin'da-rus  
 Pin'da-sus  
 Pin-de-nis'sus  
 Pin'dus  
 Pin'na  
 Pin'thi-as  
 Pi'on  
 Pi-o'ni-a  
 Pi-ræ'us, or  
   Pi-ræ'e-us  
 Pi-re'ne  
 Pi-rith'o-us  
 Pi'rus  
 Pi'sa  
 Pi'sæ

## PL

Pi-sæ'us  
 Pi-san'der  
 Pi-sa'tes, or Pi-sæ'i  
 Pi-sau'rus  
 Pi-se'nor  
 Pis'e-us  
 Pis'i-as  
 Pi-si'di-a  
 Pi-sid'i-ce  
 Pi'sis  
 Pis-is-trat'i-dæ  
 Pis-is-trat'i-des  
 Pi-sis'tra-tus  
 Pi'so  
 Pi-so'nis  
 Pis'si-rus  
 Pis'tor  
 Pi'sus  
 Pi-suth'nes  
 Pit'a-ne  
 Pith-e-cu'sa  
 Pith'e-us  
 Pi'tho  
 Pith-o-la'us  
 Pi-tho'le-on  
 Pi'thon  
 Pi'thys  
 Pit'ta-cus  
 Pit'the-a  
 Pit'the'is  
 Pit'the-us  
 Pit-u-a'ni-us  
 Pit-u-la'ni (3)  
 Pit-y-æ'a  
 Pit-y-as'sus  
 Pit-y-o-ne'sus  
 Pit-y-u'sa  
 Pi'us  
 Pla-cen'ti-a  
 Plac-i-dei-a'nus  
 Pla-cid i-a  
 Pla-cid i-us  
 Pla-na'si-a  
 Plan-ci'na  
 Plan'cus  
 Pla-tæ'a  
 Pla-tæ'æ

## PO

Pla-ta'ni-us  
 Pla'to  
 Plau'ti-a  
 Plau'ti-us  
 Plau-ti-a'nus  
 Plau-til'la  
 Plau'tus  
 Plei'a-des  
 Plei'o-ne  
 Plem-myr'i-um  
 Plem'ne-us (29)  
 Pleu-ra'tus  
 Pleu'ron  
 Plex-au're  
 Plex-ip'pus  
 Plin'i-us Se-  
 cun'dus  
 Plin-thi'ne  
 Plis-tar'chus  
 Plis'tha-nus  
 Plis'the-nes  
 Plis-ti'nus  
 Plis-to'a-nax  
 Plis-to'nax  
 Plis-to-ni'ces  
 Plis'tus  
 Plo'tæ  
 Plo-ti'na  
 Plot-i-nop'o-lis  
 Plo-ti'nus  
 Plo'ti-us  
 Plu-tar'chus  
*Plu'tarch*, Eng.  
 Plu'ti-a  
 Plu'to  
 Plu-to'ni-um  
 Plu'tus  
 Plu'vi-us  
 Plyn-te'ri-a  
 Pnig'e-us (13)  
 Pob-lic'i-us  
 Pod-a-lir'i-us  
 Po-dar'ce  
 Po-dar'ces  
 Po-da'res  
 Po-dar'ge  
 Po-dar'gus

## PO

## 61

Pœ'as  
 Pœc'i-le  
 Pœ'ni (3)  
 Pœ'on  
 Pœ-o'ni-a  
 Pœ'us  
 Po'gon  
 Po'la  
 Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a  
 Pol'e-mon  
 Po'li-as  
 Pol-i-ei'a  
 Po-li-or-cē'tes  
 Po-lis'ma  
 Po-lis'tra-tus  
 Po-li'tes  
 Pol-i-to'ri-um  
 Pol-lin'e-a  
 Pol'la Ar-gen-  
 ta'ri-a  
 Pol-len'ti-a  
 Pol'li-o  
 Pol'lis  
 Pol'li-us Fe'lix  
 Pol-lu'ti-a  
 Pol'lux  
 Pol'tis  
 Po'lus  
 Po-lus'ca  
 Pol-y-æ'nus  
 Pol'y-nus  
 Pol-y-ar'chus  
 Po-lyb'i-das  
 Po-lyb'i-us, or  
 Pol'y-bus  
 Pol-y-bœ'a  
 Pol-y-bœ'tes  
 Pol-y-bo'tes  
 Pol'y-bus  
 Pol-y-ca'on  
 Pol-y-car'pus  
 Pol-y-cas'te  
 Po-lych'a-res  
 Pol-y-cle'a  
 Pol'y-cles  
 Pol-y-cle'tus  
 Po-lyc'li-tus



Po-lyc'ra-tes  
 Pol-y-cre'ta, or  
     Pol-y-cri'ta  
 Po-lyc'ri-tus  
 Po-lyc'tor  
 Po-lyd'a-mas  
 Pol-y-dam'na  
 Pol-y-dec'tes  
 Pol-y-deu-ce'a  
 Pol-y-do'ra  
 Pol-y-dæ'mon  
 Pol-y-do'rus  
 Po-lyg'i-us  
 Pol-yg-no'tus  
 Po-lyg'o-nus  
 Pol-y-hym'ni-a,  
     and Po-lym'ni-a  
 Po-ly-id'us  
 Pol-y la us  
 Po-lym'e-nes  
 Pol-y-me'de  
 Po-lym'e-don  
 Pol-y-me'la  
 Pol-ym-nes'tes  
 Pol-ym-nes'tor  
 Pol-y-ni'ces  
 Po-lyn'o-e  
 Pol-y-pe'mon  
 Pol-y-per'chon  
 Pol-y-phe'mus  
 Pol-y-phon'tes  
 Pol-y-pæ'tes  
 Po-lys'tra-tus  
 Pol-y-tech'nus  
 Po-lyt'i-on (10)  
 Pol-y-ti-me'tus  
 Pol'y-phron  
 Po-lyt'ro-pus  
 Po-lyx'e-na  
 Pol-yx-en'i-das  
 Po-lyx'e-nus  
 Po-lyx'o  
 Pol-y-ze'lus  
 Pom-ax-æ'thres  
 Po-me'ti-a (10)  
 Po-me'ti-i (3)  
 Pom-e-ti'na

Po-mo'na  
 Pom-pe'i'a (5)  
 Pom-pe-i-a'nus  
 Pom-pe'i'i, or  
     Pom-pe'i'um  
 Pom-pe-i-op'o-lis  
 Pom-pe'i'us  
 Pom-pil'i-us Nu'ma  
 Pom-pil'i-a  
 Pom-pi'lus  
 Pom-pis'cus  
 Pom-po'ni-a  
 Pom-po'ni-us  
 Pom-po-si-a'nus  
 Pomp-ti'ne  
 Pomp-ti'nus  
 Pom'pus  
 Pon'ti-a  
 Pon'ti-cum ma're  
 Pon'ti-cus  
 Pon-ti'na  
 Pon-ti'nus  
 Pon'ti-us  
 Pon'tus  
 Pon'tus Eu-xi'nus  
 Po-pil'i-us  
 Pop-lic'o-la  
 Pop-pæ'a Sa-bi'na  
 Pop-pæ'us Sa-  
     bi'nus  
 Pop-u-lo'ni-a  
 Por'ci-a  
 Por'ci-us (10)  
 Po-red'o-rax  
 Po-ri'na  
 Por-o-se-le'ne  
 Por-phy'r'i-on  
 Por-phy'r'i-us  
 Por'ri-ma  
 Por-sen'na, or  
     Por'se-na (29)  
 Por'ti-a, and  
     Por'ti-us (10)  
 Port'mos  
 Por-tum-na'li-a  
 Por-tum'nus  
 Po'rus

Po-si'des  
 Pos-i-de'um  
 Po-si'don  
 Pos-i-do'ni-a  
 Pos-i-do'ni-us  
 Po'si-o  
 Post-hu'mi-a  
 Post-hu'mi-us  
 Post-ver'ta  
 Pos-tu'mi-us  
 Po-tam'i-des  
 Pot'a-mon  
 Po-thi'nus  
 Po'thos  
 Pot-i-dæ'a  
 Pot'i-na  
 Po-tit'i-us (27)  
 Pot'ni-æ  
 Prac'ti-um (10)  
 Præ'ci-a  
 Præ-nes'te  
 Præ'sos  
 Præ'sti (3)  
 Præ'tor  
 Præ-to'ri-us  
 Præ-tu'ti-um (10)  
 Prat'i-nas  
 Prax-ag'o-ras  
 Prax'i-as  
 Prax-id'a-mas  
 Prax-id'a-ce  
 Prax'i-la  
 Prax-iph'a-nes  
 Prax'is  
 Prax-it'e-les  
 Prax-ith'e-a  
 Pre-u'ge-nes  
 Prex-as'pes  
 Pri-am'i-des  
 Pri'a-mus  
 Pri-a'pus  
 Pri-e'ne  
 Pri'ma  
 Pri'on  
 Pris-cil'la  
 Pris'cus  
 Pris'tis

## PR

Pri-ver'nus  
 Pri-ver'num  
 Pro'ba  
 Pro'bus, M.  
 Pro'cas  
 Proch'y-ta  
 Pro-cil'i-us  
 Pro-cil'la  
 Pro-cil'lus  
 Proc'le-a  
 Pro'cles  
 Proc'ne  
 Pro-cli'dæ  
 Proc-on-ne'sus  
 Pro-co'pi-us  
 Pro'cris  
 Pro-crus'tes  
 Proc'u-la  
 Proc-u-lei'us  
 Proc'u-lus  
 Prod'i-cus  
 Pro-er'na  
 Præt'i-des  
 Præt'us  
 Pro'cy-on  
 Prog'ne  
 Pro-la'us  
 Prom'a-chus  
 Pro-math'i-das  
 Pro-ma thi-on  
 Prom'e-don  
 Prom-e-næ'a  
 Pro-me'the-i  
 Pro-me'the-us (29)  
 Pro-me'this, and  
     Prom-e-thi'des  
 Prom'e-thus  
 Prom'u-lus  
 Pro-nap'i-des  
 Pro'nax  
 Pron'o-e  
 Pron'o-mus  
 Pron'o-us  
 Pron'u-ba  
 Pro-per'ti-us  
 Pro-pæt'i-des  
 Pro-pon'tis

## PT

Pro-py-le'a  
 Pros-chys ti-us (10)  
 Pro-ser'pi-na (8)  
*Pros'er-pine, Eng.*  
 Pros-o-pi'tis  
 Pro-sym'na  
 Pro-tag'o-ras  
 Prot-a-gor'i-des  
 Pro'te-i Co-lum'næ  
 Pro-tes-i-la us  
 Pro'te-us  
 Pro-the'nor  
 Proth'e-us  
 Proth'o-us  
 Pro'to  
 Prot-o-ge-ne'a  
 Pro-tog'e-nes  
 Prot-o-ge-ni'a  
 Prot-o-me-du'sa  
 Prox'e-nus  
 Pru-den'ti-us (10)  
 Prum'ni-des  
 Pru'sa  
 Pru-sæ'us  
 Pru'si-as  
 Prym'no  
 Pryt'a-nes  
 Pryt'a-nis  
 Psam'a-the (15)  
 Psam'a-thos  
 Psam-me-ni'tus  
 Psam-met'i-chus  
 Psam'mis  
 Psa'phis  
 Psa'pho  
 Pse'cas  
 Pso'phis  
 Psy'che (15)  
 Psych'rus  
 Psyl'li (15) (3)  
 Pte'le-um (16)  
 Pter-e-la'us  
 Pte'ri-a  
 Ptol-c-der'ma  
 Ptol-e-mæ'um  
 Ptol-e-mæ'us  
*Ptol'o-my, Eng.*

## PY

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*Tol'o-me (16)*  
 Ptol-e-ma'is  
 Ptol'y-cus  
 Pto'us  
 Pub-lic'i-us  
 Pub-lic'i-a  
 Pub-lic'o-la  
 Pub'li-us  
 Pul-che'ri-a  
 Pu'ni-cum bel'lum  
 Pu'pi-us  
 Pu-pi-e'nus  
 Pup'pi-us  
 Pu-te'o-li (3)  
 Py-a-nep'si-a  
 Pyd'na  
 Pyg'e-la  
 Pyg-mæ'i  
 Pyg-ma'li-on  
 Pyl'a-des  
 Py'læ  
 Py-læm'e-nes  
 Py-lag'o-ræ  
 Py-la'on  
 Py-lar'tes  
 Py-lar'ge  
 Py'las  
 Py-le'ne  
 Pyl'e-us  
 Pyl'le-on  
 Py'lo  
 Py'los  
 Py'lus  
 Py'ra  
 Py-rac'mon  
 Py-rac'mos  
 Py-ræch'mes  
 Pyr'a-mus  
 Pyr-e-næ'i  
 Pyr-e-næ'us  
 Py-re'ne  
 Pyr'gi (3)  
 Pyr'gi-on  
 Pyr'go  
 Pyr-got'e-les  
 Pyr'gus  
 Py-rip'pe

Py'ro	Py-thag'o-ras	Py-thoch'a-ris
Pyr'o-is	Pyth'e-as	Py'h'o-cles
Py-ro'ni-a	Py'thes	Pyth-o-do'rus
Pyr'ra	Pyth'e-us	Pyth-o-la'us
Pyr'rhi-as	Pyth'i-a	Py'thon
Pyr'rhi-cus	Pyth'i-as	Pyth-o-ni'ce
Pyr'rhi-dæ	Pyth'i-on	Pyth-o-nis'sa
Pyr'rho	Pyth'i-us	Pyt'na
Pyr'rhus	Py'tho	Pyt'ta-lus
Pys'te		

## Q.

Qua-der'na	Qui-e'tus	Quin-til'i-us Va'rus
Qua'di (3)	Quinc-ti-a'nus	Quin-til'la
Qua-dra'tus	Quinc-til'i-a	Quin-til'lus, M.
Quad'ri-frons, or	Quinc'ti-us, T.	Quin'ti-us
Quad'ri-ceps	Quin-de-cem'vi-ri	Quin'tus Cur'ti-us
Quæs-to'res	Quin-qua'tri-a	Quir-i-na'li-a
Qua'ri	Quin-quen-na'les	Quir-i-na'lis
Qua'ri-us	Quin-til-i-a'nus	Qui-ri'nus
Quer'cens	Quin-til'i-an, Eng.	Qui-ri'tes

## R.

Ra-bir'i-us	Re-gil-li-a'nus	Rhæ'te-um
Ra-cil'i-a	Re-gil'lus	Rhæ'ti, or Ræ'ti
Ræ-sa'ces	Reg'u-lus	Rhæ'ti-a
Ra-mi'ses	Re'mi (3)	Rham'nes
Ram'nes	Rem'u-lus	Rhamp-si-ni'tus
Rham-nen'ses	Re-mu'ri-a	Rham'nus
Ran'da	Re'mus	Rha'nis
Ra'po	Re'sus	Rha'ros
Ra-scip'o-lis	Re-u-dig'ni (3)	Rhas-cu'po-ris
Ra-ven'na	Rha'ci-a	Rhe'a
Rav'o-la	Rha'ci-us	Rhe'bas, or Rhe'bus
Re-a'te	Rha-co'tis	Rhed'o-nes
Re-dic'u-lus	Rhad-a-man'thus	Rhe'gi-um
Red'o-nes	Rhad-a-mis'tus	Rhe-gus'ci (3)
Re-gil'læ	Rha'di-us	Rhe'mi (3)

## SA

Rhe'ne  
 Rhe'ni (3)  
 Rhe'nus  
 Rhe-o-mi'tres  
 Rhe'sus  
 Rhe-tog'e-nes  
 Rhet'i-co  
 Rhe-u'nus  
 Rhex-e'nor  
 Rhex-ib'i-us  
 Rhi-a'nus  
 Rhid'a-go  
 Rhi-mot'a-cles  
 Rhi'on  
 Rhi'pha, or Rhi'phe  
 Rhi-phæ'i (3)  
 Rhi-phe'us  
 Rhi'um  
 Rhod'a-nus  
 Rho'de  
 Rho'di-a  
 Rhod-o-gy'ne, or  
 Rhod-o-gu'ne  
 Rho'do-pe, or  
 Rho-do'pis  
 Rho'dus  
 Rhœ'bus  
 Rhœ'cus  
 Rhœ'o  
 Rhœt'e-um  
 Rhœ'tus

## SA

Rho-sa'ces  
 Rho'sus  
 Rhox-a'na, or  
 Rox-a'na  
 Rhox-a'ni (3)  
 Rhu-te'ni, and  
 Ru-the'ni  
 Rhyn'da-cus  
 Rhyn'thon  
 Rhy'pæ  
 Ri-phæ'i (3)  
 Riph e-us  
 Rix-am'a-ræ  
 Ro-bi'go, or  
 Ru-bi'go  
 Rod-e-ri'cus  
 Ro'ma  
*Rome, Eng.*  
*Room*  
 Ro-ma'ni (3)  
 Ro-ma'nus  
 Ro-mil'i-us  
 Rom'u-la  
 Ro-mu'li-dæ  
 Rom'u-lus  
 Ro'mus  
 Ros'ci-us (10)  
 Ro-sil'la-nus  
 Ro'si-us  
 Rox-a'na  
 Rox-o-la'ni (3)

## SA

## 51

Ru-bel'li-us  
 Ru'bi (3)  
 Ru'bi-con  
 Ru-bi-e'nus Lap'pa  
 Ru-bi'go  
 Ru'bra sa'xa  
 Ru'bri-us  
 Ru'di-æ  
 Ru'fæ  
 Ru-fil'lus  
 Ruf-fi'nus  
 Ruf'fus  
 Ru-fi'nus  
 Ru'fus  
 Ru'gi-i (4)  
 Ru'mi-nus  
 Run-ci'na  
 Ru-pil'i-us  
 Rus'ci-us (10)  
 Rus-co'ni-a  
 Ru-sel'læ  
 Rus'pi-na  
 Ru-te'ni  
 Rus'ti-cus  
 Ru'ti-la  
 Ru'ti-lus  
 Ru-til'i-us Ru'fus  
 Ru'tu-ba  
 Ru'tu-bus  
 Ru'tu-li  
 Ru'tu-pæ

## S.

Sa'ba  
 Sab'a-chus, or  
 Sab'a-con  
 Sa'bæ  
 Sa-ba'ta  
 Sa-ba'zi-us  
 Sab'bas  
 Sa-bel'la  
 Sa-bel'li (3)

Sa-bi'na  
 Sa-bi'ni (4)  
 Sa-bin-i-a'nus  
 Sa-bi'nus Au'lus  
 Sa'bis  
 Sab'ra-cæ  
 Sa-bri'na  
 Sab'u-ra  
 Sab-u-ra'nus

Sab'ra-ta  
 Sa'bus  
 Sac'a-das  
 Sa'cæ  
 Sa'cer  
 Sa'cer lu'cus  
 Sa-cra'ni  
 Sac'ra-tor  
 Sa-crat'i-vir

## K

Sad'a-les  
 Sa'dus  
 Sad-y-a'teş  
 Sag'a-na  
 Sag'a-ris  
 Sa-git ta  
 Sa-gun'tum, or  
 Sa-gun'tus  
 Sa'is  
 Sa'la  
 Sal'a-con  
 Sal-a-min'i-a  
 Sal'a-mis  
 Sal-a-mi'na  
 Sa-la'pi-a, or  
 Sa-la'pi-æ  
 Sal'a-ra  
 Sa-la'ri-a  
 Sa-las'ci  
 Sa-lei'us  
 Sa-le'ni (3)  
 Sal-en-ti'ni (3)  
 Sa-ler'num  
 Sal-ga'ne-us, or  
 Sal-ga'ne-a  
 Sa'li-i (3)  
 Sal-i-na'tor  
 Sa'li-us  
 Sal-lus'ti-us  
 Sal'lus't, Eng.  
 Sal'ma-cis  
 Sal-mo'ne  
 Sal-mo'ne-us  
 Sal'mus  
 Sal-my-des'sus  
 Sa'lo  
 Sa-lo'me  
 Sa'lon  
 Sa-lo'na, or  
 Sa-lo'næ  
 Sal-o-ni'na  
 Sal-o-ni'nus  
 Sa-lo'ni-us  
 Sal'pis  
 Sal'vi-an  
 Sal-vid-i-e'nus  
 Sal'vi-us

Sa-ma'ri-a (29)  
 Sam-bu'los  
 Sa'me, or Sa'mos  
 Sa'mi-a  
 Sam-ni'tæ, or  
 Am-ni'tæ  
 Sam-ni'teş  
 Sam-nites, Eng.  
 Sam'ni-um  
 Sa-mo'ni-um  
 Sa'mos  
 Sa-mos'a-ta  
 Sam-o-thra'ce, or  
 Sam-o-thra'ci-a  
 Sa'mus  
 Sa'na  
 San'a-os  
 San-cho-ni'a-thon  
 San'da-ce (29)  
 San-da'li-um  
 San'da-nis  
 San'da-nus  
 San-di'on (11)  
 San-dro-cot'tus  
 San'ga-la  
 San-ga'ri-us, or  
 San'ga-ris  
 San-guin'i-us  
 San-nyr'i-on  
 San'to-nes, and  
 San'to-næ  
 Sa'on  
 Sa-pæ'i, or Sa-phæ'i  
 Sa'por  
 Sa-po'res (29)  
 Sap'pho, or Sa'pho  
 Sap'ti-ne  
 Sa-rac'o-ri (3)  
 Sa-ran'ges  
 Sar-a-pa'ni (3)  
 Sar'a-pus  
 Sar'a-sa  
 Sa-ras'pa-des  
 Sar-dan-a-pa'lus  
 Sar'di (3)  
 Sar'des  
 Sar-din'i-a

Sar'dis, or Sar'des  
 Sar-don'i-cus (29)  
 Sar-i-as'ter  
 Sar-ma'ti-a  
 Sar-men'tus  
 Sar'ni-us  
 Sa'ron  
 Sa-ron'i-cus Si'nus  
 Sar-pe'don  
 Sar-ras'tes  
 Sar'si-na  
 Sa-san'da  
 Sa'son  
 Sa-tas'pes  
 Sa'ti-æ  
 Sat-i-bar-za'nes  
 Sat-ic'u-la, and  
 Sa-tic'u-lus  
 Sa'tis  
 Sat-ra-pe'ni  
 Sa-tri'cum  
 Sa-trop'a-ces  
 Sat'u-ra  
 Sat-u-rei'um, or  
 Sa-tu're-um  
 Sat-u-rei'us  
 Sat-ur-na'li-a  
 Sa-tur'ni-a  
 Sat-ur-ni'nus  
 Sa-tur'ni-us  
 Sa-tur'nus  
 Sat'u-rum  
 Sat'y-rus  
 Sa'tyr, Eng.  
 Sav'e-ra  
 Sau-fei'us Tro'gus  
 Sa'vo, or Sav-o'na  
 Sau-rom'a-tæ  
 Sau'rus  
 Sa'vus  
 Saz'i-ches  
 Scæ'a  
 Scæ'a  
 Scæ'va  
 Scæ'va  
 Scæ'vo-la  
 Scæ'o-la

## SC

Scal'di-um  
 Sca-man'der  
 Sca-man'dri-us  
 Scan-da'ri-a  
 Scan-di-na'vi-a  
 Scan-til'la  
 Scap-tes'y-le  
 Scap'ti-a (10)  
 Scap'ti-us (10)  
 Scap'u-la  
 Scar'di-i (3)  
 Scar-phi'a, or  
 Scar'phe  
 Scau'rus  
 Sced'a-sus  
 Scel-e-ra'tus  
 Sche'di-a  
*Ske'di-a*  
 Sche'di-us (12)  
 Sche'ri-a  
 Schœ'ne-us  
 Schœ'nus, or  
 Sœhe'no  
 Sci'a-this  
*Si'a'this*  
 Sci'a-thos  
 Sci'dros  
 Scil'lus  
 Sci'nis  
 Scin'thi (3)  
 Sci-o'ne  
 Sci-pi'a-dæ  
 Scip'i-o (9)  
 Sci'ra (7)  
 Sci-ra'di-um  
 Sci'ras (3)  
 Sci'ron  
 Sci'rus  
 Sco'lus  
 Scom'brus  
 Sco'pas  
 Sco'pi-um  
 Scor-dis'ci, and  
 Scor-dis'cæ  
 Sco-ti'nus  
 Sco-tus'sa  
 Scri-bo'ni-a

## SE

Scri-bo-ni-a'nus  
 Scri-bo'ni-us  
 Scyl-a-ce'um (9)  
 Scy'lax  
 Scyl'la  
 Scyl-læ'um  
 Scyl'li-as  
 Scyl'lis  
 Scyl'lus  
 Scy-lu'rus  
 Scyp'pi-um  
 Scy'ras  
 Scy'ros  
 Scy'thæ  
 Scy'thes, or  
 Scy'tha  
 Scyth'i-a  
 Scyth'i-des  
 Scy-thi'nus  
 Scy'thon  
 Scy-thop'o-lis  
 Se-bas'ta  
 Se-bas'ti-a  
 Seb-en-ny'tus  
 Se-be'tus  
 Se-bu-si-a'ni, or  
 Se-gu-si-a'ni  
 Sec-ta'nus  
 Sed-i-ta'ni, or  
 Sed-en-ta'ni (3)  
 Se-du'ni (3)  
 Se-du'si-i (3)  
 Se-ges'ta  
 Se-ges'tes  
 Seg'ni (3)  
 Seg'o-nax  
 Se-gon'ti-a, or  
 Se-gun'ti-a (10)  
 Seg-on-ti'a-ci  
 Se-go'vi-a  
 Se-gun'ti-um  
 Se-ja'nus Æ'li-us  
 Sei'us Stra'bo  
 Se-lem'nus  
 Se-le'ne  
 Sel-eu-ce'na, or  
 Se-leu'cis

## SI

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Sel-eu-ci'a (29)  
 Se-leu'ci-dæ  
 Se-leu'cis  
 Se-leu'cus  
 Sel'ge  
 Se-lim'nus  
 Se-li'nuns, or  
 Se-li'nus  
 Sel-la'si-a  
 Sel-le'is  
 Sel'li (3)  
 Se-lym'bri-a  
 Sem'e-le  
 Sem-i-ger-ma'ni  
 Sem-i-gun'tus  
 Se-mir'a-mis  
 Sem'no-nes  
 Se-mo'nes  
 Sem-o-sanc'tus  
 Sem-pro'ni-a  
 Sem-pro'ni-us  
 Se-mu'ri-um  
 Se'na  
 Se-na'tus  
 Sen'na, or Se'na  
 Sen'e-ca, L. An-  
 næ us  
 Clau'di-us Se-ne'  
 ci-o  
 Sen'o-nes  
 Sen'ti-us  
 Sep-te'ri-on  
 Sep-tim'i-us  
 Sep-ti-mu-lei'us  
 Sep'y-ra  
 Seq'ua-na  
 Seq'ua-ni  
 Se-quin'i-us  
 Se-ra'pi-o  
 Se-ra'pis (29)  
 Se'res  
 Ser-bo'nis  
 Se-re'na  
 Se-ren-i-a'nus  
 Se-re'nus Sa-mon'i-  
 cus  
 Ser-ges'tus

Ser'gi-a	Sic'u-li	Sin'na-ces
Ser'gi-us	Sic'y-on	Sin'na-cha
Ser-gi-o'lus (29)	<i>Sifh'e-on</i>	Sin'o-e
Se-ri'phus	Sic-y-o'ni-a	Si'non
Ser'my-la	<i>Sifh-e-o'ne-a</i>	Si-no'pe
Ser-ra'nus	Si'de	Sin'o-rix
Se'ron	Si-de'ro	Sin'ti-i (3)
Ser-to'ri-us	Sid-i-ci'num	Sin-u-es'sa
Ser-væ'us	Si'don	Siph'nos
Ser-vi-a'nus	Si-do'nis	Si-pon'tum, Si'pus;
Ser-vil'i-a	Si-do'ni-us A-pol-	or Se'pus
Ser-vil-i-a'nus	li-na'ris	Sip'y-lum, and
Ser-vil'i-us	Si'ga	Sip'y-lus
Ser'vi-us Tul'li-us	Si-gæ'um, or	Si-re'nes
Ses'a-ra	Si-ge'um	<i>Si'rens</i> , Eng.
Se-sos'tris	Sig'ni-a	Si'ris
Ses'ti-us	Sig-o-ves'sus	Sir'i-us
Ses'tos, or Ses'tus	Si-gy'ni, Sig'u-næ,	Sir'mi-um
Se-ſu'vi-i (3)	or Si-gyn'næ	Si-sam'nes
Set'a-bis	Si'la, or Sy'la	Sis'a-pho
Se'thon	Si-la'na Ju'li-a	Sis'e-nes
Se'ti-a (10)	Si-la'nus	Si-sen'na
Se-ve'ra	Sil'a-ris	Sis-i-gam'bis, or
Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Si-le'nus	Sis-y-gam'bis
Se-ve'rus (29)	Sil-i-cen'se	Sis-o-cos'tus
Seu'thes	Sil'i-us I-tal'i-cus	Sis'y-phus
Sex'ti-a	Sil'phi-um	Si-tal'ces
Sex-til'i-a	Sil-va'nus	Sith'ni-des
Sex-til'i-us	Sim-briv'i-us, or	Si'thon
Sex'ti-us	Sim-bru'vi-us	Si-tho'ni-a
Sex'tus	Si-me'thus, or	Sit'i-us (10) (27)
Si-bi'ni (3)	Sy-me'thus	Sit'o-nes
Si-bur'ti-us	Sim'i-læ	Sme'nus
Si-byl'læ	Sim'i-lis	Smer'dis
Si'ca	Sim'mi-as	Smi'lax
Si-cam'bri, or	Si'mo	Smi'lis
Sy-gam'bri (4)	Si'mo-is	Smin-dyr'i-des
Si-ca'ni (3)	Sim-o-is'i-us	Smin'the-us (29)
Si-ca'ni-a	Si'mon	Smyr'na
Sic'e-lis	Si-mon'i-des	So-a'na
Si-cel'i-des	Sim-plic'i-us	So-an'da
Si-chæ'us	Sim'u-lus	So-a'nes
Si-cil'i-a	Si'mus	Soc'ra-tes
Si-cin'i-us Den-	Sim'y-ra	Sœ'mi-as
ta'tus	Sin'di	Sog-di-a'na
Si-ci'nus	Sin-gæ'i (3)	Sog-di-a'nus
Sic'o-rus	Si'nis	Sol'o-e, or So'li

## SP

So-læ'is  
 So'lon  
 So-lo'ni-um  
 So'lus  
 Sol'y-ma, and  
     Sol'y-mæ  
 Som'nus  
 Son'chis  
 Son-ti'a-tes  
 Sop'a-ter  
 So'phax  
 So-phe'ne  
 Soph'o-cles  
 Soph-o-nis'ba  
 So'phron  
 So-phron'i-cus (29)  
 Soph-ro-nis'cus  
 So-phro'ni-a  
 So-phros'y-ne  
 Sop'o-lis  
 So'ra  
 So-rac'tes, and  
     So-rac'te  
 So-ra'nus  
 So'rex  
 So-rit'i-a  
 So'si-a Gal'la  
 So-sib'i-us  
 Sos'i-cles  
 So-sic'ra-tes  
 So-sig'e-nes  
 So'si-i (3)  
 Sos'i-lus  
 So-sip'a-ter  
 So'sis  
 So-sis'tra-tus  
 So'si-us  
 Sos'the-nes  
 Sos'tra-tus  
 Sot'a-des  
 So'ter  
 So-te'ri-a  
 So-ter'i-cus  
 So'this  
 So'ti-on  
 So'ti-us (10)  
 So'us

## ST

Soz'o-men  
 Spa'co  
 Spar'ta  
 Spar'ta-cus  
 Spar'tæ, or Spar'ti  
 Spar-ta'ni, or  
     Spar-ti-a'tæ  
 Spar-ti-a'nus Æ'li-  
     us  
 Spe'chi-a  
 Spen'di-us  
 Spen'don  
 Sper-chi'us  
 Sper-ma-toph'a-gi  
 Speu-sip'pus  
 Sphac-te'ri-æ  
 Sphe'rus  
 Sphinx  
 Spi'o  
 Spho'dri-as  
 Sphra-gid'i-um  
 Spi-cil'lus  
 Spin'tha-rus  
 Spin'ther  
 Spi-tam'e-nes  
 Spi-thob'a-tes  
 Spith-ri-da'tes  
 Spo-le'ti-um (10)  
 Spor'a-des (29)  
 Spu-ri'na  
 Spu-ri-us  
 Sta-be'ri-us  
 Sta'bi-æ  
 Sta-gi'ra  
 Sta'i-us  
 Staph'y-lus  
 Sta-san'der  
 Sta-sil'e-us (29)  
 Sta-til'i-a  
 Sta-til'i-us  
 Stat'i-næ  
 Sta-ti'ra  
 Sta'ti-us (10)  
 Sta-sic'ra-tes  
 Sta'tor  
 Stel'la-tis  
 Stel'li-o

## SU

69

Ste'na  
 Sten-o-bœ'a  
 Ste-noc'ra-tes  
 Sten'tor  
 Steph'a-nus  
 Ster'o-pe  
 Ster'o-pes  
 Ste-sich'o-rus  
 Ster-tin'i-us  
 Ste-sag'o-ras  
 Stes-i-cle'a  
 Ste-sim'bro-tus  
 Sthen'e-le  
 Sthen'e-lus  
 Sthe'nis  
 Sthe'no  
 Sthen-o-bœ'a  
 Stil'be, or Stil'bi-a  
 Stil'i-chœ  
 Stil'po  
 Stim'i-con  
 Stiph'i-lus  
 Sto-bæ'us  
 Stœch'a-des  
 Sto'i-ci  
 Stra'bo  
 Stra-tar'chas  
 Stra'to, or Stra'ton  
 Strat'o-cles  
 Strat-o-ni'ce  
 Strat-o-ni'cus (29)  
 Stron'gy-le  
 Stroph'a-des  
 Stro'phi-us  
 Stru-thoph'a-gi  
 Stru'thus  
 Stry'ma  
 Stry'mo  
 Stry'mon  
 Stym-pha'li-a, or  
     Sym-pha'lis  
 Stym-pha'lus  
 Styg'ne  
 Sty'ra  
 Sty'rus  
 Styx  
 Su-ar-do'nes



## 70 TA

Su-ba'tri-i (3)  
 Sub-lic'i-us  
 Sub'o-ta  
 Sub-ur'ra  
 Su'cro  
 Sues'sa  
 Sues'so-nes  
 Sue-to'ni-us  
 Sue'vi  
 Sue'vi-us  
 Suf-fe'nus  
 Suf-fe'ti-us, or  
 Fu-fe'ti-us  
 Sui'das (29)  
 Suil'i-us  
 Sui'o-nes  
 Sul'chi  
 Sul'ci-us  
 Sul'mo, or  
 Sul'mo-na  
 Sul-pit'i-a  
 Sul-pit'i-us, or  
 Sul-pic'i-us (27)  
 Sum-ma'nus  
 Su'ni-ci  
 Su'ni-des  
 Su'ni-um  
 Su-o-vet-au-ri'l'i-a  
 Sup'e-rum ma're

## TA

Su'ra, Æ-myl'i-us  
 Su-re'na  
 Sur-ren'tum  
 Su'rus  
 Su'sa  
 Su'sa-na  
 Su-si-a'na, or Su'sis  
 Su-sa'ri-on  
 Su'tri-um  
 Sy-ag'rus  
 Syb'a-ris  
 Syb-a-ri'ta  
 Syb'o-tas  
 Sy-cin'nus  
 Sy'e-dra  
 Sy'e-ne  
 Sy-e-ne'si-us  
 Sy-en-ne'sis  
 Syg'a-ros  
 Sy-le'a  
 Syl'e-us  
 Syl'la  
 Syl'lis  
 Syl'o-es  
 Syl'o-son  
 Syl-va'nus  
 Syl'vi-a  
 Syl'vi-us  
 Sy'ma, or Sy'me

## TA

Sym'bo-lum  
 Sym'ma-chus  
 Sym-pleg'a-des, or  
 Cy-a'ne-æ  
 Sy'mus  
 Syn-cel'lus  
 Sy-ne'si-us  
 Syn'ge-lus  
 Syn'nas  
 Syn-na-lax'is  
 Syn'nis  
 Sy-no'pe  
 Syn'ty-che  
 Sy'phax  
 Sy-phæ'um  
 Syr'a-ces  
 Syr-a-co'si-a  
 Syr-a-cu'se (29)  
 Syr'a-cuse, Eng.  
 Syr'i-a  
 Sy'rinx  
 Syr-o-phæ'nix  
 Sy'ros  
 Syr'tes  
 Sy'rus  
 Sys-i-gam'bis  
 Sy-sim'e-thres  
 Sys'i-nas  
 Sy'thas

## T.

Ta-au'tes  
 Tab'ra-ca  
 Ta-bur'nus  
 Tac-fa-ri'nas  
 Ta-champ'so  
 Ta'chos, or Ta'chus  
 Tac'i-ta  
 Tac'i-tus  
 Tæ'di-a  
 Tæn'a-rus  
 Tæ'ni-as  
 Ta'ges

Ta-go'ni-us  
 Ta'gus  
 Ta-la'si-us  
 Tal'a-us  
 Ta-la'y-ra  
 Tal'e-tum  
 Tal-thyb'i-us  
 Ta'lus  
 Tam'a-rus  
 Ta'mos  
 Ta-ma'se-a  
 Tam'pi-us

Tam'y-ras  
 Tam'y-ris  
 Tan'a-gra  
 Tan'a-grus, or  
 Tan'a-ger  
 Tan'a-is  
 Tan'a-quil  
 Tan-tal'i-des  
 Tan'ta-lus  
 Ta-nu'si-us Ger'  
 mi-nus  
 Ta'phi-æ



TA	TE	TE	71
Ta'phi-us	Tau-ri'ni (3)	Te-les'i-cles	
Ta'phi-us, or	Tau-ris'ci (3)	Tel-e-sil'la	
Ta-phi-as'sus	Tau'ri-um	Tel-e-sin'i-cus	
Tap'ro-bane	Tau-ro-min'i-um	Tel-e-si'nus	
Tap'sus	Tau'rus	Tel-e-sip'pus	
Tap'y-ri (3)	Tax'i-la	Tel-e-stag'o-ras	
Tar'a-nis	Tax'i-lus, or	Te-les'tas	
Ta'ras	Tax'i-les	Te-les'tes	
Tar-ax-ip'pus	Tax-i-maq'ui-lus	Te-les'to	
Tar-bel'li (3)	Ta-yg'e-te, or	Tel'e-thus	
Tar-che'ti-us (10)	Ta-y ge'te (29)	Tel-e-thu'sa	
Tar'chon	Ta-yg'e-tus, or	Te-leu'ri-as	
Ta-ren'tum, or	Ta-yg'e-ta (29)	Te-leu'ti-as	
Ta-ren'tus	Te-a'num	Tel'li-as	
Tar'næ	Te'a-rus	Tel'lis	
Tar'pa	Te-a'te-a, Te'a-te,	Tel'lus	
Tar-pe'i'a	or Te-ge'a-te	Tel-mes'sus, or	
Tar-pe'i-us	Tech-mes'sa	Tel-mis'sus	
Tar-quin'i-i (3)	Tech'na-tis	Te'lon	
Tar-quin'i-a	Tec'ta-mus	Tel-thu'sa	
Tar-quin'i-us	Tec-tos'a-ges, or	Te'lys	
Tar-quit'i-us (27)	Tec-tos'a-gæ	Te-ma'the-a	
Tar'qui-tus	Te'ge-a, or Te-gæ'a	Te-me'ni-um	
Tar-ra-ci'na	Teg'u-la	Tem-e-ni'tes	
Tar'ra-co	Teg'y-ra	Tem'e-nus	
Tar-ru'ti-us (10)	Te'i-os	Tem-e-rin'da	
Tar'sa	Te'i-um	Tem'e-sa	
Tar'si-us (10)	Tel'a-mon	Tem'nes	
Tar'sus, or Tar'sos	Tel-a-mo-ni'a-des	Tem'nos	
Tar'ta-rus	Tel-chi'nes	Tem'pe	
Tar-tes'sus	Tel-chi'ni-a	Ten'e-dos	
Tar-un'ti-us Spu-	Tel-chi'ni-us	Te'nes	
ri'na	Tel'chis	Ten'c-sis	
Tas-ge'ti-us Cor-	Te'le-a	Ten'nes	
nu'tus	Te-leb'o-as	Ten'num	
Ta'ti-an	Te-leb'o-æ, or	Te'nos	
Ta-ti-en'ses	Te-leb'o-es	Ten'ty-ra, Egypt	
Ta'ti-us (10)	Tel-e-bo'i-des	Ten'ty'ra, Thrace	
Tat'ta	Te-lec'les, or	Te'os, or Te'i-os	
Tau-lan'ti-i (3)	Te-lec'lus	Te-re'don	
Tau'nus	Tel-e-cli'des	Te-ren'ti-a	
Tau-ra'ni-a	Te-leg'o-nus	Te-ren-ti-a'nus	
Tau-ran'tes	Te-lem'a-chus	Te-ren'tus	
Tau'ri (3)	Tel'e-mus	Te're-us (29)	
Tau'ri-ca Cher-so-	Tel-e-phas'sa	Ter-ges'te, and	
ne'sus	Tel'e-phus	Ter-ges'tum	
Tau'ri-ca (7)	Te-le'si-a	Te'ri-as	

Ter-i-ba'zus  
 Te-rid'a-e  
 Ter-i-da'tes  
 Ter'i-gum  
 Ter-men'ti-a  
 Ter'me-rus  
 Ter-me'sus  
 Ter-mi-na'li-a  
 Ter-mi-na'lis  
 Ter'mi-nus  
 Ter'mi-sus, or  
     Ter-mes'sus  
 Ter-pan'der  
 Terp-sich'o-re  
 Terp-sic'ra-te  
 Ter'ra  
 Ter-ra-ci'na  
 Ter-ra-sid'i-us  
 Ter'ror  
 Ter'ti-a  
 Ter'ti-us (10)  
 Ter-tul-li-a'nus  
 Te'thys  
 Te-trap'o-lis  
 Tet'ri-cus  
 Teu'cer  
 Teu'cri (3)  
 Teu'cri-a  
 Teuc'te-ri (3)  
 Teu-mes'sus  
 Teu'ta  
 Teu-ta'mi-as, or  
     Teu'ta-mis  
 Teu'ta-mus  
 Teu'tas, or  
     Teu'ta'tes  
 Teu'thras  
 Teu-tom'a-tus  
 Teu'to-ni, and  
     Teu'to-nes  
 Tha-ben'na  
 Tha'is  
 Tha'la  
 Thal'a-me  
 Tha-las'si-us  
 Tha'les

Tha-les'tri-a, or  
     Tha-les'tris  
 Tha-le'tes  
 Tha-li'a  
 Thal'pi-us  
 Tham'y-ras  
 Tham'y-ris,  
 Thar-ge'li-a  
 Tha-ri'a-des  
 Tha'rops  
 Thap'sa-cus  
 Tha'si-us, or  
     Thra'si-us  
 Tha'sos  
 Tha'sus  
 Thau-man'ti-as, and  
     Thau-man'tis  
 Thau'mas  
 Thau-ma'si-us  
 The'a  
 The-ag'e-nes  
 The'a-ges  
 The-a'no  
 The-a'num  
 The-ar'i-das  
 The-ar'nus  
 The-a-te'tes  
 The'bæ (8)  
 Theb'a-is  
 The'be  
 The'i-a  
 The'i-as  
 The-l-e-phas'sa  
 The-l-pu'sa  
 Thelx-i'on (26)  
 Thelx-i'o-pe  
 The-me'si-on  
 The-mil'las  
 The'mis  
 The-mis'cy-ra  
 Them'e-nus  
 Them'i-son  
 The-mis'ta, or  
     The-mis'tis  
 The-mis'ti-us  
 The-mis'to

The-mis'to-cles  
 Them-i-stog'e-nes  
 The-o-cle'a  
 The'o-cles  
 The'o-clus  
 The-o-clym'e-nus  
 The-oc'ri-tus  
 The-od'a-mas, or  
     Thi-od'a-mas  
 The-o-dcc'tes  
 The-od-o-re'tus  
*The-od'o-ret*, Eng.  
 The-od-o-ri'tus  
 The-o-do'ra  
 The-o-do'rus  
 The-o-do'si-us (10)  
 The-od'o-ta  
 The-o-do'ti-an  
 The-od'o-tus  
 The-og-ne'tes  
 The-og'nis  
 The-om-nes'tus  
 The'on  
 The-on'o-e  
 The'o-pe  
 The-oph'a-ne  
 The-oph'a-nes  
 The-o-pha'ni-a  
 The-oph'i-lus  
 The-o-phras'tus  
 The-o-pol'e-mus  
 The-o-pom'pus  
 The-o-phy-lac'tus  
 The-o'ri-us  
 The-o-ti'mus  
 The-ox'e-na  
 The-ox-e'ni-a  
 The-ox-e'ni-us  
 The'ra  
 The-ram'bus  
 The-ram'e-nes  
 The-rap'ne, or  
     Te-rap'ne  
 The'ras  
 The-rip'pi-das  
 Ther'i-tas

## TH

Ther'ma  
 Ther-mo'don  
 Ther-mop'y-læ  
 Ther'mus  
 The-rod'a-mas  
 The'ron  
 Ther-pan'der  
 Ther-san'der  
 Ther-sil'o-chus  
 Ther-sip'pus  
 Ther-si'tes  
 Thes-bi'tes  
 The-se'i-dæ  
 The-se'is  
 The'sc-us  
 The-si'dæ  
 The-si'des  
 Thes-moph'o-ra  
 Thes-moth'e-tæ  
 Thes'pi-a  
 Thes-pi'a-dæ  
 Thes-pi'a-des  
 Thes'pis  
 Thes'pi-us, or  
 Thes'ti-us  
 Thes-pro'ti-a  
 Thes-pro'tus  
 Thes-sa'li-a  
 Thes-sa'li-on  
 Thes-sa-li'o-tis  
 Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca (29)  
 Thes'sa-lus  
 Thes'te  
 Thes'ti-a  
 Thes-ti'a-dæ, and  
 Thes-ti'a-des  
 Thes'ti-as  
 Thes'tis  
 Thes'ti-us  
 Thes'tor  
 Thes'ty-lis  
 The'tis  
 Theu'tis, or  
 Teu'this  
 Thi'a  
 Thi'as

## TH

Thim'bron  
 Thi-od'a-mas  
 This'be  
 This'i-as  
 This'o-a  
 Tho-an'ti-um  
 Tho'as  
 Tho'e  
 Thom'y-ris  
 Tho'lus  
 Thon  
 Tho'nis  
 Tho'on  
 Tho'o-sa  
 Tho-o'tes  
 Tho-ra'ni-us  
 Tho'rax  
 Tho'ri-a  
 Thor'nax  
 Thor'sus  
 Tho'us  
 Thra'ce  
 Thra'ces  
 Thra'ci-a  
 Thrace, Eng.  
 Thrac'i-dæ  
 Thra'cis  
 Thra'se-as  
 Thra-sid'e-us  
 Thra'si-us (10)  
 Thra'so  
 Thras-y-bu'lus  
 Thras-y-dæ'us  
 Thra-syl'lus  
 Thra-sym'a-chus  
 Thras-y-me'des  
 Thras-y-me'nus  
 Thre-ic'i-us (27)  
 Thre-is'sa  
 Threp-sip'pas  
 Thri-am'bus  
 Thro'ni-um  
 Thry'on  
 Thry'us  
 Thu-cyd'i-des  
 Thu-is'to

## L

## TI

## 73

Thu'le (8)  
 Thu'ri-æ, or  
 Thu'ri-um  
 Thu-ri'nus  
 Thus'ci-a  
 Thy'a  
 Thy'a-des  
 Thy'a-mis  
 Thy'a-na  
 Thy-a-ti'ra  
 Thy-bar'ni  
 Thy-es'ta  
 Thy-es'tes  
 Thym'bra  
 Thym-bræ'us  
 Thym'bris  
 Thym'bron  
 Thym'e-le  
 Thy-mi'a-this  
 Thy-moch'a-res  
 Thy-mœ'tes  
 Thy-od'a-mas  
 Thy-o'ne (29)  
 Thy-o-ne-us  
 Thy'o-tes  
 Thy're  
 Thy'r'e-a  
 Thy'r'e-us  
 Thy'r'i-on  
 Thy'r-sag'e-tæ  
 Thys'sos  
 Thy'us  
 Ti'a-sa  
 Tib-a-re'ni  
 Tib-e-ri'nus  
 Tib'e-ris  
 Ti-be'ri-as  
 Ti-be'ri-us  
 Ti-be'sis  
 Ti-bul'lus  
 Ti'bur  
 Ti-bur'ti-us (10)  
 Ti-bur'tus  
 Tich'i-us  
 Tic'i-da  
 Ti-ci'nus

Tid'i-us  
 Ti-es'sa  
 Tif'a-ta  
 Ti-fer'num  
 Tig'a-sis  
 Tig-el-li'nus  
 Ti-gel'li-us  
 Ti-gra'nēs  
 Tig-ran-o-cer'ta  
 Ti'gres  
 Ti'gris  
 Tig-u-ri'ni (3)  
 Til-a-tæ'i (4)  
 Ti-mæ'a  
 Ti-mæ'us  
 Ti-mag'e-nēs  
 Ti-mag'o-ras  
 Ti-man'dra  
 Ti-man'dri-des  
 Ti-man'thes  
 Ti-mar'chus  
 Tim-a-re ta  
 Ti-ma si-on  
 Tim-a-sith'e-us  
 Ti-ma'vus  
 Ti-me'si-us  
 Ti-moch a-ris  
 Tim-o-cle'a  
 Ti-moc ra-tes  
 Ti-mo'cre-on  
 Tim-o-de'mus  
 Tim-o-la'us  
 Ti-mo'le-on  
 Ti-mo'lus (13)  
 Ti-mom'a-chus  
 Ti'mon  
 Ti-moph'a-nēs  
 Ti-mo'the-us  
 Ti-mox'e-nus  
 Tin'gis  
 Ti'pha  
 Ti'phys  
 Tiph'y-sa  
 Ti-re'si-as  
 Tir-i-ba'ses  
 Tir-i-da'tes  
 Ti'ris

Ti'ro  
 Ti-ryn'thi-a  
 Ti-ryn'thus  
 Ti-sæ'um  
 Ti-sag'o-ras  
 Ti-sam'e-nēs  
 Ti-san'drus  
 Ti-sar'chus  
 Ti-si'a-rus  
 Tis'i-as  
 Ti-siph'o-ne  
 Ti-siph'o-nus  
 Tis'sa  
 Tis-sam'e-nus  
 Tis-sa-pher'nēs  
 Ti-tæ'a  
 Ti'tan Ti-ta'nus  
 Tit'a-na  
 Ti-ta'nēs  
 Ti'tans, Eng.  
 Ti-ta'ni-a  
 Ti-tan'i-des  
 Tit'a-nus  
 Tit-a-re'si-us  
 Tit'e-nus  
 Tith-e-nid'i-a  
 Ti-tho'nus  
 Tit'i-a (27)  
 Tit-i-a'na (27)  
 Tit-i-a'nus  
 Tit'i-i (27) (3)  
 Ti-thraus'tes  
 Ti-tin'i-us  
 Tit'i-us (27) (10)  
 Ti-tor'mus  
 Ti-tu'ri-us  
 Ti'tus  
 Tit'y-rus  
 Tit'y-us (27)  
 Tle-pol'e-mus (16)  
 Tma'rus  
 Tmo'lus (13)  
 To-ga'ta  
 Tol'mi-des  
 To-lo'sa  
 To-lum'nus  
 To'lus

To-mæ'um  
 Tom'a-rus  
 Tom'i-sa  
 To'mos, or To'mis  
 Tom'y-ris  
 To'ne-a  
 Ton-gil'li  
 To-pa'zos  
 Top'i-ris, or  
 Top'rus  
 Tor'i-ni  
 To-ro'ne  
 Tor-qua'ta  
 Tor-qua'tus  
 Tor'tor  
 To'rus  
 Tor'y-ne  
 Tox-a-rid'i-a  
 Tox'e-us  
 Tox-ic'ra-te  
 Tra'be-a  
 Trach'a-lus  
 Tra'chas  
 Tra-chin'i-a  
 Trach-o-ni'tis  
 Tra'gus  
 Traj-a-nop'o-lis  
 Tra-ja'nus  
 Tral'les  
 Trans-tib-er-i'na  
 Tra-pe'zus  
 Tra-sul'lus  
 Trau'lus Mon-ta'  
 nus  
 Tre-ba'ti-us  
 Tre-bel-li-a'nus  
 Tre-bel-li-e'nus  
 Tre-bel'li-us  
 Tre'bi-a  
 Tre'bi-us  
 Tre-bo'ni-a  
 Tre-bo'ni-us  
 Treb'u-la  
 Tre'rus  
 Trev'e-ri  
 Tri-a'ri-a  
 Tri-a'ri-us

## TR

Tri-bal'li (3)  
 Trib'o-ci  
 Tri-bu'ni  
 Tric-as-ti'ni (3)  
 Tric'cæ  
 Tri-cla'ri-a  
 Tri-cre'na  
 Tri-é-ter'i-ca  
 Trif-o-li'nus  
 Tri-na'cri-a, or  
 Trin a-cris  
 Tri-no-ban'tes  
 Tri-oc'a-la, or  
 Tri'o-cla  
 Tri'o-pas, or  
 Tri'ops  
 Tri-phy'l'i-a  
 Tri-phi'lis  
 Tri-phi'lus  
 Trip'o-lis  
 Trip-tol'e-mus  
 Triq'ue-tra  
 Tris-me-gis'tus  
 Trit'i-a (10)  
 Trit-o-ge'ni-a  
 Tri'ton  
 Tri-to'nis  
 Tri-ven'tum  
 Triv'i-a  
 Triv'i-æ an'trum  
 Triv'i-æ lu'cus  
 Tri-vi'cum  
 Tri-um'vi-ri (4)  
 Tro'a-des  
 Tro'as  
 Troch'o-is  
 Trœ-ze'ne  
 Trog'i-lus  
 Trog-lod'y-tæ  
 Tro'gus Pom-pe'i-  
 us  
 Tro'ja  
 Tro'i-lus  
 Trom-en-ti'na  
 Tro-pæ'a Dru'si

## TU

Troph'i-mus  
 Tro-pho'ni-us  
 Tros  
 Tros'su-lum  
 Trot'i-lum  
 Tru-en tum, or  
 Tru-en-ti'num  
 Tryph'e-rus  
 Tryph-i-o-do'rus  
 Try'phon  
 Try-pho'sa  
 Tu'be-ro  
 Tuc'ca Plau'ti-us  
 Tuc'ci-a (10)  
 Tuk'she-a  
 Tu'ci-a (10)  
 Tu'der, or  
 Tu-der'ti-a  
 Tu'dri (3)  
 Tu-gi'ni, or  
 Tu-ge'ni  
 Tu-gu-ri'nus  
 Tu-is'to  
 Tu-lin'gi (3)  
 Tul'la  
 Tul'li-a  
 Tul-li'o-la  
 Tul'li-us  
 Tu-ne'ta, or Tu'nis  
 Tun'gri  
 Tu-ra'ni-us  
 Tur'bo  
 Tur-de-ta'ni  
 Tu-re'sis  
 Tu'ri-us  
 Tur'nus  
 Tu'ro-nes  
 Tur'pi-o  
 Tu-rul'li-us  
 Tus-ca'ni-a, and  
 Tus'ci-a  
 Tus'ci  
 Tus-cu-la'num  
 Tus'cu-lum  
 Tus'cus

## TY 75

Tus'cum ma're  
 Tu'ta  
 Tu'ti-a (10)  
 Tu'ti-cum  
 Ty'a-na  
 Ty-a'ne-us (29), or  
 Ty-a-ne'us  
 Ty-a-ni'tis  
 Ty'bris  
 Ty'bur  
 Ty'che  
 Ty'ke  
 Tych'i-us  
 Tych'i-cus  
 Ty'de  
 Tyd'e-us  
 Ty-di'des  
 Tym'ber  
 Ty-mo'lus (29)  
 Tym-pa'ni-a  
 Tym-phæ'i (3)  
 Tyn-dar'i-des  
 Tyn'da-ris  
 Tyn'da-rus  
 Tyn'ni-chus  
 Ty-phœ'us, or  
 Ty'phon  
 Ty-ran-ni'on  
 Ty-ran'nus  
 Ty'ras, or Ty'ra  
 Ty'res  
 Tyr-i-da'tes  
 Tyr'i-i, or Ty'rus  
 Ty-ri'o-tes  
 Ty'ro  
 Ty'ros  
 Tyr-rhe'i-dæ  
 Tyr-rhe'ni  
 Tyr-rhe'num  
 Tyr-rhe'nus  
 Tyr'rhe-us  
 Tyr'sis  
 Tyr-tæ'us  
 Ty'rus, or Ty'ros  
 Tys'i-as

## V.

Vac-cæ'i	Ve'i-i (3)	Ver-go-bre'tus
Va-cu'na	Vej'o-vis, or Ve-	Ver'i-tas
Va'ga	ju'pi-ter	Ver-ô-doc'ti-us (19)
Vag-e-dru'sa	Ve-la'brum	Ver-o-man'du-i
Va-gel'li-us	Ve-la'ni-us	Ve-ro'na
Va-ge'ni (3)	Ve'li-a	Ve-ro'nes
Va'la	Vel'i-ca	Ver-o-ni'ca
Va'lens	Ve-li'na	Ver-re-gi'num
Va-len'ti-a	Ve-li'num	Ver'res, C.
Val-en-tin-i-a'nus	Ve-li-o-cas'si	Ver'ri-tus
<i>Val-en-tin'i-an, Eng</i>	Vel-i-ter'na	Ver'ri-us
Va-le'ri-a	Ve-li'træ	Ver-ru'go (29)
Va-le-ri-a'nus	Vel'la-ri	Ver'ti-co
<i>Val-le'ri-an, Eng.</i>	Vel'le-da	Ver-ti-cor'di-a
Va-le'ri-us	Vel-le'i-us	Ver-tis'cus
Val'e-rus	Ve-na'frum (29)	Ver-tum'nus
Val'gi-us	Ven'e-di	Ver-u-la'nus
Van-da'li-i (3)	Ven'e-li	Ve'rus
Van-gi'o-nes	Ven'e-ti (3)	Ves'bi-us, or
Van'ni-us	Ve-ne'ti-a	Ve-su'bi-us
Va-ra'nes	Ven'e-tus	Ves-ci-a'num
Var-dæ'i	Ve-nil'i-a	Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Va'ri-a	Ve-no'ni-us	<i>Ves-pa'si-an, Eng.</i>
Va-ri'ni (3)	Ven-tid'i-us	Ves-cu-la'ri-us
Va-ris'ti	Ven'ti (3)	Ves'e-ris
Va'ri-us	Ven-u-le'i-us	Ve-se'vi-us, and
Var'ro	Ven'u-lus	Ve-se'vus
Va'rus	Ve'nus	Ves'ta
Vas-co'nes	Ve-nu'si-a, or	Ves-ta'les
Vat-i-ca'nus	Ve-nu'si-um	Ves-ta'li-a
Va-tin'i-us	Ve-ra'gri	Ves-tic'i-us (27)
Vat-i-e'nus	Ve-ra'ni-a	Ves-til'i-us
U'bi-i	Ve-ra'ni-us	Ves-til'la
U-cal'e-gon	Ver-big'e-nus	Ves-ti'ni (3)
U'cu-bis	Ver-cel'læ	Ves-ti'nus
Vec'ti-us (10)	Ver-cin-get'o-rix	Ves'u-lus
Ve'di-us Pol'li-o	Ver-gil'i-a	Ve-su'vi-us
Ve-ge'ti-us	Ver-gas-il-lau'nus	Vet'ti-us
Ve'i-a	Ver-gel'lus	Vet-to'nes
Ve-i-a'nus	Ver-gil'i-æ	Vet-u-lo'ni-a
Ve-i-en'tes	Ver-gin'i-us	Ve-tu'ri-a
Ve-i-en'to	Ver'gi-um	Ve-tu'ri-us

## VI

## VO

## UZ

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Ve'tus  
 U'fens  
 U-fen-ti'na  
 Vi-bid'i-a  
 Vi-bid'i-us  
 Vib'i-us  
 Vi'bo  
 Vib-u-le'nus  
 Vi-bul'li-us  
 Vi'ca Po'ta  
 Vi-cen'ta, or  
     Vi-ce'ti-a  
 Vi-cel'li-us  
 Vic'tor  
 Vic-to'ri-a  
 Vic-to'ri-us  
 Vic-to-ri'na  
 Vic-to-ri'nus  
 Vic-tum'ni-æ  
 Vi-en'na  
 Vil'li-a  
 Vil'li-us  
 Vim-i-na'lis  
 Vin-cen'ti-us  
 Vin'ci-us  
 Vin-da'li-us  
 Vin-del'i-ci  
 Vin-de-mi-a'tor  
 Vin'dex Ju'li-us  
 Vin-dic'i-us  
 Vin-do-nis'sa  
 Vi-nic'i-us  
 Vi-nid'i-us  
 Vin'i-us  
 Vin'ni-us  
 Vip-sa'ni-a  
 Vir'bi-us  
 Vir-gil'i-us  
*Vir'gil*, Eng.  
 Vir-gin'i-a  
 Vir-gin'i-us  
 Vir-i-a'thus  
 Vir-i-dom'a-rus

Vi-rip'la-ca  
 Vir'ro  
 Vir'tus  
 Vi-sel'li-us  
 Vi-sel'lus  
 Vi-tel'li-a  
 Vi-tel'li-us  
 Vit'i-a  
 Vit'ri-cus  
 Vi-tru'vi-us  
 Vit'u-la  
 Ul-pi-a'nus  
*Ul'pi-an*, Eng.  
 U'lu-bræ  
 U-lys'es  
 Um'ber  
 Um'bra  
 Um'bri-a  
 Um-brig'i-us  
 Um'bro  
 Un'ca  
 Un'chæ  
 Un-de-cem'vi-ri (3)  
 U-nel'li (3)  
 Unx'i-a  
 Vo-co'ni-a  
 Vo-co'ni-us  
 Vo-con'ti-a  
 Vog'e-sus  
 Vol-a-gin'i-us  
 Vo-la'na  
 Vo-lan'dum  
 Vol-a-ter'ra  
 Vol'cæ, or Vol'gæ  
 Vo-log'e-ses  
 Vo-log'e-sus  
 Vol'scens  
 Vol'sci, or Vol'ci  
 Vol-sin'i-um  
 Vol-tin'i-a  
 Vo-lum'næ Fa'num  
 Vo-lum'ni-a  
 Vo-lum'nus

Vo-lum'ni-us  
 Vo-lup'tas, and  
     Vo-lu'pi-a  
 Vol-u-se'nus  
 Vo-lu-si-a'nus  
 Vo-lu'si-us  
 Vol'u-sus  
 Vo'lux  
 Vo-ma'nus  
 Vo-no'nes  
 Vo-pis'cus  
 Vo-ra'nus  
 Vo-ti-e'nus  
 U-ra'ni-a  
 U-ra'ni-i, or U'ri-i  
 U'ra-nus  
 Ur-bic'u-a  
 Ur'bi-cus  
 U'ri-a  
 U'ri-tes  
 Ur-sid'i-us  
 Us-ca'na  
 U-sip'e-tes, or  
     U-sip'i-i (3)  
 Us-ti'ca  
 U'ti-ca  
 Vul-ca-na'li-a  
 Vul-ca'ni  
 Vul-ca'ni-us  
 Vul-ca'nus  
*Vul'can*, Eng.  
 Vul-ca'ti-us (10)  
 Vul'so  
 Vul'tu-ra  
 Vul-tu-re'i-us  
 Vul-tu'ri-us  
 Vul-tur'num  
 Vul-tur'nus  
 Vul-si'num  
 Ux-el-lo-du'num  
 Ux'i-i (3)  
 Ux-is'a-ma  
 U'zi-ta



## X.

Xan'the	Xe-nag'o-ras	Xe-nod'i-ce
Xan'thi	Xe-nar'chus	Xe-nod'o-chus
Xan'thi-a	Xen'a-res	Xe-noph'a-nes
Xan'thi-ca	Xen'e-tus	Xe-noph'i-lus
Xan-thip'pe	Xe'ne-us	Xen'o-phon
Xan-thip'pus	Xe-ni'a-des	Xen-o-pi-thi'a
Xan'tho	Xe'ni-us	Xerx'es
Xan-tho-pu'lus	Xen-o-cle'a	Xeu'xes
Xan'thus	Xen'o-cles	Xu'thus
Xan'ti-cles	Xen-o-cli'des	Xy'chus
Xan-tip'pe	Xe-noc'ra-tes	Xyn'i-as
Xan-tip'pus	Xe-nod'a-mus	Xyn-o-ich'i-a

## Z.

Zab'a-tus	Ze'lus	Zi-pæ'tes
Zab-di-ce'ne	Ze'no	Zi-ob'e-ris
Za-bir'na	Ze-no'bi-a	Zmil'a-ces (16)
Zab'u-lus	Zen'o-cles	Zo'i-lus (29)
Za-cyn'thus	Zen-o-do'rus	Zo-ip'pus
Za-græ'us	Zen-o-do'ti-a	Zo'na
Za'grus	Ze-nod'o-tus (29)	Zon'a-ras
Zal'a-tes	Ze-noth'e-mis	Zoph'o-rus
Za-leu'cus	Ze-noph'a-nes	Zo-pyr'i-o
Za'ma, or Zag'ma	Ze-phyr'i-um	Zo-pyr'i-on
Za'me-is	Zeph'y-rus	Zop'y-rus
Za-mol'xis	Zeph'y-rum	Zor-o-as'ter
Zan'cle	Ze-ryn'thus	Zos'i-mus
Zan'the-nes	Ze'thes, or Ze'tus	Zos'i-ne
Zan'thi-cles	Zeug'ma	Zos-te'ri-a
Za'rax	Ze'us	Zo-thraus'tes
Zar-bi-e'nus	Zeux-id'a-mus	Zy-gan'tes
Zar-i-as'pes	Zeux'i-das	Zyg'e-na
Za'thes	Zeuxip'pe	Zyg'i-a
Ze-bi'na	Zeu'xis	Zy-gom'a-la
Ze'la, or Ze'li-a	Zeu'xo	Zy-gop'o-lis
Ze'les	Zil'i-a, or Ze'lis	Zy-gri'tæ



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## APPENDIX.

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NOTWITHSTANDING all the barriers with which the learned have guarded the accentuation of the dead languages, still some words there are which despise their laws, and boldly adopt the analogy of English pronunciation. It is true the catalogue of these is not very numerous; for, as an error of this kind incurs the penalty of being thought illiterate and vulgar, it is no wonder that a pedantic adherence to Greek and Latin is, in doubtful cases, generally preferred.

But as the letters of the dead languages are pronounced according to the respective analogies of the living languages, so it is impossible to preserve the accent from sliding sometimes into the analogies of our own tongue; and when once these are fixed in the public ear, it is not only a useless, but a pernicious, pedantry to disturb them. Who could hear without pity of Alexander's passing the river *Grani'cus*, or of his marrying the sister of *Parys'atis*? These words, and several others, must be looked upon as stars shot from their original spheres, and moving round another center.

After all the care, therefore, that has been taken to accent words according to the best authorities, some have been found so differently marked by different lexicographers, as to make it no easy matter to know to which we shall give the preference. In this case I have ventured to give my opinion without presuming to decide, and merely as an *Hypomnion*, or *Interim*, till the learned have pronounced the final sentence. Some of these words I shall give in an alphabetical order; and hope some more learned pen will take them into consideration.

*Alaricus*. This, as a Latin word, is uniformly accented on the penultimate syllable; but when anglicised to *Alaric*, agreeable to analogy, it raises the accent to the first. See Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, under the word *Academy*.

*Amphitrite*. This word is Greek, Latin, and English. When we pronounce it as a Greek or Latin word, we make it four syllables, with the accent on the penultimate; when, as an English word, we make it but three, with the accent on the first: this, however, is a departure from the general rule, which is to pronounce Latin and Greek words brought whole into our language, with their own original number of syllables and their peculiar accent; for we might with as much propriety pronounce *Penelope* and *Melpomene* in three syllables as this word.

*Andronicus*. This word is uniformly pronounced by our prosodists with the penultimate accent: and yet so averse is an English ear to placing the accent on the penultimate *i*, that by all English scholars we hear it placed upon the antepenultimate syllable. That this was the pronunciation of this word in queen Elizabeth's time, appears plainly from the Tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, said to be written by Shakespeare; in which we everywhere find the antepenultimate pronunciation adopted. It may be justly questioned, whether Shakespeare's learning extended to a knowledge of the quantity of this Græco-Latin word; but, as Mr. Stevens has justly observed, there is a greater number of classical allusions in this play, than are scattered over all the rest of the performances on which the seal of Shakespeare is indubitably fixed; and therefore it may be presumed, that the author could not be ignorant of the Greek and Latin pronunciation of this word, but followed the received English pronunciation of his time; and which by all but scholars is still continued. See *Sophronicus*.

*Arbaces*. Lempriere, Gouldman, Gesner, and Littleton, accent this word on the first syllable, but Ainsworth and Hol-yoke on the second: and this is so much more agreeable to an English ear, that I do not hesitate to prefer it, though I have, out of respect to authorities, adopted the antepenultimate in the Vocabulary. Labbe has not inserted this word. See *Arsaces*.

*Arbela*, the city of Assyria, where the decisive battle was fought between Alexander the Great and Darius, king of Persia; and the city in Palestine, have the accent on the penultimate; but *Arbela*, a town in Sicily, has the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

*Archidamus*. Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Hol-yoke, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, but Lempriere and Labbe on the penultimate. I have followed Lempriere and Labbe in the Vocabulary against my better judgement: for as every word of the termination has the antepenultimate accent, as *Polydamas*, *Theodamas*, &c. I know not why this should be different.

*Areopagus.* Labbe tells us that the penultimate syllable of this word is beyond all controversy short, quidquid nonnulli in tanta luce etiamnum cæcutiant. Some of these blind men are Gouldman, Holyoke, and Littleton-----but Lempriere and Ainsworth, the best authorities, agree with Labbe.

*Arsaces.* Gouldman, Lempriere, Holyoke, and Labbe, accent this word on the first syllable, and unquestionably not without classical authority; but Ainsworth, and a still greater authority, general usage, has, in my opinion, determined the accent of this word on the second syllable.

*Artemita.* Ainsworth places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word; but Lempriere, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more correctly, in my opinion, on the penultimate.

*Atrebates.* Ainsworth accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Lempriere, Gouldman, Holyoke, and Labbe, on the penultimate; and this is, in my opinion, the true pronunciation.

*Bellerus.* All our lexicographers unite in giving this word the antepenultimate accent; but Milton seems to have sanctified a penultimate accent much more agreeable to English ears in his *Lycidas*:

Or whether thou, to our moist vows deny'd,  
Sleepst by the fable of *Bellerus* old.—

*Bianor.* Lempriere accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, accent the penultimate; and with these and Virgil I agree.

*Candace.* Lempriere, Labbe, and Ainsworth, accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable, but Gouldman and Holyoke on the penultimate; and I am much mistaken if the general ear has not sanctioned this pronunciation, and given it the preference.

*Cenomani.* Lempriere has not got this word, but our other lexicographers accent it on the penultimate.

*Charmione.* Dryden, in his *All for Love*, has anglicised this word into *Char'mion*.

*Collina.* Lempriere accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, in my opinion, more properly on the penultimate.

*Colotes.* Ainsworth and Lempriere accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, (more agreeably to the general ear) on the penultimate.

*Hegemon.* Gouldman and Holyoke accent this word on the antepenultimate syllable, but Labbe and Lempriere more classically on the penultimate.

*Heliogabalus.* This hobgoblin word is accented on the pe-

multimate syllable by Labbe and Lempriere; but in my opinion, more agreeably to the general ear, by Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate.

*Heraclitus*. This name of the weeping philosopher is so frequently contrasted with that of *Democritus*, the laughing philosopher, that we are apt to pronounce both with the same accent, and that the antepenultimate; but all our prosodists are uniform in giving the antepenultimate accent to the latter, and the penultimate to the former, word.

*Hybreas*. Lempriere accents this word on the penultimate syllable; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, more properly on the antepenultimate.

*Idomeneus*. The termination of nouns in *eus*, was, among the Ancients, sometimes pronounced in two syllables, and sometimes as a diphthong, in one. Thus Labbe tells us, that *Achilleus*, *Agyleus*, *Phalareus*, *Apsirteus*, are pronounced commonly in four syllables, and *Nereus*, *Orpheus*, *Proteus*, *Tereus*, in three, with the penultimate syllable short in all. But that these words, when in verse, have generally the diphthong preserved in one syllable:

Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus. VIRG.

He observes, however, that the Latin poets very frequently dissolved the diphthong into two syllables:

Naiadum cœtu, tantum non Orpheus Hebrum.

The best rule, therefore, that can be given to an English reader is, to pronounce words of this termination always with the vowels separated, except an English poet, in imitation of the Greeks, should preserve the diphthong: but, in the present word, I should prefer *I-dem'e-neus* to *I-dom-e-ne-us*, whether in verse or prose.

*Idea*. This word, as a proper name, I find in no lexicographer but Lempriere.

The English appellative, signifying an image in the mind, has uniformly the accent on the second syllable, as in the Greek *idia*, in opposition to the Latin, which we generally follow in other cases, and which, in this word, has the penultimate short, in Ainsworth, Labbe, and our best prosodists; and, according to this analogy, ought to have the accent on the first syllable. But when this word is a proper name, as the daughter of Dardanus, I should suppose it ought to fall into the general analogy of pronouncing Greek names, not by accent, but by quantity; and therefore, that it ought to have the accent on the first syllable; and according to our own analogy, that syllable ought to be short. See Rules, No. 22.

*Imaus.* All our prosodists make the penultimate syllable of this word short, and consequently accent it on the antepenultimate; but Milton, by a licence he was allowed to take, accents it on the second syllable:

As when a vulture on Imäus bred,  
Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds——

*Iphigenia.* The antepenultimate syllable of this word has been in quiet possession of the accent for many years; but lately we find some Greeklings attempting to place the stress on the penultimate, in compliment to the original *ἰφύγινα*, where the penultimate is a diphthong, and consequently intitled to the accent, according to the Latin analogy, but not the Greek. If we accent Greek proper names according to Latin analogy, which is the general rule, (See Introduction, likewise the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, Principles, Article *Accent*), I know it may be said, that the Romans themselves pronounced Greek words with the Greek accent in preference to their own; but as this pronunciation seems to have been but temporary, and to have obtained in but few words, why should we follow the whims rather than the rational and common practice of the Romans? which was to accent Greek words according to their own Latin analogy. In the present word, indeed, they looked upon the penultimate *i*, as coming from the Greek diphthong *ai*, to be long, and placed the accent on it; but why should our prosodists give the same accent to the *i* on *Iphimedia*? which, coming from *ἰφι* and *μεδία*, has no such pretensions. If settled pronunciations, after long familiarity with the public ear, and after having been interwoven into the language by our best poets, are to be thus disturbed by a pedantic idolatry of Greek and Latin, what must be the result but confusion worse confounded?

Ainsworth has, in my opinion, very properly left the penultimate syllable of these words short; and this throws the accent on the antepenultimate, where it ought to be; and where, if we can trust the marks of accent in the Greek language, it was among the Greeks themselves.

*Ipsea.* This word has its penultimate short in Lempriere, and long in Ainsworth; and the latter is, in my opinion, the more correct.

*Igeni.* I have followed Lempriere in accenting this word on the penultimate syllable, but see no reason why it should not have the same accent as *Epigoni* and *Epigenes*; that is, the antepenultimate.

*Lasthenia.* All the prosodists I have consulted, except Ainsworth, accent this word on the penultimate syllable: and though English analogy would prefer the accent on the antepenultimate,

we must necessarily bow to such a decided superiority of votes for the penultimate, in a word so little anglicised by use.

*Leonatus.* In the accentuation of this word, I have followed Lempriere and Labbe; the latter of which says, *Quamquam de hac voce amplius cogitandum cum eruditis viris existimem*: and indeed I ought to have considered it better, before I had adopted the antepenultimate accent; for as the *a* in *natus*, from which this word is derived, is long, no shadow of a reason can be given why it should not have the accent. This is the pronunciation constantly given to it in the play of *Cymbeline*, and is, in my opinion, the best.

*Ligea.* I prefer Labbe's accentuation of this word on the penultimate syllable to those other prosodists, who accent the antepenultimate; but can give no better reason for it than, that it pleases my ear.

*Lupercal.* This word is so little interwoven with our language, that it ought to have its true Latin accent on the penultimate syllable. But wherever the antepenultimate accent is adopted in verse, as in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*, where Antony says

You all did see that on the Lupercal,  
I thrice presented him a kingly crown.

we ought to preserve it. Mr. Barry, the actor, who was informed by some scholar of the Latin pronunciation of this word, adopted it in this place, and grated every ear that heard him.

*Megara.* I have in this word followed Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, by adopting the antepenultimate accent in opposition to Lempriere, who accents the penultimate syllable.

*Megareus.* Labbe pronounces this word in four syllables, when a noun substantive; and in three, when an adjective: but Ainsworth marks it as a trisyllable, when a proper name; and in my opinion, incorrectly. See *Idomeneus*.

*Maria.* This word, says Labbe, derived from the Hebrew, has the accent on the second syllable; but when a Latin word, the feminine of *Marius*, it has the accent on the first.

*Melobosis.* In this word I have given the preference to the antepenultimate accent, with Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke; though the penultimate which Lempriere has adopted is more agreeable to the ear.

*Melpomene.* This word follows the general rule in the number of its syllables. See No. 8.

*Mulucha.* This word is accented on the antepenultimate syllable by Labbe, Lempriere, and Ainsworth; and on the penultimate by Gouldman and Holyoke. Labbe, indeed, says *ut volueris*; and I shall certainly avail myself of this permission

to place the accent on the penultimate ; for when this syllable ends with *u*, the English have a strong propensity to place the accent on it, even in opposition to etymology, as in the word *Arbutus*.

*Mycale* and *Mycone*. An English ear seems to have a strong predilection for the penultimate accent on these words ; but all our prosodists accent them on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mutina*.

*Myrinus*. Labbe is the only prosodist I have met with who accents this word on the antepenultimate syllable ; and as this accentuation is so contrary to analogy, I have followed Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, with the accent on the penultimate.

*Neobule*. Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, Littleton, and Holyoke, give this word the penultimate accent, and therefore I have preferred it to the antepenultimate accent given it by Lempriere ; not only from the number of authorities in its favour, but from its being more agreeable to analogy.

*Neoris*. The authorities are nearly equally ballanced between the penultimate and antepenultimate accent : and therefore I may say as Labbe sometimes dos, *ut volueris* ; but I am inclined rather to the antepenultimate accent as more agreeable to analogy, though I think the penultimate more agreeable to the ear.

*Nonacris*. Labbe, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, give this word the antepenultimate accent ; but Lempriere, Littleton, and the Graduses place the accent more agreeably to analogy on the penultimate.

*Nundina*. Lempriere places the accent on the penultimate syllable of this word ; but Labbe, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate : Ainsworth marks it in the same manner among the appellatives, nor can there be any doubt of its propriety.

*Ogyges*. This word is by all our prosodists accented on the first syllable, and consequently it must sound exactly as if written *Odd'je-jez* ; and this, however odd to an English ear, must be complied with.

*Omphale*. The accentuation a mere English speaker would give to this word was experienced a few years ago by a pantomime called *Hercules* and *Omphale* ; when the whole town concurred in placing the accent on the second syllable, till some classical scholars gave a check to this pronunciation by placing the accent on the first. This, however, was far from banishing the former manner, and disturbed the public ear without correcting it. Those, however, who would not wish to be numbered among the vulgar must take care to avoid the penultimate accent,



*Palmyra.* Nothing can be better fixed in an English ear than the penultimate accentuation of this word: this pronunciation is adopted by Ainsworth and Lempriere. Gouldman and Holyoke seem to look the other way; but Labbe says the more learned give this word the antepenultimate accent, and that this accent is more agreeable to the general rule. Those, however, must be pedantic coxcombs who should attempt to disturb the received pronunciation when in English, because a contrary accentuation may possibly be proved to be more agreeable to Greek or Latin.

*Pantheon.* This word is universally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable in English, but in Latin has its first syllable accented; and this accentuation makes so slight a difference to the ear, that it ought to have the preference.

*Patroclus.* Lempriere, Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, accent the penultimate syllable of this word, but Labbe the antepenultimate. Our Graduses pronounce it either way; but I do not hesitate to pronounce the penultimate accentuation the preferable.

*Pharnaces.* All our prosodists accent the antepenultimate syllable of this word, or I should have been strongly inclined to accent the penultimate, as so much more agreeable to an English ear. See *Arbaces* and *Arsaces*.

*Sandace,* a sister of Xerxes, which I find in no lexicographer but Labbe, and in him with the accent on the first syllable, ought certainly to follow the fortunes of Candace, queen of Ethiopia.

*Sandion.* For this word, and all its brethren of the same termination, see Rule II.

*Sapores.* This word, says Labbe, Gavantus, and others ignorant of Greek, accent on the first syllable.

*Seleucia.* Lempriere and Labbe accent this word on the penultimate; but Ainsworth, Gouldman, and Holyoke, on the antepenultimate. As this word, according to Strabo, had its penultimate formed of the diphthong *u*, Σελευσία this syllable ought to have the accent; but as the antepenultimate accent is so incorporated into our tongue, I would strongly recommend the pronunciation which an English scholar would give it at first sight, and that is placing the accent on the *u*. This is the accent Milton gives it:

——— Eden stretch'd her line  
From Auran eastward to the royal tow'rs  
Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings.

PAR. LOST. BOOK 4.

*Serapis.* There is not a dissenting voice among our prosodists for the pronouncing of this word with the accent on the

penultimate syllable: and yet a few years ago, when a ship of this name, had a desperate engagement which attracted the attention of the public, every body pronounced it with the accent on the first syllable.

*Sergiolis*. I find this word in no Dictionary but Lempriere's; and here, in my opinion, the accent is placed upon the penultimate syllable instead of the antepenultimate.

*Severus*. This word, like Serapis, is universally pronounced by the mere English scholar with the accent on the first syllable.

*Smintheus*. This word, like Orpheus, and others of the same form, have the accent on the penultimate; but poets often contract the two last syllables into one, as Pope,

O Smintheus, sprung from fair Latona's line,  
Thou guardian pow'r of Cilla the divine!

*Sophronicus*. I find this word in no prosodist but Labbe; and he places the accent on the penultimate syllable, like most other words of this termination; unless, says he, any one thinks it more likely to be derived from Sophron, than from victory; that is, by uniting a general termination to the root of the word, than combining it with another word significant of itself; and, indeed, it is not probable that such a compound should be formed into a name, as signified a conquest over wisdom or temperance; and therefore this word ought to be pronounced with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

*Sporades*. This word has the accent placed on the antepenultimate by all our prosodists; but an English ear is so inclined to accent the penultimate, that we cannot be too carefully guarded against it.

*Suidas*. This word is generally heard, even among the learned, in two syllables, as if written *Swi-das*. Labbe, however, makes it three syllables, and accents the first, although, says he, by what right I know not; it is generally pronounced with the accent on the penultimate. Till this right appears, therefore, I would recommend the example of Labbe, Ainsworth, and Lempriere, rather than Gouldman, Holyoke, and the latter Latin poets, who accent the penultimate.

*Taygetus* and *Taygete*. All our prosodists but Lempriere accent these words on the antepenultimate syllable, as if divided into *Ta-yg'e-tus* and *Ta-yg'e-te*. I am, therefore, rather inclined to suppose the quantity marked in his Dictionary an error of the press. The lines in Lily's *Quæ Genus* will easily call to the recollection of every scholar how early he adopted the antepenultimate pronunciation.

Tartara, Taygetus, sic Tænera, Massica, et altus  
Gargarus.——

*Tereus.* For the analogy of words of this termination see *Idomeneus*.

*Tyaneus.* This word is only used as an adjective to Apollonius, the celebrated Pythagorean philosopher, and is formed from the town of *Tyana*, where he was born. The natural formation of this adjective would undoubtedly be *Tyaneus*, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable. Labbe, at the word *Tyana*, says, et inde deductum *Tyaneus*; quidquid sciam reclamare nonnullos sed immerito, ut satis norunt eruditi; but his Editor says the word ought to be written *Tyanae*, ex Græcis quippe, ipsoque Ovidio manifesti convincitur erroris: and therefore concludes that it ought to be accented on the antepenultimate *e*, according to Ovid, who says

Ora frutex ostendit Tyaneus illis.

MET. LIB. VIII. V. 719.

The numberless authorities which might be brought for pronouncing this word either way, sufficiently show how equivocal is its accent, and of how little importance it is, to which we give the preference. My private opinion coincides with Labbe; but as we generally find it written with the diphthong, we may presume the penultimate accent has prevailed, and that it is the safest to follow.

*Thessalonica.* This word, like every other of a similar termination, is sure to be pronounced by a mere English scholar with the accent on the third syllable; but this must be avoided on pain of literary excommunication.

*Venafrum.* Though the accent may be placed either on the antepenultimate or the penultimate syllable of this word, the latter is by far the preferable, as it is adopted by Lempriere, Labbe, Gouldman, and other good authorities.

*Verrugo.* I have given this word the penultimate accent with Lempriere, in opposition to Ainsworth, who adopts the antepenultimate.

*Zenodotus.* All our prosodists but Lempriere give this word the antepenultimate accent; and till a good reason is given why it should differ from *Herodotus*, I must beg leave to follow the majority.

*Zoilus.* The two vowels in this word are always separated in the Greek and Latin, but in the English pronunciation of it they are frequently blended into a diphthong, as in the words *oil*, *boil*, &c.: this, however, is an illiterate pronunciation, and should be avoided. The word should have three syllables, and be pronounced as if written *Zo'e-lus*.

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# RULES

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION

OF

*HEBREW PROPER NAMES.*

N

## ADVERTISEMENT.

**T**HE true pronunciation of the Hebrew language, as Doctor Lowth observes, is lost. To refer us for assistance to the Masoretic points, would be to launch us on a sea without shore or bottom: the only compass by which we can possibly steer on this boundless ocean is the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Bible; and as it is highly probable the translators transfused the sound of the Hebrew proper names into the Greek, it gives us something like a clew to guide us out of the labyrinth. But even here, we are often left to guess our way: for the Greek word is frequently so different from the Hebrew, as scarcely to leave any traces of similitude between them. In this case custom and analogy must often decide, and the ear must sometimes solve the difficulty. But these difficulties relate chiefly to the *accentuation* of Hebrew words: and the method adopted in this point will be seen in its proper place.

I must here acknowledge my obligations to a very learned and useful work—the Scripture Lexicon of Mr. Oliver. As the first attempt to facilitate the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, by dividing them into syllables, it deserves the highest praise: but as I have often differed widely from this gentleman in syllabication, accentuation, and the sound of the vowels, I have thought it necessary to give my reasons for this difference, which will be seen under the Rules: of the validity of which reasons, the reader will be the best judge.

N. B. As there are many Greek and Latin proper names in Scripture, particularly in the New Testament, which are to be met with in ancient history, some of them have been omitted in this selection: and therefore if the inspector does not find them here, he is desired to seek for them in the Vocabulary of Greek and Latin names.

# RULES

FOR

PRONOUNCING

## HEBREW PROPER NAMES.

1. IN the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on them, they have their long open sound, as *Na'bal*, *Je'hu*, *Si'rach*, *Go'shen*, and *Tu'bal*. See Rule 1st prefixed to the Greek and Latin proper names.

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preceding vowel is short, as *Sam'u-el*, *Lem'u-el*, *Sim'e-on*, *Sol'o-mon*, *Suc'coth*, *Syn'a-gogue*. See Rule second prefixed to the Greek and Latin proper names. I here differ widely from Mr. Oliver; for I cannot agree with him that the *e* in *Abdiel*, the *o* in *Arnon*, and the *u* in *Ashur*, are to be pronounced like *e* in *seen*; the *o* in *tone*, and the *u* in *tune*, which is the rule he lays down for all similar words.

3. Every final *i* forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long open sound, as *A'i*, *A-ris'a-i*. See Rule the fourth prefixed to the Greek and Latin proper names.

4. Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable, not final, is pronounced like *e*, as *A'ri-el*, *Ab'di-el*; *A're-el*, *Ab'de-el*. See Rule the fourth prefixed to the Greek and Latin proper names.

5. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. As the Septuagint version is our chief guide in the pronunciation of Hebrew proper names, it may be observed, that when these letters are pronounced as a diphthong in one syllable, like our English diphthong in the word *daily*, they are either a diphthong in the Greek word, or expressed by the Greek *ι* or *ι*, as *Ben-ai'ah*, *Βααία*; *Hu'shai*, *Χωσι*; *Hu'rai*, *Ουρι*, &c.; and that when they are pronounced in two syllables, as *Sham'ma-i*, *Shash'a-i*, *Ber-a-i'ah*; it is because the Greek words by which they are translated, as *Σαμαί*, *Σισι*, *Βααία*,

make two syllables of these vowels. Mr. Oliver has not always attended to this distinction: he makes *Sin'a-i* three syllables, though the Greek makes it but two in Σινᾱ. That accurate prosodist Labbe, indeed, makes it a trissyllable; but he does the same by *Aaron* and *Canaan*, which our great classic Milton uniformly reduces to two syllables, as well as *Sinai*. If we were to pronounce it in three syllables, we must necessarily make the first syllable short, as in *Shim'e-i*; but this is so contrary to the best usage, that it amounts to a proof, that it ought to be pronounced in two syllables, with the first *i* long, as in *Shi-nar*. This, however, must be looked upon as a general rule only: these vowels in *Isaiab*, græcised by *Hoaias*, are always pronounced as a diphthong, or, at least, with the accent on the *a*, and the *i* like *y* articulating the succeeding vowel; in *Caiaphas* likewise the *ai* is pronounced like a diphthong, though divided in the Greek *Καϊαφας*; which division cannot take place in this word, because the *i* must then necessarily have the accent, and must be pronounced as in *Isaac*, as Mr. Oliver has marked it; but I think contrary to universal usage. The only point necessary to be observed in the sound of this diphthong is, the slight difference we perceive between its medial and final position; when it is final, it is exactly like the English *ay*, without the accent, as in *bolyday*, *roundelay*, *gallo-way*; but when it is in the middle of a word, and followed by a vowel, the *i* is pronounced as if it were *y*, and as if this *y* articulated the succeeding vowel: thus *Ben-ai'ab* is pronounced as if written *Ben-a'yab*.

6. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*, as *Chebar*, *Chemosh*, *Enoch*, &c. pronounced *Kebar*, *Kemosh*, *Enock*, &c. *Cherubim* and *Rachel* seem to be perfectly anglicised, as the *ch* in these words is always heard as in the English words *cheer*, *child*, *riches*, &c. See Rule twelfth prefixed to the Greek and Latin proper names. The same may be observed of *Cherub*, signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish empire, it ought to be pronounced *Ke'rub*.

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew, and the Greek and Latin proper names, is in the sound of the *g* before *e* and *i*: in the two last languages this consonant is always soft before these vowels, as *Gellius*, *Gippius*, &c. pronounced *Jellius*, *Jippius*, &c.; and in the first it is hard, as *Gera*, *Gerizim*, *Gideon*, *Gilgal*, &c. This difference is without all foundation in etymology; for both *g* and *c* were always hard in the Greek and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew: but the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familiarity is sure to produce in all languages: and even the solemn distance of this language has not been able to keep the

letter *c* from sliding into *s* before *e* and *i*, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin: thus, though *Gebazi*, *Gideon*, &c. have the *g* hard, *Cedrom*, *Cedron*, *Cisai*, and *Cittern*, have the *c* soft, as if written *Sedrom*, *Sedran*, &c. The same may be observed of *Nagge*, *Shage*, *Pagiel*, with the *g* hard; and *Ocidelus*, *Ocina*, and *Pharacion*, with the *c* soft like *s*.

8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in *ines* and *ites*, as *Philistines*, *Hivites*, *Hittites*, &c. being anglicised in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own, as *Whitfieldites*, *Jacobites*, &c.

9. The unaccented termination *ab*, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*. The *a* in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final *a* in *Africa*, *Etna*, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction in this respect between *Elijah* and *Elisha*: but the final *b* preserves the other vowels open, as *Colbozeh*, *Shiloh*, &c. pronounced *Colhozee*, *Shilo*, &c. See Rule 7 prefixed to the Greek and Latin proper names. The diphthong *ei* is always pronounced like *ee*: thus *Sa-mei'us* is pronounced as if written *Sa-mee'us*.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as *Aceldama*, *Genazareth*, *Bethphage*, &c. pronounced *Aseldama*, *Jenazareth*, *Bethphaje*, &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words than preserving the *c* and *g* hard.

11. With respect to the *accent* of Hebrew words, it cannot be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. I do not mean, however, that every Hebrew word which is græcised by the Septuagint should be accented exactly according to the Greek rule of accentuation: for if this were the case, every word ending in *el* would never have the accent higher than the preceding syllable; because it was a general rule in the Greek language, that when the last syllable was long, the accent could not be higher than the penultimate: nay, strictly speaking, were we to accent these words according to the accent of that language, they ought to have the accent on the last syllable, because *Αβδιλ* and *Ισραηλ*, *Abdiel* and *Israel*, have the accent on that syllable. But here, as in words purely Greek, we find the Latin analogy prevail; and because the penultimate is short, the accent is placed on the antepenultimate, in the same manner as in *Socrates*, *Sosthenes*, &c. though the final syllable of the Greek words *Σωκράτης*, *Σωσθίνης*, &c. is long, and the Greek accent on the penultimate. See Introduction prefixed to the Rules for pronouncing Greek and Latin proper names. It is this general prevalence of accenting according to the Latin



analogy that has induced me, when the Hebrew word has been græcised in the same number of syllables, to prefer the Latin accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus *Cathua*, coming to us through the Greek *Καθούα*, I have accented it on the penultimate, because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable on account of its being long, though an English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent. The same reason has induced me to accent *Chaseba* on the antepenultimate, because it is græcised into *Χασέβα*. But when the Hebrew and Greek word does not contain the same number of syllables as *Mes'o-bah*, *Μισοβία*, *Id'u-el*, *Ιδυνελ*, it then comes under our own analogy, and we neglect the long vowel, and place the accent on the antepenultimate. The same may be observed of *Mordecai*, from *Μαρδοχαῖος*.

12. As we never accent a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable, not because the Greeks did not accent the last syllable; for they had many words accented in that manner, but because this accentuation was contrary to the Latin prosody: so if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it coincide with the Latin accent. Thus in the word *Gederah*, I have placed the accent on the penultimate, because it is græcised by *Γάδερα*, where the accent is on the antepenultimate; and this because the penultimate is long, and this long penultimate has always the accent in Latin. See this farther exemplified, Rule 18, prefixed to the Greek and Latin proper names. It is confessed, indeed, that the Romans sometimes followed the Greeks in accenting words which they derived from them contrary to their own analogy (see Introduction); but this seems to have prevailed only for a time, and not very generally at any time. It was something like our pronouncing Italian and French words in the foreign manner, which justly exposes us to ridicule, and shows we are the same mimics of foreigners we were in Shakespeare's time:

" Report of fashions in proud Italy;  
 " Whose manners still our tardy apish nation  
 " Limps after in base awkward imitation."

*Richard the Second.*

Thus though it may seem at first sight absurd, to derive our pronunciation of Hebrew words from the Greek, and then to desert the Greek for the Latin; yet since we must have some rule, and, if possible, a learned one, it is very natural to lay hold of the Latin, because it is nearest at hand. For as language is a mixture of reasoning and convenience, if the true reason lie too remote from common apprehension, another more obvious is generally adopted; and this last, by general usage, becomes a rule superior to the former. It is true the analogy of our own language would be a rule the most rational; but while the ana-

logies of our own language are so little understood, and the Greek and Latin languages are so justly admired; even the appearance of being acquainted with them, will always be esteemed reputable, and infallibly lead us to an imitation of them, even in such points as are not only insignificant in themselves, but inconsistent with our vernacular pronunciation.

13. As the accentuation of Hebrew words ought generally to be regulated by the laws of the Greek and Latin; so the quantity of the vowels ought to be governed by the laws of our own language: thus *Jehoshaphat* has the accent on the antepenultimate according to the Greek accentuation by quantity Ἰωσαφάτ; and this syllable is short according to the clearest analogy of English pronunciation. See Principles prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 503, 530, 544, where this subject is fully treated.

14. With respect to the quantity of the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, I have followed the rule which we observe in the pronunciation of such dissyllables when Greek or Latin words. See Rule seventeenth prefixed to the Greek and Latin proper names: and that is, to place the accent on the first vowel, and to pronounce that vowel long, as *Ko'rah* and not *Ker'ah*, *Mo'lech* and not *Mel'och*, as Mr. Oliver has divided them in opposition both to analogy and the best usage. I have observed the same analogy in the penultimate of polysyllables; and have not divided *Balithasar* into *Bal-thas'ar*, as Mr. Oliver has done, but into *Bal-tha'sar*: and it is on these two fundamental principles of our own pronunciation, namely, the lengthening power of the penultimate, and the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent, that I hope I have been enabled to regulate and fix many of those sounds which were floating about in uncertainty: and which, for want of this guide, are differently marked by different orthoëpists, and often differently by the same orthoëpist. See this fully explained and exemplified in Principles of English Pronunciation prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 530, 547, &c.

15. It is remarkable that all words ending in *ias* and *iab* have the accent on the *i*, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word places the accent on this syllable. I call this reason vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in *ael*, *iel*, *ial*, &c. as Ἰσραήλ, Ἀβδὴλ, Βελιάλ, κ. τ. λ.

Hence we may conclude the impropriety of pronouncing *Messias* with the accent on the first syllable according to Labbe, who says, we must pronounce it in this manner, if we wish to pronounce it like the French with the *os*, *rotundum* & *facundum*: and, indeed, if the *i* were to be pronounced in the French

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manner like *e*, placing the accent on the first syllable, seems to have the bolder sound. This may serve as an answer to the learned critic, the editor of Labbe, who says, "the Greeks, but not the French, pronounce *ore rotundo*:" for though the Greeks might place the accent on the *i* in *Μαορίας*, yet as they certainly pronounced it as the French do, it must have the same slender sound, and the accent on the first syllable must, in that respect, be preferable to it; for the Greek *i*, like the same letter in Latin, was the slenderest of all the vowel sounds. It is the broad diphthongal sound of the English *i* with the accent on it, which makes this word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. For words marked with this figure, see Appendix at the end of the Vocabulary, page 131.

The termination *aim* seems to attract the accent on the *a*, only in words of more than three syllables, as *Eph'ra-im*, *Miz'ra-im*, *Ram-a-tha'im*, &c. This is a general rule; but if the Greek word has the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable, as *Par-va'im*, *Φαρισαίμ*, &c.

*Kemuel*, *Jemuel*, *Jeruel*, *Nemuel*, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek word into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the antepenultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, and *Lemuel*, are irrecoverably fixed in the antepenultimate accentuation.

# PRONUNCIATION

OF

## SCRIPTURE

### PROPER NAMES.

¶ When a word is succeeded by a word printed in *Italics*, this latter word is merely to spell the former as it ought to be pronounced. Thus *Ak'e-fa* is the true pronunciation of the preceding word *Ac'i-pha*: and so of the rest.

¶ The figures annexed to the words refer to the rules prefixed to the Vocabulary. Thus the figure (3) after *Ab'di* refers to Rule the 3rd, for the pronunciation of the final *i*: and the figure (5) after *A-bis'sa-i* refers to Rule the 5th, for the pronunciation of the unaccented *ai*: and so of the rest.

¶ For the quantity of the vowels indicated by the syllabication, see No. 28 of the Rules for Greek and Latin Proper Names, page xxxi.

AB	AB	AB
A'a-lar	A'bel Bet-ma'a-cah	A-bi-ez'rite
A'a-ron (16)	A'bel Ma'im	Ab'i-gail
Ab	A'bel Me-ho'lath	<i>Ab'i-gal</i>
A-bad'don	A'bel Mis'ra-im	Ab-i-ha'il
Ab-a-di'as (15)	A'bel Shit'tim	A-bi'hu
A-bag'tha	Ab'e-san	A-bi'hud
A'bal	Ab'e-sar	A-bi'jah (15)
Ab'a-na (9)	A'bez	A-bi'jam
Ab'a-rim	A'bi (3)	Ab-i-le'ne
Ab'a-ron	A-bi'a, or A-bi'ah	A-bim'a-el (11)
Ab'ba (9)	Ab-i-al'bon	A-bim'e-lech
Ab'da	A-bi'a-saph	A-bin'a-dab
Ab'di (3)	A-bi'a-thar	A-bin'o-am
Ab-di'as (15)	A'bib	A-bi'ram
Ab'di-el (11)	A-bi'dah	A-bis'a-i (5)
Ab'don	Ab'i-dan	Ab'i-shag
A-bed'ne-go (16)	A-bi-el (4) (11)	A-bish'a-i (5)
A'bel	A-bi-e'zer (12)	A-bish'a-har

A-bish'a-lom  
 A-bish'u-a  
 Ab'i-shur  
 Ab'i-sum  
 Ab'i-tal  
 Ab'i-tub  
 Ab'i-ud  
 Ab'ner  
 A'bram, or A'bra-  
   ham  
 Ab'sa-lom  
 A-bu'bus  
 Ac'cad  
 Ac'a-ron  
 Ac'a-tan  
 Ac'cho (6)  
 Ac'cos  
 Ac'coz  
 A-cel'da-ma (10)  
*A-sel'da-ma*  
 A'chab (6)  
 A'chad  
 A-cha'i-a (5)  
 Ach-a'i-chus  
 A'chan (6)  
 A'char  
 A'chaz (6)  
 Ach'bor  
 Ach-i-ach'a-rus  
 A'chim (6)  
 A-chim'e-lech (6)  
 A'chi-or  
 A-chi'ram  
 A'chish  
 Ach'i-tob, or  
   Ach'i-tub  
 A-chit'o-phel  
*A-kit'o-fel*  
 Ach'me-tha  
 A'chor  
 Ach'sa (9)  
 Ach'shaph  
 Ach'zib (6)  
 Ac'i-pha  
*Al'e-fa* (6)  
 Ac'i-tho  
 A-cu'a (12)

A'cub  
 A'da  
 A'dad  
 Ad'a-da, or Ad'a-  
   dah  
 Ad-ad-e'zer  
 Ad-ad-rim'mon  
 A'dah  
 Ad-a-i'ah (15)  
 Ad-a-li'a (15)  
 Ad'am  
 Ad'a-ma, or Ad'a-  
   mah  
 Ad'a-mi (3)  
 Ad'a-mi Ne'keb  
 A'dar  
 Ad'a-sa (9)  
 Ad'a-tha (9)  
 Ad'be-el (11)  
 Ad'dan  
 Ad'dar  
 Ad'di (3)  
 Ad'din  
 Ad'do  
 Ad'dus  
 A'der  
 Ad'i-da  
 A'di-el (11)  
 A'din  
 Ad'i-na (9)  
 Ad'i-no  
 Ad'i-nus  
 Ad'i-tha (9)  
 Ad-i-tha'im (16)  
 Ad'la-i (5)  
 Ad'mah  
 Ad'ma-tha  
 Ad'na (9)  
 Ad'nah (9)  
 Ad-o-ni'as (15)  
 A-do-ni-be'zek  
 Ad-o-ni'jah (15)  
 A-don'i-kam  
 A-don-i'ram  
 A-don-i-ze'dek  
 A-do'ra, (9)  
 Ad-o-ra'im (16)

A-do'ram  
 A-dram'e-lek  
 A'dri-a (2) (9)  
 A'dri-el (11)  
 A-du'el (12)  
 A-dul'lam  
 A-dum'mim  
 A-e-di'as (15)  
 Æ'gypt  
 Æ-ne-as. Virgil  
 Æ-ne-as. Acts 9.  
 Æ'non  
 Æ'nos  
 Ag'a-ba  
 Ag'a-bus  
 A'gag  
 A'gag-ite  
 A'gar  
 Ag'e-e  
 Ag-ge'us.  
 A'gur  
 A'hab  
 A-har'ah  
 A-har'al  
 A-has'a-i (5)  
 A-has-u-e'rus  
 A-ha'va  
 A'haz  
 A-haz'a-i (5)  
 A-ha-zi'ah  
 Ah'ban  
 A'her  
 A'hi (3)  
 A-hi'ah  
 A-hi'am  
 A-hi-e'zer  
 A-hi'hud (16)  
 A-hi'jah  
 A-hi'kam  
 A-hi'lud  
 A-him'a-az  
 A-hi'man  
 A-him'e-lech  
 A'hi-moth (4)  
 A-hin'a-dab  
 A-hin'o-am  
 A-hi'o

## AL

## AM

## AN

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A-hi'ra  
 A-hi'ram  
 A-hi'ram-ites  
 A-his'a-mach (6)  
 A-hish'a-hur  
 A-hi'sham  
 A-hi'shar  
 A-hit'o-phel  
 A-hi'tub  
 A-hi'ud  
 Ah'lab  
 Ah'lai (5)  
 A-ho'e, or A-ho'ah  
 A-ho'ite (8)  
 A'ho-lah  
 A-hol'ba  
 A-hol'bah  
 A-ho'li-ab  
 A-hol'i-bah  
 A-ho-lib'a-mah  
 A-hu'ma-i (5)  
 A-hu'zam  
 A-huz'zah  
 A'i (3)  
 A-i'ah (15)  
 A-i'ath  
 A-i'ja  
 A-i'jah  
 Ai'ja-lon  
 Ai'je-leth Sha'har  
 A'in (5)  
 A'i-rus  
 Ak'kub  
 Ak-rab'bim  
 A-lam'e-lech (6)  
 Al'a-meth  
 Al'a-moth  
 Al'ci-mus  
 Al'e-ma  
 A-le'meth  
 Al-ex-an'dra  
 Al-ex-an'dri-on  
 Al-le-lu'jah  
 Al-le-lu'yah (5)  
 A-li'ah  
 A-li'on  
 Al'lom

Al'lon  
 Al'lon Bac'huth  
 Al-mo'dad  
 Al'mon  
 Al'mon, Dib-la-  
 tha'im (15)  
 Al'na-than  
 A'loth  
 Al'pha  
 Al-phe'us  
 Al-ta-ne'us  
 Al-tas'chith (6)  
 Al'te-kon  
 Al'vah, or Al'van  
 A'lush  
 A'mad  
 A-mad'a-thus  
 A'mal  
 A-mal'da  
 Am'a-lek  
 Am'a-lek-ites  
 A'man  
 Am'a-na  
 Am-a-ri'ah (15)  
 Am'a-sa  
 A-ma'sa-i (5)  
 Am-a-shi'ah (15)  
 Am-a-the'is  
 Am'a-this  
 Am-a-zi'ah  
 A'men (16)  
 A'mi (3)  
 A-min'a-dab  
 A-mit'tai (5)  
 A-miz'a-bad  
 Am'mah  
 Am-mad'a-tha  
 Am'mi (3)  
 Am-mid'i-oi (4)  
 Am'mi-cl (4)  
 Am'mi-hud  
 Am-i-shad'da-i (5)  
 Am'mon  
 Am'mon-ites  
 Am'non  
 A'mok  
 A'mon

Am'o-rites  
 A'mos  
 Am'pli-as  
 Am'ram  
 Am'ram-ites  
 Am'ran  
 Am'ra-phel  
 Am'zi (3)  
 A'nab  
 An'a-cl (11)  
 A'nah  
 An-a-ha'rath  
 An-a-i'ah (5)  
 A'nak  
 An'a-kims  
 An'a-mim  
 A-nam'e-lech (6)  
 A'nan  
 An'a-ni  
 An-a-ni'ah (15)  
 An-a-ni'as  
 A-nan'i-el (11)  
 A'nath  
 A-nath'e-ma (16)  
 An'a-thoth  
 An'drew  
 A'nem, or A'nen  
 A'ner  
 A'nes  
 A'neth  
 An'a-thoth-ite (8)  
 An'i-am  
 A'nim  
 An'na (9)  
 An'na-as  
 An'nas  
 An-nu'us (12)  
 A'nus  
 An-ti-lib'a-nus  
 An'ti-och (6)  
 An-ti'o-chis  
 An-ti'o-chus  
 An'ti-pas  
 An-tip'a-tris  
 An'ti-pha  
 An-to'ni-a  
 An-to-thi'jah (15)

An'toth-ite  
 A'nub  
 Ap-a-me'a  
 Aph-a-ra'im (16)  
 A-phar'sath-chites  
 A-phar'sites (8)  
 A'phek  
 A-phc'kah  
 A-phær'e-ma  
 A-pher'ra  
 A-phi'ah (15)  
 Aph'rah  
 Aph'ses  
 A-poc'a-lypse  
 A-poc'ri-pha  
 A-pol'los  
 A-pol'ly-on  
*A-pol'yon*  
 Ap'pa-im (15)  
 Ap'phi-a  
*Aph'e-a*  
 Ap'phus  
*Aph'us*  
 Aq'ui-la  
 Ar  
 A'ra  
 A'rab  
 Ar'a-bah  
 Ar-a-bat'ti-ne  
 A-ra'bi-a  
 A'rad  
 A'rad-ite  
 Ar'a-dus  
 A'rah  
 A'ram  
 A'rap  
 Ar'a-rat  
 A-rau'nah  
 Ar'ba, or Ar'bah  
 Ar'bal  
 Ar-be'la  
 Ar-bel'la  
 Ar'bite  
 Ar-bo'nai (5)  
 Ar-che-la'us  
 Ar-ches'tra-tus  
 Ar'che-vites

Ar'chi (3)  
 Ar-chi-at'a-roth  
 Ar-chip'pus  
 Arch'ites (8)  
 Ard  
 Ar'dath  
 Ard'ites (8)  
 Ar'don  
 A-re'li  
 A-re'lites  
 A-re-op'a-gite (8)  
 A-re-op'a-gus (16)  
 A'res  
 Ar'e-tas  
 A-re'us  
 Ar'gob  
 Ar'gol  
 A-rid'a-i (5)  
 A-rid'a-tha  
 A-ri'eh  
 A'ri-el (4) (11)  
 Ar-i-ma-the'a  
 A'ri-och (4)  
 A-ris'a-i (5)  
 Ark'ites  
 Ar-ma-ged'don  
 Ar'mon  
 Ar'nan  
 Ar'ne-pher  
 Ar'non  
 A'rod  
 Ar'o-di (3)  
 Ar'o-er  
 A'rom  
 Ar'pad, or Ar'phad  
 Ar-phax'ad  
 Ar'te-mas  
 Ar'vad  
 Ar'vad-ites (8)  
 Ar'u-both  
 A-ru'mah (12)  
 Ar'za  
 A'sa  
 As-a-di'as  
 As'a-el (11)  
 As'a-hel  
 As-a-i'ah (5) (12)

As'a-na  
 A'saph  
 As'a-phar  
 As'a-ra  
 A-sar'e-el (11)  
 As-a-re'lah  
 As-baz'a-reth  
 As'ca-lon  
 A-se'as  
 As-e-bi'a  
 A-seb-e-bi'a (15)  
 As'e-nath  
 A'ser  
 A-se'rar  
 Ash-a-bi'ah  
 A'shan  
 Ash'be-a  
 Ash'bel  
 Ash'bel-ites  
 Ash'dod  
 Ash'doth-ites  
 Ash'doth Pis'gah  
 A'she-an  
 Ash'er  
 Ash'i-math  
 Ash'ke-naz  
 Ash'nah  
 A'shon  
 Ash'pe-naz  
 Ash'ri-el (11)  
 Ash'ta-roth  
 Ash'te-moth  
 Ash-ter'a-thites  
 A-shu'ath  
 Ash'ur  
 A-shu'rim (12)  
 Ash'ur-ites  
 A'si-a  
 As-i-bi'as (15)  
 A'si-el (11)  
 As'i-pha  
 As'ke-lon  
 As'ma-veth  
 As-mo-de'us  
 As-mo-ne'ans  
 As'nah  
 As-nap'peq

BA	BA	BA	ior
A-so'chis (6)	Ath-e-no'bi-us	Az-a-ri'as (15)	
A'som	Ath'ens	A'zaz	
As'pa-tha	Ath'lai (5)	Az-a-zi'ah (15)	
As'phar	At'roth	Az-baz'a-reth	
As-phar'a-sus	At'tai (5)	Az'buk	
As'ri-el (11)	At-ta-li'a (15)	Az-e'kah (12)	
As-sa-bi'as (15)	At'ta-lus	A'zel	
As-sal'i-moth	At-thar'a-tes	A'zem	
As-sa-ni'as (15)	A'va	Az-e-phu'rith	
As-si-de'ans	Av'a-ran	A-ze'tas	
As'sir	A'ven	Az'gad	
As'sos	Au'gi-a (4)	A-zi'a (15)	
As'ta-roth	A'vim	A-zi'e-i	
Ash'ta-roth	A'vims	A'zi-el (11)	
As-tar'te	A'vites (8)	A-zi'za	
As'tath	A'vith	Az'ma-veth	
A-sup'pim	Au-ra-ni'tis	Az'mon	
A-syn'cri-tus	Au-ra'nus	Az'noth Ta'bor	
A'tad	Au-te'us	A'zor	
At'a-rah	Az-a-e'lus	A-zo'tus	
A-tar'ga-tis	A'zah	Az'ri-el (11)	
At'a-roth	A'zal	Az'ri-kam	
A'ter	Az-a-li'ah (15)	A-zu'bah	
At-e-re-zi'as (15)	Az-a-ni'ah (15)	A'zur	
A'thack	Az-a'phi-on	Az'u-ran	
Ath-a-i'ah (15)	Az'a-ra	Az'zah	
Ath-a-li'ah	Az'a-reel	Az'zan	
Ath-a-ri'as (15)	Az-a-ri'ah (15)	Az'zur	

## B.

Ba'al, or Bel	Ba'al-im. Milton.	Ba'a-nath
Ba'al-ah	Ba'al-is	Ba-a-ni'as (15)
Ba'al-ath	Ba'al Me'on	Ba'a-ra
Ba-al-ath'be-er	Ba'al Pe'or	Ba'a-sha
Ba-al-be'rith	Ba'al-Per'a-zim	Ba-a-si'ah (15)
Ba'al-le	Ba'al-Shal'i-sha	Ba'bel
Ba'al-Gad'	Ba'al Ta'mar	Ba'bi (3)
Ba'al-Ham'on	Ba'al Ze'bub	Bab'y-lon
Ba'al-Han'an	Ba'al Ze'phon	Ba'ca
Ba'al-Ha'zor	Ba'a-na	Bach'rites (8)
Ba'al-Her'mon	Ba'a-nah	Bac-chu'rus
Ba'al-i (29)	Ba'a-nan	Bach'uth-Al'lon



Ba-go'as  
 Bag'o-i (3) (5)  
 Ba-ha'rum-ite  
 Ba-hu'rim  
 Ba'jith  
 Bak-bak'er  
 Bak'buk  
 Bak-buk-i'ah (15)  
 Ba'la-am (16)  
*Ba'lam*  
 Bal'a-dan  
 Ba'lah  
 Ba'lak  
 Bal'a-mo  
 Bal'a-nus  
 Bal-tha'sar (14) (16)  
 Ba'mah  
 Ba'moth  
 Ba'moth Ba'al  
 Ban  
 Ba'ni (3)  
 Ba'nid  
 Ban-a-i'as (15)  
 Ban'nus  
 Ban'u-as  
 Ba-rab'bas  
 Bar'a-chel (6)  
 Bar-a-chi'ah (15)  
 Ba'rak  
 Bar-ce'nor  
 Bar'go  
 Bar-hu'mites (8)  
 Ba-ri'ah (15)  
 Bar-je'sus  
 Bar-jo'na  
 Bar'kos  
 Bar'na-bas  
 Ba-ro'dis  
 Bar'sa-bas  
 Bar'ta-cus  
 Bar-thol'o-mew  
 Bar-ti-me'us  
 Ba'ruch  
 Bar-zil'la-i (5)  
 Bas'ca-ma  
 Ba'shan, or  
 Bas'san

Ba'shan Ha'voth  
 Fa'ir  
 Bash'e-math  
 Bas'lith  
 Bas'math  
 Bas'sa  
 Bas'ta-i (5)  
 Bat'a-ne  
 Bath  
 Bath'a-loth  
 Bath-rab'bim  
 Bath'she-ba  
 Bath'shu-a  
 Bav'a-i (5)  
 Be-a-li'ah (15)  
 Be'a-loth  
 Be'an  
 Beb'a-i (5)  
 Bech'er  
*Beck'er* (6)  
 Bech-o'rath  
 Bech'ti-leth  
 Be'dad  
 Bed-a-i'ah (15)  
 Be-el-i'a-da  
 Be-el'sa-rus  
 Be-el-teth'mus  
 Be-el'ze-bub  
 Be'er  
 Be-e'ra  
 Be-e'rah, or Be'rah  
 Be'er-e'lim  
 Bee'ri (3)  
 Be'er-la-ha'i-roi  
 Be-e'roth  
 Be-e'roth-ites  
 Beer'she-ba  
*Be-esh te-rah*  
*Be'he-moth*  
 Be'kah  
 Be'la  
 Be'lah  
 Be'la-ites  
 Bel'e-mus  
 Bel'ga-i (5)  
 Be'li-al (11)  
 Bel'ma-ini

Bel'men  
 Bel-shaz'zer  
 Bel-te-shaz'zar  
 Ben  
 Ben-ai'ah (5)  
 Ben-am'mi  
 Ben-eb'e-rak  
 Ben-e-ja'a-kam  
 Ben'ha-dad  
 Ben-ha'il  
 Ben-ha'nan  
 Ben'ja-min  
 Ben'ja-mites (31)  
 Ben'i-nu  
 Ben-u'i  
 Be'no  
 Be-no'ni (3)  
 Ben-zo'heth  
 Be'on  
 Be'or  
 Be'ra  
 Ber'a-chah (6) (9)  
 Ber-a-chi'ah (15)  
 Ber-a-i'ah (15)  
 Be-re'a  
 Be'red  
 Be'ri  
 Be-ri'ah (15)  
 Be'rites  
 Be'rith  
 Ber-ni'ce  
 Be-ro'dach Bal'a-  
 dan  
 Be'roth  
 Ber'o-thai (5)  
 Be-ro'thath  
 Ber'yl  
 Ber-ze'lus  
 Be'zai (5)  
 Bes-o-dei'ah  
 Be'sor  
 Be'tah  
 Be'ten  
 Beth-ab'a-ra  
 Beth-ab'a-rah  
 Beth'a-nath  
 Beth'a-noth

## BE

## BI

## BU 103

Beth'a-ny  
*Beth'a-ne*  
 Beth-ar'a-bah  
 Beth'a-ram  
 Beth-ar'bel  
 Beth-a'ven  
 Beth-az'ma-veth  
 Beth-ba-al-me'on  
 Beth-ba'ra  
 Beth-ba'rah  
 Beth'ba-si (3)  
 Beth-bir'e-i (3)  
 Beth'car  
 Beth-da'gon  
 Beth-dib-la-tha'im  
 Beth'el  
 Beth'el-ite  
 Beth-e'mek  
 Be'ther  
 Beth-es'da  
 Beth-e'zel  
 Beth-ga'der  
 Beth-ga'mul  
 Beth-hac'ce-rim (6)  
*Beth-hak'ker-im.*  
 Beth-ha ran  
 Beth-hog'lah  
 Beth-ho'ron  
 Beth-jes'i-moth  
 Beth-leb'a-oth  
 Beth'le-hem  
 Beth'le-hem Eph'  
   ra-tah  
 Beth'le-hem Ju'dah  
 Beth'le-hem-ite  
 Beth-lo'mon  
 Beth-ma'a-cah  
 Beth-mar'ca-both  
 Beth-me'on  
 Beth-nim'rah

Beth-o'ron  
 Beth-pa'let  
 Beth-paz'zer  
 Beth-pe'or  
 Beth'pha-ge (16)  
*Beth'fa'je* (10)  
 Beth'phe-let  
 Beth'ra-bah  
 Beth'ra-pha  
 Beth're-hob  
 Beth-sa'i-da  
 Beth'sa-mos  
 Beth'shan  
 Beth-she'an  
 Beth'she-mesh  
 Beth-shit'tah  
 Beth'si-mos  
 Beth-tap'pu-a  
 Beth-su'ra (12)  
 Be-thu'el (12)  
 Be'thul  
 Be-thu-li'a  
 Beth'zor  
 Beth'zur  
 Be-to'li-us  
 Bet-o-mes'tham  
 Bet'o-nim  
 Be-u'lah  
 Be'zai (5)  
 Bez'a-leel  
 Be'zek  
 Be'zer, or Boz'ra  
 Be'zeth  
 Bi'a-tas  
 Bich'ri (3)  
 Bid'kar  
 Big'tha  
 Big'than  
 Big'tha-na  
 Big'va-i (5)

Bil'dad  
 Bil'e-am  
 Bil'gah  
 Bil'ga-i (5)  
 Bil'ha, or Bil'hah  
 Bil'han  
 Bil'shan  
 Bim'hal  
 Bin'e-a  
 Bin'nu-i  
 Bir'sha  
 Bir'za-vith  
 Bish'lam  
 Bi-thi'ah (15)  
 Bith'ron  
 Biz-i-jo-thi'ah (15)  
 Biz-i-jo-thi'jah  
 Biz'tha  
 Blas'tus  
 Bo-a-ner'ges  
 Bo'az, or Bo'oz  
 Boc'cas  
 Boch'e-ru  
 Bo'chim  
 Bo'han  
 Bos'cath  
 Bo'sor  
 Bos'o-ra  
 Bos'rah  
 Bo'zez  
 Boz'rah  
 Brig'an-dine  
 Buk'ki (3)  
 Buk-ki'ah (15)  
 Bul. rhymes, *dull*  
 Bu'nah  
 Bun'ni (3)  
 Buz  
 Bu'zi (3)  
 Buz'ite

## C.

Cab	Car'cha-mis	Cha're-a
Cab'bon	Car'che-mish	Char'mis
Cab'ham	Ca-re'ah	Char'ran
Ca'bul. See Bul	Ca'ri-a	Chas'e-ba (12)
Cad'dis	Car'kas	Che'bar
Ca'des	Car-ma'ni-ans	Ched-er-la'o-mier
Ca'desh	Car'me	Che'lal
Cai'a-phas (16)	Car'mel	Chel'ci-as
Cain	Car'mel-ite	<i>Kel'she-as</i>
Cai'nan	Car'mel-ite-ess	Chel'lub
Cai'rites	Car'mi (3)	Che'lod
Ca'lah	Car'mites (8)	Che'lub
Cal'a-mus	Car'na-im (15)	Chel'li-ans
Cal'col	Car'pus	Chel'lus
Cal-dees'	Car-she'na	Che-lu'bai (5)
Ca'leb	Ca-siph'i-a	Che-lu'bar
Ca'leb Eph'ra-tah	Cas'leu (16)	Chem'a-rims
Cal'i-tas	Cas'lu-bim	Che'mosh
Cal-a-mol'a-lus	Cas'phor	Che-na'a-nah
Cal'neth	Cas'pis, or Cas'phin	Chen'a-ni (3)
Cal'no	Cath-u'a	Chen-a-ni'ah (15)
Cal'phi (30)	Ce'dron (6)	Che'phar Ha-am'
Cal'va-ry	Cei'lan (9)	mo-nai (5)
<i>Cal'va-re</i>	Ce-ie-mi'a	Cheph'i-rah
Ca'mon	Cen'chre-a	Che'ran
Ca'na	Cen-de-be'us	Che're-as
Ca'na-an (16)	Cen-tu'ri-on	Cher'eth-ims
Ca'na-an-ites	Ce'phas	Cher'eth-ites (8)
<i>Can-nan'ites</i>	Ce'ras	Che'rith, or Che'
Can'neh (9)	Ce'teb	rish
<i>Can'nee</i>	Cha'bris	Cher'ub (6)
Can'veh (9)	Cha'di-as	Ches'a-lon
<i>Can'vee</i>	Chæ're-as	Che'sed
Cap-ern'a-um (16)	Chal'ce-do-ny	Che'sil
Caph-ar-sal'a-ma	Chal'col	Che'sud
Ca-phen'a-tha	Chal-de'a	Che-sul'loth
Ca-phi'ra	Cha'nes	Chet'tim
Caph'tor	Chan-nu-ne'us	Che'zib
Caph'to-rim	Cha-ra-ath'a-lar	Chi'don
Caph'to-rims	Char'a-ca	Chil'le-ab
Cap-pa-do'ci-a	Char'a-sim	Chi-li'on (12)
Car-a-ba'si-on	Char'cus	Chil'mad

## DA

Chim'ham  
 Chis'leu, Cas'leu,  
 or Cis'leu (16)  
 Chis'lon  
 Chis'loth Ta'bor  
 Chit'tim  
 Chi'un  
 Chlo'e  
 Cho'ba  
 Cho-ra'sin, or  
 Cho-ra'shan, or  
 Cho-ra'zin  
 Chos-a-me'us  
 Cho-ze'ba  
 CHRIST  
 Chub (6)  
 Kub  
 Chun  
 Chu'sa, or Chu'za  
 Chush'an Rish-a-  
 tha'im (15)  
 Chu'si (30)

## DE

Cin'ner-eth, or  
 Cin'ner-oth  
 Cir'a-ma  
 Ci'sai (5)  
 Cis'leu  
 Cit'tims  
 Clau'da  
 Clem'ent  
 Cle'o-phas  
 Clo'e  
 Cni'dus  
 Ni'dus  
 Col-ho'zeh (9)  
 Col'li-us  
 Co-los'se (16)  
 Co-los'si-ans  
 Co-los'h'e-ans  
 Co-ni'ah (15)  
 Con-o-ni'ah  
 Cor  
 Cor'be  
 Cor'ban

## DI

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Co're (16)  
 Cor'inth  
 Co-rin'thi-ans  
 Co'sam  
 Cou'tha  
 Coz  
 Coz'bi (3)  
 Cres'cens  
 Crete  
 Cre'ti-ans  
 Cre'she-ans  
 Cu'bit  
 Cush  
 Cu'shan  
 Cu'shan Rish-a-  
 tha'im (15)  
 Cu'shi (3)  
 Cuth, or Cuth'ah  
 Cu'the-ans  
 Cy'a-mon  
 Cy-re'ne  
 Cy-re'ni-us

## D.

Dab'a-reh (9)  
 Dab'ba-sheth  
 Dab'e-rath  
 Da'bri-a  
 Da-co'bi (3)  
 Dad-de'us  
 Da'gon  
 Dai'san (5)  
 Dal-a-i'ah (15)  
 Dal-ma-nu'tha  
 Dal'phon  
 Dam'a-ris  
 Dam-a-scenes'  
 Dan  
 Dan'ites (8)  
 Dan-ja'an  
 Dan'i-el (11)  
 Dan'nah

Dan'o-brath  
 Da'ra  
 Dar'da  
 Da'ri-an  
 Dar'kon  
 Da'than  
 Dath'e-mah, or  
 Dath'man  
 Da'vid  
 De'bir  
 Deb'o-rah (16)  
 De-cap'o-lis  
 De'dan  
 Ded'a-nim  
 Ded'a-nims  
 De-ha'vites (8)  
 De'kar  
 Del-a-i'ah (15)

De'mas  
 Der'be  
 Des'sau  
 De-u'el (12)  
 Deu-ter-on'o-my  
 Dib'la-im (16)  
 Dib'lath  
 Di'bon  
 Di'bon Gad  
 Dib'ri (3)  
 Dib'za-hab, or  
 Diz'a-hab  
 Di'drachm  
 Di'dram  
 Dyd'y-mus (6)  
 Dik'lah, or Dil'dah  
 Dil'e-an  
 Dim'nah

Di'mon  
Di-mo'nah  
Di'nah  
Din'a-ites  
Din'ha-bah  
Di'shan  
Di'shon  
Diz'a-hab

Do'cus  
Dod'a-i  
Dod'a-nim  
Dod'a-vah  
Do'do  
Do'eg  
Doph'kah  
Dor

Do'ra  
Dor'cas  
Do-rym'e-nes  
Do-sith'e-us  
Do'tha-im, or Do'  
than  
Du'mah  
Du'ra

## E.

E'a-gas  
E'bal  
E'bed  
E'bed-me'lech  
Eb-en-e'zer  
E'ber  
E-bi'a-saph  
E-bro'nah  
E-ca'nus  
Ec-bat'a-na  
Ec-cle-si-as'tes  
Ec-cle-si-as'ti-cus  
Ed  
E'dar  
E'den  
E'der  
E'des  
E'di-as  
Ed'na  
E'dom  
E'dom-ites (8)  
Ed're-i  
Eg'lah  
Eg'la-im (16)  
Eg'lon  
E'gypt  
E'hi (3)  
E'hud  
E'ker  
Ek're-bel  
Ek'ron  
Ek'ron-ites

E'la  
El'a-dah  
E'lah  
E'lam  
E'lam-ites  
El'a-sah  
E'lath  
El-beth'el  
El'ci-a  
El'she-a  
El'da-ah  
El'dad  
E'le-ad  
E-le-a'leh (9)  
E-le-a'le. Milton.  
E-le'a-sah  
E-le-a'zer  
E-le-a-zu'rus  
El-el-o'he Is'ra-el  
E-lu'the-rus  
El-eu-za'i  
El-ha'nan  
E'li  
E-li'ab  
E-li'a-dah  
E-li'a-das  
E-li'a-dun  
E-li'ah  
E-li'ah-ba  
E-li'a-kim  
E-li'a-li (3)  
E-li'am

E-li'as (16)  
E-li'a-saph  
E-li'a-shib  
E-li'a-sis  
E-li'a-tha, or  
E-li'a-thah  
E-li-a'zar  
E-li'dad  
E'li-el  
E-li-e'na-i (5)  
E-li-e'zer  
E-li'ha-ba  
El-i-hæ'na-i (5)  
El-i-ho'reph  
E-li'hu  
E-li'as (16)  
E-li'jah (9)  
E'li-ka  
E'lim  
E-lim'e-lech (6)  
E-li-æ'na-i (5)  
E-li-o'nas  
E'li-phal  
E-liph'a-leh (9)  
E'li-phaz  
E-liph'e-let  
E-lis'a-beth  
El-i-sæ'us  
E-li'sha (9)  
E-li'shah  
E-lish'a-ma  
E-lish'a-phat

## EN

E-lish'e-ba  
 El-i-shu'a (12)  
 E-lis'i-mus  
 E-li'u  
 E-li'ud  
 E-liz'a-phan  
 El-i-se'us  
 E-li'zur  
 El'ka-nah  
 El'ko-shite  
 El'la-sar  
 El-mo'dam  
 El'na-am  
 El'na-than  
 E'lon  
 E'lon-ites  
 E'lon Beth'ha-nan  
 E'loth  
 El'pa-al  
 El'pa-let  
 El'pa-ran  
 El'te-keh (9)  
 El'te-keth  
 El'te-kon  
 El'to-lad  
 E'lul  
 E-lu'za-i (5)  
 El-y-ma'is  
 El'y-mas  
 El'za-bad  
 El'za-phan  
 Em-al-cu'el  
 Em'ims  
 E-man'u-el (16)  
 Em'ma-us (16)  
 Em'mer  
 E'mor  
 E'nam  
 E'nan  
 En'dor  
 En-eg-la'im (16)  
 En-e-mes'sar  
 E-ne'ni-as  
 En-gan'nim  
 En'ge-di  
 En-had'dah

## ES

En-hak'ko-re  
 En-ha'zor  
 En-mish'pat  
 E'noch  
 E'noh  
 E'non  
 E'nos  
 E'nosh  
 En-rim'mon  
 En-ro'gel (12)  
 En'she-mesh  
 En-lap'pu-ah  
 Ep'a-phras  
 E-paph-ro-di'tus  
 E-pen'e-tus  
 E'phah  
 E'phai (5)  
 E'pher  
 E'phes dam'mim  
 Eph'lal  
 E'phod  
 E'phor  
 Eph'pha-tha  
 E'phra-im (16)  
 E'phra-im-ites  
 Eph'ra-tah  
 Eph'rath  
 Eph'rath-ites  
 E'phron  
 Er  
 E'ran  
 E'ran-ites  
 E-ras'tus  
 E'rech (6)  
 E'ri (3)  
 E'sa  
 E-sa'i-as (5)  
 E'sar had'don  
 E'sau  
 Es'dras  
 Es-dre'lon (12)  
 Es'e-bon  
 E-se'bri-as  
 E'sek  
 Esh'ba-al  
 Esh'ban

## EZ

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Esh'col  
 E'she-an  
 E'shek  
 Esh'ka-lon  
 Esh'ta-ol  
 Esh'tau-lites (8)  
 Esh-tem'o-a  
 Esh'te-moth  
 Esh'ton  
 Es'li  
 Es-ma-chi'ah (15)  
 E-so'ra  
 Es'ril  
 Es'rom  
 Es-senes' (8)  
 Est'ha-ol  
 Es'ther  
 Es'ter  
 E'tam  
 E'tham  
 E'than  
 Eth'a-nim  
 E'ther  
 Eth'ma  
 Eth'nan  
 Eth'ni (3)  
 Eu-as'i-bus  
 Eve  
 E'vi  
 E'vil mer'o-dach  
 Eu'na-than  
 Eu-o'di-as  
 Eu-pol'e-mus  
 Eu-roc'ly-don  
 Eu'ty-chus  
 Ex'o-dus  
 E'zar  
 Ez'ba-i (5)  
 Ez'bon  
 E-ze'ki-el  
 E'zel  
 E'zem  
 E'zer  
 Ez-e-ri'as (15)  
 E-zi'as (15)  
 E'zi-on Ge'bar

Ez'rite  
Ez'ro  
Ez'ra huc

Ez'ri (3)  
Ez'ri-el  
Ez'ril

Ez'ron, or  
Hez'ron  
Ez'ron-ites (8)

## G.

Ga'al  
Ga'ash  
Ga'ba  
Ga'b'a-el (11)  
Ga'b'a-ha  
Ga'b'hai (5)  
Ga'b'ba-tha  
Ga'bri-as  
Ga'bri-el (11)  
Gad  
Gad'a-ra  
Gad-a-re'nes (8)  
Gad'des  
Gad'di-el (11)  
Gad'di (3)  
Gad'ites (8)  
Ga'ham  
Ga'har  
Ga'i-us  
Gal'a-ad  
Ga'lal  
Gal'e-ed  
Gal'ga-la  
Gal'i-lee  
Gal'lim  
Gal'li-o  
Gam'a-el (11)  
Ga-ma'li-el (11)  
Gam'ma-dims  
Ga'mul  
Gar  
Ga'reb  
Gar'i-zim  
Gar'mites (8)  
Gash'mu  
Ga'tam  
Gath

Gath He'pher  
Gath Rim'mon  
Gau'lan  
Gau'lon  
Ga'za  
Gaz'a-bar  
Ga-za'ra  
Ga'zath-ites  
Ga'zer  
Ga-ze'ra (12)  
Ga'zez  
Gaz'ites  
Gaz'zam  
Ge'ba (7)  
Ge'bal  
Ge'bar  
Ge'ber  
Ge'bim  
Ged-a-li'ah (15)  
Ged'dur  
Ge'der  
Ge-de'rah (12)  
Ged'e-rite (8)  
Ge-de'roth (12)  
Ged-e-roth-a'im (16)  
Ge'dir  
Ge'dor  
Ge-ha'zi (7) (12)  
Gel'i-loth  
Ge-mal'li  
Gem-a-ri'ah (15)  
Ge-ne'zar (12)  
Ge-nes'a-reth (7)  
Gen'e-sis  
*Jen'e-sis*  
Gen-ne'us  
Gen-u'bath

Gen'tiles (8)  
*Jen'tiles*  
Ge'on  
Ge'ra  
Ge'rah  
Ge'rar  
Ger'a-sa  
Ger'ga-shi  
Ger'ga-shites (8)  
Ger-ge-senes  
Ger'i-zim  
Ger'rin-i-ans  
Ger-ræ'ans  
Ger'shom  
Ger'shon  
Ger'shon-ites (8)  
Ger'shur  
Ge'sem  
Ge'shan  
Ge'shem  
Ge'shur  
Gesh'u-ri (3)  
Gesh'u-rites (8)  
Ge'thur  
Geth-o-li'as (15)  
Geth-sem'a-ne  
Ge-u'el  
Ge'zer  
Ge'zer-ites  
Gi'ah  
Gib'bar  
Gib'be-thon  
Gib'e-a  
Gib'e-ah  
Gib'e-ath  
Gib'e-on  
Gib'e-on-ites

## HA

Gib'lites (8)  
 Gid-dal'ti (3)  
 Gid'del  
 Gid'e-on (7)  
 Gid-e-o'ni (3)  
 Gi'dom  
 Gi'er Ea'gle  
*Jy'er Eagle*  
 Gi'hon  
 Gil'a-lai (5)  
 Gil'bo-a  
 Gil'e-ad  
 Gil'e-ad-ite  
 Gil'gal  
 Gi'loh (9)  
 Gi'lo-nite  
 Gim'zo  
 Gi'nath

## HA

Gin'ne-tho  
 Gin'ne-thon  
 Gir'ga-shi (3)  
 Gir-ga'shites  
 Gis'pa (9)  
 Git'tah He'pher  
 Git'ta-im (15)  
 Git'tites  
 Git'tith  
 Gi'zo-nite  
 Glede  
 Gni'dus  
*Ni'dus*  
 Go'ath  
 Gob  
 Gog  
 Go'lan  
 Gol'go-tha

## HA

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Go-li'ah (9)  
 Go-li'ath  
 Go'mer  
 Go-mor'rah  
 Go'pher wood  
 Gor'gi-as  
*Gor'je-as*  
 Gor'ty-na  
 Go'shen  
 Go-thon'i-el  
 Go'zan  
 Gra'ba  
 Gre'ci-a  
 Gud'go-dah  
 Gu'ni (3)  
 Gu'nites  
 Gur  
 Gur-ba'al

## H.

Ha-a-hash'ta-ri (3)  
 Ha-bai'ah (5)  
 Hab'a-kuk  
 Hab-a-zi-ni'ah (15)  
 Ha-ber'ge-on  
 Ha'bor  
 Hach-a-li'ah (15)  
 Hach'i-lah  
 Hach'mo-ni (3)  
 Hach'mo-nite (8)  
 Ha'da  
 Ha'dad  
 Had-ad-e'zer  
 Ha'dad Rim'mon  
 Ha'dar  
 Had'a-shah  
 Ha-das'sa (9)  
 Ha-dat'tah (9)  
 Ha'did  
 Had'la-i (5)  
 Ha-do'ram  
 Had'rach

Ha'gab  
 Hag'a-bah  
 Hag'a-i (5)  
 Ha'gar  
 Ha'gar-enes (8)  
 Ha'gar-ites (8)  
 Hag'ga-i (5)  
 Hag'ge-ri (3)  
 Hag'gi (3)  
 Hag-gi'ah (15)  
 Hag'gites (8)  
 Hag'gith  
 Ha'i (5)  
 Hak'ka-tan  
 Hak'koz  
 Hak-u'pha  
 Ha'lah (9)  
 Ha'lac  
 Hal'hul  
 Ha'li (3)  
 Hal-le-lu'jah  
*Hal-le-lu'yah*

Hal-lo'esh  
 Ham  
 Ha'man  
 Ha'math  
 He'math  
 Ha'math-ite  
 Ha'math Zo'bah  
 Ham'math  
 Ham-med'a-tha  
 Ham'e-lech (6)  
 Ham-mol'e-keth  
 Ham'mon  
 Ham'o-nah  
 Ha'mon Gog  
 Ha'mor  
 Ha'moth  
 Ha'moth Dor  
 Ham'u-el  
 Ha'mul  
 Ha'mul'ites  
 Ham'u-tal  
 Ha-nam'e-el



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Ha'nan  
 Ha-nan'e-el  
 Han'a-ni (3)  
 Han-a-ni'ah (15)  
 Ha'nes  
 Han'i-el (11)  
 Han'nah (9)  
 Han'na-thon  
 Han'ni-el  
 Ha'noch  
 Ha'noch-ites (8)  
 Ha'nun  
 Haph-a-ra'im (15)  
 Ha'ra  
 Har'a-dah  
 Har-a-i'ah (15)  
 Ha'ran  
 Ha'ra-rite  
 Har-bo'na  
 Ha'reph  
 Ha'reth  
 Har'has  
 Har'ha-ta (9)  
 Har'hur  
 Ha'rim  
 Ha'riph  
 Har'ne-pher  
 Ha'rod  
 Ha'rod-ite  
 Har'o-eh (9)  
 Ha'ro-rite  
 Har'o-sheth  
 Har'sha  
 Ha'rum  
 Ha-ru'maph  
 Ha-ru'phite  
 Ha'ruz  
 Has-a-di'ah (15)  
 Has-e-nu'ah  
 Hash-a-bi'ah (15)  
 Hash-ab'nah  
 Hash-ab-ni'ah (15)  
 Hash-bad'a-na (9)  
 Ha'shem  
 Hash-mo'nah  
 Hash'ub  
 Hash-u'bah

## HE

Hash'um  
 Hash-u'pha  
 Has'rah  
 Has-se-na'ah (9)  
 Has-u'pha (9)  
 Ha'tach  
 Ha'tack  
 Ha'thath  
 Hat'i-ta  
 Hat'til  
 Hat-ti'pha  
 Hat'tush  
 Hav'i-lah  
 Ha'voth Ja'ir  
 Hau'ran  
 Haz'a-el (11)  
 Ha-zai'ah (5)  
 Ha'zar Ad'dar  
 Ha'zar E'nan  
 Ha'zar Gad'dah  
 Ha'zar Hat'ti-con  
 Ha-za'roth  
 Ha'zar Shu'el  
 Ha'zar Su'sah  
 Ha'zar Su'sim  
 Ha'zel El-po'ni (3)  
 Haz'e-rim  
 Haz-e'roth  
 Ha'zer Shu'sim  
 Haz'e-zon Ta'mar  
 Ha'zi-el (11)  
 Ha'zo  
 Ha'zor  
 Haz'u-bah  
 He'ber  
 He'ber-ites  
 He'brews  
 He'bron  
 He'bron-ites  
 Heg'a-i (5)  
 He'ge  
 He'lah  
 He'lam  
 Hel'bah (9)  
 Hel'bon  
 Hel-chi'ah (15)  
 Hel'da-i (5)

## HE

He'leb  
 He'led  
 He'lek  
 He'lek-ites  
 He'lem  
 He'leph  
 He'lez  
 He'li  
 Hel'ka-i (5)  
 Hel'kath  
 Hel'kath Haz'zu-rim  
 Hel'ki-as (15)  
 He'lon  
 He'man  
 He'math, or Ha'math  
 Hem'dan  
 Hen  
 He'na  
 Hen'a-dad  
 He'noch (6)  
 He'pher  
 He'pher-ites  
 Heph'zi-bah (9)  
 He'ram  
 He'res  
 He'resh  
 Her'mas  
 Her-mog'enes  
 Her'mon  
 Her'mon-ites  
 Her'od  
 He-ro'di-ans  
 He-ro'di-as  
 He-ro'di-an  
 He'seb  
 He'sed  
 Hesh'bon  
 Hesh'mon  
 Heth  
 Heth'lon  
 Hez'e-ki (3)  
 Hez-e-ki'ah (15)  
 He'zer, or He'zir  
 He'zi-on  
 Hez'ra-i (5)

## JA

Hez'ro  
 Hez'ron  
 Hez'ron-ites  
 Hid'da-i  
 Hid'de-kel  
 Hi'el  
 Hi-er'e-el (11)  
 Hi-er'e-moth  
 Hi-er-i-e'lus  
 Hi-er'mas  
 Hi-er-on'y-mus  
 Hig-gai'on  
 Hi'len  
 Hil-ki'ah (15)  
 Hil'lel  
 Hin  
 Hin'nom  
 Hi'rah  
 Hi'ram  
 Hir-ca'nus  
 His-ki'jah (15)  
 Hit'tites  
 Hi'vites  
 Ho'ba, or Ho'bah  
 Ho'bab  
 Hod  
 Hod-a-i'ah (15)  
 Hod-a-vi'ah

## JA

Ho'dish  
 Ho-de'va  
 Ho-de'vah  
 Ho-di'ah (15)  
 Ho-di'jah  
 Hog'lah  
 Ho'ham  
 Ho'len  
 Ho-o-fer'nes  
 Ho'lon  
 Ho'man, or He'man  
 Ho'mer  
 Hoph'ni  
 Hoph'rah  
 Hor  
 Ho'ram  
 Ho'reb  
 Ho'rem  
 Hor-a-gid'gad  
 Ho'ri (3)  
 Ho'rims  
 Ho'rites  
 Hor'mah  
 Hor-o-na'im (15)  
 Hor'o-nites  
 Ho'sa, or Has'ah  
 Ho-san'na  
 Ho-se'a

## JA

## JJA

Hosh-a-i'ah (15)  
 Hosh'a-ma  
 Ho-she'a  
 Ho'tham  
 Ho'than  
 Ho'thir  
 Huk'kok  
 Hul  
 Hul'dah  
 Hum'tah  
 Hu'pham  
 Hu'pham-ites  
 Hup'pah  
 Hup'pim  
 Hur  
 Hu'rai (5)  
 Hu'ram  
 Hu'ri (3)  
 Hu'shah (9)  
 Hu'shai (5)  
 Hu'sham  
 Hu'shath-ite  
 Hu'shim  
 Huz  
 Hu'zoth  
 Huz'zab  
 Hy-das'pes  
 Hy-men-e'us

## J.

Ja'a-kan  
 Ja-ak'o-bah (9)  
 Ja-a'la  
 Ja-a'lah  
 Ja-a'lam  
 Ja'a-nai (5)  
 Ja-ar-e-or'a-gim  
 Ja'a-sau  
 Ja-as'i-el (11)  
 Ja-a'zah (9)  
 Ja-as-a-ni'ah (15)

Ja-a'zar  
 Ja-a-zi'ah (15)  
 Ja-az'i-el (11)  
 Ja'bal  
 Ja'bok  
 Ja'bes  
 Ja'bez  
 Ja'bin  
 Jab'neel  
 Jab'neh (9)  
 Ja'chan

Ja'chin  
 Ja'chin-ites  
 Ja'cob  
 Ja-cu'bus  
 Ja'da  
 Ja-du'a  
 Ja'don  
 Ja'el  
 Ja'gur  
 Jah  
 Ja-hal'e-el (11)

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Ja-hal'el-el  
 Ja'hath  
 Ja'haz  
 Ja-haz'ah  
 Ja-ha-zi'ah (15)  
 Ja-haz'i-el (11)  
 Jah'da-i (5)  
 Jah'di-el (11)  
 Jah'do  
 Jah'leel  
 Jah'leel-ites  
 Jah'ma-i (5)  
 Jah'zah (9)  
 Jah'ze-el (11)  
 Jah'zi-el (11)  
 Jah'ze-el-ites  
 Jah'ze-rah (9)  
 Ja'ir  
 Ja'ir-ites  
 Ja'i-rus  
 Ja'kan  
 Ja'keh (9)  
 Ja'kim  
 Jak'kim  
 Ja'lon  
 Jam'bres  
 Jam'bri (3)  
 James  
 Ja'min  
 Ja'min-ites  
 Jam'lech (6)  
 Jam'na-an  
 Jam-ni'a (9)  
 Jam'nites (8)  
 Jan'na (9)  
 Jan'nes  
 Ja-no'ah (9)  
 Ja-no'hah  
 Ja'num  
 Ja'phet  
 Ja'pheth  
 Ja-phi'ah (15)  
 Japh'let  
 Japh'le-ti (3)  
 Ja'pho  
 Jar  
 Ja'rah (9)

# JE

Ja'reb  
 Ja'red  
 Jar-e-si'ah (15)  
 Jar'ha  
 Ja'rib  
 Jar'muth  
 Ja-ro'ah (9)  
 Jas'a-el (11)  
 Ja'shem  
 Ja'shen  
 Ja'sher  
 Ja-shob'e-am  
 Jash'ub  
 Jash'u-bi Le'hem  
 Jash'ub-ites  
 Jas'i-el (11)  
 Ja-su'bus  
 Ja'tal  
 Jath'ni-el (11)  
 Jat'tir  
 Ja'van  
 Ja'zar  
 Ja'zer  
 Jaz'i-el (11)  
 Ja'ziz  
 Ib'har  
 Ib'le-am  
 Ib-nei'ah (9)  
 Ib-ni'jah (9)  
 Ib'ri (3)  
 Ib'zan  
 Ich'a-bod  
 I-co'ni-um  
 Id'a-lah  
 Id'bash  
 Id'do  
 Id'u-el (11)  
 Id-u-mæ'a  
 Id-u-mæ'ans  
 Je'a-rim  
 Je-at'e-rai (5)  
 Je-ber-e-chi'ah (15)  
 Je'bus  
 Je-bu'si (3)  
 Jeb'u-sites  
 Jec-a-mi'ah (15)  
 Jec-o-li'ah (15)

# JE

Jec-o-ni'ah (15)  
 Je-dai'ah (5)  
 Je-dai'a (5)  
 Jed-de'us  
 Jed'du  
 Je-dei'ah (9)  
 Je-di'a-el (11)  
 Jed'i-dah  
 Jed-e-di'ah (15)  
 Jed'i-el (11)  
 Jed'u-thun  
 Je-e'li (3)  
 Je-e'zer  
 Je-e'zer-ites  
 Je'gar Sa-ha-du'tha  
 Je-hal'e-el (11)  
 Je-hal'el-el  
 Je-haz'i-el  
 Jeh-dei'ah (9)  
 Je-hei'el (9)  
 Je-hez'e-kei  
 Je-hi'ah  
 Je-hi'el  
 Je-hi'e-li (3)  
 Je-hish'a-i (5)  
 Je-his-ki'ah (15)  
 Je-ho'a-dah  
 Je-ho-ad'dan  
 Je-ho'a-haz  
 Je-ho'ash  
 Je-ho'ha-dah  
 Je-ho'a-nan  
 Je-hoi'a-chin  
 Je-hoi'a-da  
 Je-hoi'a-kim  
 Je-hoi'a-rib  
 Je-hon'a-dab  
 Je-hon'a-than  
 Je-ho'ram  
 Je-ho-shab'e-ath  
 Je-hosh'a-phat (13)  
 Je-hosh'e-ba  
 Je-hosh'u-a  
 JE-HO'VAH  
 Je-ho'vah Nis'si  
 Je-ho'vah Shal'lom  
 Je-ho'vah Sham'mah

## JE

Je-ho' vah Tsid'ke-  
nu  
Je-hoz' a-bad  
Je' hu  
Je-hub' bah  
Je' hu-cal  
Je' hud  
Je-hu' di (3) (12)  
Je-hu-di' jah (15)  
Je' hush  
Je-i' el  
Je-kab' ze-el  
Jek-a-me' am  
Jek-a-mi' ah (15)  
Jek-ku' thi-el  
Jem i-mah  
Jem-u' el (16)  
Jeph' thah  
Je-phun' nah  
Je' rah  
Je-rahm' e-el  
Je-rahm' e-el-ites  
Jer' e-chus  
Je' red  
Jer' e-mai (5)  
Jer-e-mi' ah (15)  
Jer' e-moth  
Jer' e-mouth  
Je-ri' ah (15)  
Jer' i-bai (5)  
Jer' i-cho  
Jer' i-el (11)  
Je-ri' jah (15)  
Jer' i-moth  
Jer' i-oth  
Jer' o-don  
Jer' o-ham  
Jer-o-bo' am  
Je-rub' ba-al  
Je-rub' e-sheth  
Jer' u-el (16)  
Je-ru' sa-lem  
Je-ru' sha (12)  
Je-sai' ah (5)  
Jesh-a-i' ah (5)  
Jesh' a-nah  
Jesh-ar' e-lah

## IJ

Jesh-eb' e-ah (9)  
Jesh-eb' e-ab  
Je' sher  
Jesh' i-mon  
Je-shish' a-i (5)  
Jesh-o-ha-i' ah (15)  
Jesh' u-a  
Jesh' u-run  
Je-si' ah (15)  
Je-sim' i-el  
Jes' se  
Jes' u-a  
Jes' u-i (3)  
Je' sus  
Je' ther  
Je' theth  
Jeth' lah  
Je' thro  
Je' tur  
Je' u-el  
Je' ush  
Je' uz  
Jew' rie  
Jez-a-ni' ah (15)  
Jez' a-bel  
Je-ze' lus  
Je' zer  
Je' zer-ites  
Je-zi' ah (15)  
Je' zi-el (11)  
Jez-li' ah (15)  
Jez' o-ar  
Jez-ra-hi' ah (15)  
Jez' re-el (11)  
Jez' re-el-ite  
Jez' re-el-i-tess  
I' gal  
Ig-da' li-ah (15)  
Ig-e-ab' a-rim  
Jg' e-al  
Jib' sam  
Jid' laph  
Jim  
Jim' la, or Im' la  
Jim' na, or Jim' nah  
Jim' nites  
I' jon

## JO

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Jiph' tah  
Jiph' thah-el  
Ik' kesh  
I' lai (5)  
Im' lah (9)  
Im' mah (9)  
Im' na, or Im' nah  
Im  
Im' mer  
Im' rah  
Im' ri (3)  
Jo' ab  
Jo' a-chaz  
Jo-a-da' nus  
Jo' ah  
Jo' a-haz  
Jo' a-kim  
Jo-an' na  
Jo-an' nan  
Jo' ash  
Jo' a-tham  
Jo-a-zab' dus  
Job  
Jobe  
Jo' bab  
Joch' e-bed  
Jo' da (9)  
Jo' ed  
Jo' el (11)  
Jo-e' lah (9) (12)  
Jo-e' zer  
Jog' be-ah  
Jog' li  
Jo' ha (9)  
Jo-han' nan  
John  
Joi' a-da (9)  
Joi' a-kim  
Joi' a-rib  
Jok' de-am  
Jo' kim  
Jok' me-am  
Jok' ne-am  
Jok' shan  
Jok' tan  
Jok' the-el  
Jo' na (9)

## 114 JO

Jon'a-dab  
Jo'nah (9)  
Jo'nan  
Jo'nas  
Jon'a-athan  
Jo'nath E'lim  
Re-cho'chim  
Jop'pa  
Jo'ra  
Jo'ra-i (5)  
Jo'ram  
Jor'dan  
Jor'i-bas  
Jo'rim  
Jor'ko-am  
Jos'a-bad  
Jos'a-phat  
Jos-a-phi'as (15)  
Jo'se  
Jos'e-dech  
Jos'e-el  
Jo'seph  
Jo'ses  
Josh'a-bad  
Jo'shah (9)  
Josh'a-phat  
Josh-a-vi'ah (15)  
Josh-bek'a-sha  
Josh'u-a  
Jo-si'ah (15)  
Jo-si'as  
Jos-i-bi'ah (15)  
Jos-i-phi'ah  
Jo-si'phus (12)  
I-o'ta (9)  
Jot'bah (9)  
Jot'bath  
Jot'ba-tha  
Jo'tham  
Joz'a-bad

## IS

Joz'a-char  
Joz'a-dak  
Iph-e-dei'ah (15)  
Ir  
I'ra  
I'rad  
I'ram  
I'ri (3)  
I-ri'jah (15)  
Ir'na-hash  
I'ron  
Ir'pe-el (11)  
Ir-she'mish  
I'ru  
I'sa-ac  
I'zak  
I-sai'ah (5)  
Is'cah  
Is-car'i-ot  
Is'da-el (11)  
Ish'bah (9)  
Ish'bak  
Ish'bi Be'nob  
Ish'bo-sheth  
I'shi (3)  
I-shi'ah (15)  
I-shi'jah (15)  
Ish'ma (9)  
Ish'ma-el (11)  
Ish'ma-el-ites  
Ish-ma-i'ah (15)  
Ish'me-rai (5)  
I'shod  
Ish'pan  
Ish'tob  
Ish'u-a (9)  
Ish'u-ai (5)  
Is-ma-chi'ah (15)  
Is-ma-i'ah (15)  
Is'pah

## IZ

Is'ra-el (9)  
Is'ra-el-ites  
Is'sa-char  
Is-tal-cu'rus (12)  
Is'u-i (3)  
Is'u-ites  
Ith'a-i, or It'a-i (5)  
It'a-ly  
Ith'a-mar  
Ith'i-el (11)  
Ith'mah (9)  
Ith'nan  
Ith'ra (9)  
Ith'ran  
Ith're-am  
Ith'rites  
It'tah Ka'zin  
It'ta-i (5)  
It-u-re'a (12)  
I'vah  
Ju'bal  
Ju'cal  
Ju'dah (9)  
Ju'das  
Jude  
Ju-dæ'a  
Ju'dith  
Ju'el  
Ju-shab'hc-sed  
Jus'tus  
Jut'tah (9)  
Iz'har  
Iz'e-har (12)  
Iz'har-ite  
Iz'ra-hite  
Iz-ra-i'ah, or  
Is-ra-i'ah (9)  
Iz're-el (11)  
Iz'ri (3)  
Iz'rites

## K.

Kab	Ke'nah	Kir'jath-a'ri-us
Kab'ze-el (11)	Ke'nan	Kir'jath Ba'al
Ka'des	Ke'nath	Kir'jath Hu'zoth
Ka'desh, or Ca'desh	Ke'naz	Kir'jath Je'a-rim
Ka'desh Bar'ne-a	Ken'ites	Kir'jath San'nah
Kad'mi-el (11)	Ken'niz-zites	Kir'jath Se'pher
Kad'mon-ites	Ker-en-hap'puch	Kir'i-oth (4)
Kal'la-i (5)	<i>Ker-en-hap'puk</i>	Kish
Ka'nah (9)	Ke'ri-oth	Kish'i (3)
Ka-re'ah (9)	Ke'ros	Kish'i-on (4)
Kar'ka-a (9)	Ke-tu'ra	Ki'shon, or Ki'son
Kar'kor	Ke'zi-a (4) (9)	Kith'lish
Kar'na-im (16)	Ke'ziz	Kit'ron
Kar'tah (9)	Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-	Kit'tim
Kar'tan	vah	Ko'a (9)
Kat'tah	Kib'za-im	Ko'hath
Ke'dar	Kid'ron	Ko'hath-ites
Ked'e-mah (9)	Ki'nah (9)	Kol-a-i'ah (15)
Ked'e-moth	Kir	Ko'rah (14)
Ke'desh	Kir-har'a-seth	Ko'rah-ites
Ke-hel'a-thah	Kir'he-resh	Ko'rath-ites
Kei'lah (9)	Kir'i-ath or Kir'jath	Kor'ites
Ke-lai'ah (5)	Kir'jath Ar'ba	Ko're
Kel'i-ta	Kir'jath A'im	Koz
Kem-u'el (12)	Kir'jath A'rim	Kush-ai'ah (15)

## L.

La'a-dah (9)	La-hai'roi	La'shah
La'a-dan	Lah'man	La-sha'ron
La'ban	Lah'mas	Las'the-nes
Lab'a-na (9)	Lah'mi (3)	Laz'a-rus
La'chish	La'ish	Le'ah (9)
La-cu'nus (12)	La'kum	Leb'a-nah
La'dan	La'mech (6)	Leb'a-non
La'el	Lap'i-doth	Leb'a-oth
La'had	La-se'a (9)	Leb-be'us (12)

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Le-bo' nah  
 Le' chah  
 Le' ha-bim  
 Le' hi  
 Lem' u-el (11)  
 Le' shem  
 Let' tus  
 Le-tu' shim  
 Le' vi (3)  
 Le-vi' a-than  
 Le' vis  
 Le' vites  
 Le-vit' i-cus  
 Le-um' mim  
 Lib' a-nus  
 Lib' nah (9)

MA

Lib' ni (3)  
 Lib' nites  
 Lyb' i-a (9)  
 Lig- nal' oes  
 Li' gure  
 Lik' hi (3)  
 Lo-am' mi (3)  
 Lod  
 Lod' e-bar  
 Log  
 Lo' is  
 Lo Ru- ha' mah  
 Lot  
 Lo' tan  
 Loth- a-su' bus (12)  
 Lo' zon

MA

Lu' bim  
 Lu' bims  
 Lu' cas  
 Lu' ci-fer  
 Lu' ci- us  
 Lud  
 Lu' dim  
 Lu' hith  
 Luke  
 Luz  
 Lyc- a-o' ni-a  
 Lyc' ca  
 Lyd' da  
 Ly- sa' ni- as (15)  
 Lys' i-a (9)  
 Lys' tra

M.

Ma' a-cah (9)  
 Ma' a- chah (6)  
 Ma- ach' a- thi (3)  
 Ma- ach' a- thites  
 Ma- ad' ai (5)  
 Ma- a- di' ah (15)  
 Ma- a' i  
 Ma- al' ch A-crab'  
 bim  
 Ma' a- nai (5)  
 Ma' a- rath  
 Ma- a- se- i' ah  
 Ma- a- si' ah (15)  
 Ma' ath  
 Ma' az  
 Ma- a- zi' ah (15)  
 Mab' da- i (5)  
 Mac' a- lon  
 Mac' ca- bees  
 Mac- ca- bæ' us  
 Mach' be- nah  
 Mach' be- nai (5)  
 Ma' chi (3) (6)

Ma' chir  
 Ma' chir- ites  
 Mach' mas  
 Mach- na- de' bai (5)  
 Mach- pe' lah  
 Mach- he' loth  
 Ma' cron  
 Mad' a- i (5)  
 Ma- di' a- bun  
 Ma- di' ah (15)  
 Ma' di- an  
 Mad- man' nah  
 Ma' don  
 Ma- e' lus (12)  
 Mag' bish  
 Mag' da- ia (9)  
 Mag' da- len  
 Mag- da- le' ne  
 Mag' di- el (11)  
 Ma' gog  
 Ma' gor Mis' sa- bib  
 Mag' pi- ash (4)  
 Ma' ha- lah

Ma' ha- lath  
 Le- an' noth  
 Ma' ha- lath  
 Mas' chil (6)  
 Ma- hal' e- el  
 Ma' ha- li (3)  
 Ma- ha- na' im (16)  
 Ma' ha- neh Dan  
 Ma' ha- nem  
 Ma- har' a- i (5)  
 Ma' nath  
 Ma' ha- vites  
 Ma' haz  
 Ma- ha' zi- oth  
 Ma' her- shal' al-  
 hash' baz  
 Mah' lah  
 Mah' li (3)  
 Mah' lites  
 Mah' lon  
 Mai- an' e- as  
 Ma' kas  
 Ma' ked

## MA

Mak-e'loth  
 Mak-ke'dah (12)  
 Mak'tesh  
 Mal'a-chi (3) (6)  
 Mal'cham  
 Mal-chi'ah (15)  
 Mal'chi-el (11)  
 Mal'chi-el-ites  
 Mal-chi'jah  
 Mal-chi'ram  
 Mal-chi-shu'ah (12)  
 Mal'chom  
 Mal'chus (6)  
 Mal'las  
 Mal'lo-thi (3)  
 Mal'luch  
 Ma-mai'as (5)  
 Mam'mon  
 Mam-ni-ta-nai'mus  
 Mam're  
 Ma-mu'cus  
 Man'a-en  
 Man'a-hath  
 Man'a-hem  
 Ma-na'heth-ites  
 Man-as-se'as (12)  
 Ma-nas'seh (9)  
 Ma-nas'sites  
 Ma'neh (9)  
 Ma'ni (3)  
 Man'na  
 Ma-no'ah  
 Ma'och (6)  
 Ma'on  
 Ma'on-ites  
 Ma'ra (9)  
 Ma'rah (9)  
 Mar'a-lah  
 Mar-a-nath'a  
 Mar-do-che'us  
 Ma-re'shah  
 Mark  
 Mar'i-sa (9)  
 Mar'moth  
 Ma'roth  
 Mar'se-na (9)  
 Mar'te-na

## ME

Mar'tha  
 Ma'ry  
 Mas'chil (6)  
 Mas'e-loth  
 Mash  
 Ma'shal  
 Mas'man  
 Mas'moth  
 Mas're-kah (9)  
 Ma'sa (9)  
 Mas'sah  
 Mas-si'as (15)  
 Ma'tred  
 Ma'tri (3)  
 Mat'tan  
 Mat'tan-ah  
 Mat-tan-i'ah  
 Mat'ta-tha  
 Mat-ta-thi'as  
 Mat-te-na'i (5)  
 Mat'than  
 Mat'that  
 Mat-the'las  
 Mat'thew  
 Mat-thi'as (15)  
 Mat-ti-thi'ah  
 Maz-i-ti'as (15)  
 Maz-za'roth  
 Me'ah  
 Me-a'ni (3)  
 Me-a'rah  
 Me-bu'nai (5)  
 Mech'e-rath (11)  
 Mech'e-rath-ite  
 Me'dad  
 Med'a-lah (9)  
 Me'dan  
 Med'e-ba (9)  
 Medes  
 Me'di-a  
 Me'di-an  
 Me-e'da  
 Me-gid'do  
 Me-gid'don  
 Me-ha'li (3)  
 Me-het'a-bel  
 Me-hi'da

## ME 117

Me'hir  
 Me-hol'ath-ite  
 Me-hu'ja-el  
 Me-hu'man (5)  
 Me-hu'nim  
 Me-hu'nims  
 Me-jar'kon  
 Mek'o-nah  
 Mel-a-ti'ah (15)  
 Mel'chi (3) (6)  
 Mel-chi'ah (6) (9)  
 Mel-chi'as (15)  
 Mel'chi-el (11)  
 Mel-chis'e-dek  
 Mel-chi-shu'a  
 Me-le'a  
 Me'lech (6)  
 Mel'li-cu  
 Mel'i-ta  
 Mel'zar  
 Mem'phis  
 Me-mu'can (12)  
 Men'a-hem  
 Me'nán  
 Me'ne  
 Me'nith  
 Men'o-thai (5)  
 Me-on'e-nem  
 Mepl'a-ath  
 Me-phib'o-seth  
 Me'rab  
 Mer-a-i'ah (15)  
 Me-rai'oth (5)  
 Me'ran  
 Mer'a-ri (3)  
 Mer'a-rites  
 Mer-a-tha'im (16)  
 Me'red  
 Mer'e-moth  
 Me'res  
 Mer'i-bah  
 Mer'i-bah Ka'desh  
 Me-rib'ba-al  
 Mer'i-moth (4)  
 Me-ro'dach (11)  
 Bal'a-dan  
 Me'rom



Me-ron'o-thitè (11)  
 Me'roz  
 Me'ruth  
 Me'sech (6)  
*Me'sek*  
 Me'sha  
 Me'shach (6)  
 Me'shech (6)  
*Me'shek*  
 Mesh-el-e-mi'ah  
 Mesh-ez a-bel  
 Mesh-ez'a-beel  
 Mesh-il-la'mith  
 Mesh-il'le-moth  
 Me-sho'bah (9)  
 Me-shul'lam  
 Me-shul'le-mith  
 Mes'o-bah (11)  
 Mes'o-ba-ite  
 Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a  
 Mes-si'ah (15)  
 Mes-si'as (15)  
 Me-te'rus (12)  
 Me'theg Am'mah  
 Meth're-dath  
 Me-thu'sa-el  
 Me-thu'se-lah  
 Me-thu'se-la  
 Me-u'nim (11)  
 Mez'a-hab  
 Mi'a-min  
 Mib'har  
 Mib'sam  
 Mib'zar  
 Mi'cah (9)  
 Mi-cai'ah (5)  
 Mi'cha (9)  
 Mi'cha-el (11) (16)  
 Mi'chah (9)  
 Mi'chal  
 Mich'mas (6)  
*Mik'mas*  
 Mich'mash  
 Mich-me-thah

Mich'ri (3)  
 Mich'tam  
 Mid'din  
 Mid'i-an  
 Mid'i-an-ites  
 Mig'da-lel  
 Mig'dal Gad  
 Mig'dol  
 Mig'ron  
 Mij'a-min  
 Mik'loth  
 Mik-nei'ah (9)  
 Mil-a-la'i (5)  
 Mil'chah (9)  
 Mil'cha (9)  
 Mil'cah  
 Mil'com  
 Mil'lo  
 Mi'na (9)  
 Mi-ni'a-min  
 Min'ni (3)  
 Min'nith  
 Miph'kad  
 Mir'i-am  
 Mir'ma (9)  
 Mis'gab  
 Mish'a-el (11)  
 Mi'shal (3)  
 Mi'sham  
 Mish'e-al  
 Mish'ma (9)  
*Mish-man'na*  
 Mish'ra-ites (8)  
 Mis'par  
*Mis pe-reth*  
 Mis'pha (9)  
 Mis'phah (9)  
 Mis'ra-im (16)  
 Mis're-photh-  
     ma'im (16)  
 Mith'cah (9)  
 Mith'nite  
 Mith'ri-dath  
 Mi'zar

Miz'pah (9)  
 Miz'pch (9)  
 Miz'ra-im (16)  
 Miz'zah (9)  
 Mna'son  
*Na'son, Eng*  
 Mo'ab  
 Mo'ab-ites  
 Mo-a-di'ah (15)  
 Mock'mur  
 Mock'ram  
 Mo'din  
 Mo'eth  
 Mol'a-dah (9)  
 Mo'lech (6)  
 Mo'lock  
*Mo'lok*  
 Mo'li (3)  
 Mo'lid  
 Mo'loch (6)  
 Mom'dis  
 Mo-o-si'as  
 Mo'rash-ite  
 Mo'ras-thite  
 Mor'de-cai (5) (11)  
 Mo'reh (9)  
 Mo'resh-eth Gath  
 Mo-ri'ah (15)  
 Mo-se'ra (9)  
 Mo-se'rah (9)  
 Mo-so'roth  
 Mo'ses  
*Mo'zes*  
 Mo-sol'lam  
 Mo-sul'la-mon  
 Mo'za (9)  
 Mo'zah  
 Mup'pim  
 Mu'shi (3)  
 Mu'shites  
 Muth-lab'ben  
 Myn'dus  
 My'ra (9)  
 Myt-e-le'ne

## N.

Na'am  
 Na'a-mah  
 Na'a-man (15)  
 Na'a-ma-thites  
 Na'a-mites  
 Na'a-rah  
 Na'a-rai (5)  
 Na'a-ran  
 Na'a-rath  
 Na-ash'on  
 Na'a-thus  
 Na'bal  
 Nab-a'ri-as  
 Na-ba-the'ans  
 Na'bath-ites  
 Na'both  
 Na'chon (6)  
 Na'chor (6)  
 Na'dab  
 Na-dab'a-tha  
 Nag'ge (7)  
 Na-ha'li-el (11)  
 Na-hal'lal  
 Na'ha-lol  
 Na'ham  
 Na-ham'a-ni (3)  
 Na-har'a-i (5)  
 Na'hash  
 Na'hath  
 Nah'bi (3)  
 Na'ha-bi (3)  
 Na'hor  
 Nah'shon  
 Na'hum  
 Na'i-dus (5)  
 Na'im  
 Na'in  
 Nai'oth (5)  
 Na-ne'a (9)  
 Na'o-mi (3)  
 Na'phish  
 Naph'i-si (3)

Naph'tha-li (3)  
 Naph'thar  
 Naph'tu-him (11)  
 Nas'bas  
 Na'shon  
 Na'sith  
 Na'sor  
 Na'than  
 Na-than'a-el (11)  
 Nath-a-ni'as (15)  
 Na'than Me'lech (6)  
 Na've  
 Na'um  
 Naz-a-renes'  
 Naz'a-reth  
 Naz'a-rite  
 Ne'ah  
 Ne-a-ri'ah (15)  
 Neb'a-i (5)  
 Ne-ba'joth  
 Ne-bal'lat  
 Ne'bat  
 Ne'bo  
 Neb-u-chad-nez'zar  
 Neb-u-chod-on'o-  
 sor  
 Neb-u-chad-rez'zar  
 Neb-u-shas'ban  
 Neb-u-zar'a-dan  
 Ne'cho (6)  
 Ne-co'dan  
 Ned-a-bi'ah (15)  
 Neg'i-noth (7)  
 Ne-hel'a-mite  
 Ne-he-mi'ah  
 Ne'hum  
 Ne-hush'ta (9)  
 Ne-hush'tah  
 Ne-hush'tan  
 Ne'i-el (11)  
 Ne'keb  
 Ne-ko'da

Nem-u'el (11)  
 Nem'u-el-ites  
 Ne'pheg  
 Ne'phi (3)  
 Ne'phis  
 Ne'phish  
 Ne-phish'e-sim  
 Neph'tha-li (3)  
 Nep'tho-ah  
 Neph'tu-im  
 Ne-phu'sim (11)  
 Ner  
 Ne're-us  
 Ner'gal  
 Ner'gal Sha-re'zer  
 Ne'ri (3)  
 Ne-ri'ah (15)  
 Ne-than'e-el  
 Neth-a-ni'ah  
 Neth'i-nims  
 Ne-to'phah (9)  
 Ne-toph'a-thi (3)  
 Ne-toph'a-thites  
 Ne-zi'ah (15)  
 Ne'zib  
 Nib'bas  
 Nib'shan  
 Nic-o-de'mus  
 Ni-co-la'i-tanes  
 Nic'o-las  
 Nim'rah  
 Nim'rim  
 Nim'rod  
 Nim'shi (3)  
 Nin'e-ve  
 Nin'e-veh  
 Nin'e-vites  
 Ni'san  
 Nis'roch (6)  
 No-a-di'ah  
 No'ah, or No'e  
 Nob

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No'bah (9)  
Nod  
No'dab  
No'e-ba (9)  
No'ga, or No'gah

PA

No'hah (9)  
Nom  
Nom'a-des  
Non  
Noph

PA

No'phah  
Nu-me'ni-us  
Nun, the father of  
Joshua  
Nym'phas

O.

Ob-a-di'ah (15)

O'bal  
O'bed  
O'bed E'dom  
O'beth  
O'bil  
O'both  
O'chi-cl (11)  
Oc-i-de'lus (7)  
*Os-i-de'lus*, Eng.  
Oc'i-na (7)  
*Os'i-na*, Eng.  
Oc'ran  
O'ded  
O-dol'lam  
Od-on-ark'es  
Og  
O'had  
O'hel  
Ol'a-mus  
O-lym'phas

Om-a-e'rus (11)

O'mar  
O-mc'ga (9)  
O'mer  
Om'ri (3)  
On  
O'nam  
O'nan  
O-nes'i-mus  
On-e-siph'o-rus  
O-ni'a-res  
O-ni'as (15)  
O'no  
O'nus  
On'y-cha  
O'nyx  
O'phel  
O'pher  
O'phir  
Oph'ni (3)  
Oph'rah

O'reb

O'ren, or O'ran  
O-ri'on  
Or'nan  
Or'phah  
Or-tho-si'as (15)  
O-sai'as (5)  
O-se'as  
O'sec  
O'she-a  
Os'pray  
Os'si-frage  
Oth'ni (3)  
Oth'ni-el (11)  
Oth-o-ni'as (15)  
O'zem  
O-zi'as (15)  
O'zi-el (11)  
Oz'ni (3)  
Oz'nites (8)  
O-zo'ra (9)

P.

Pa'a-rai (5)

Pa'dan  
Pa'dan A'ram  
Pa'don  
Pa'gi-el (7)  
Pa'hath Mo'ab  
Pa'i (3) (5)  
Pa'lal

Pal'es-tine

Pal'lu  
Pal'lu-ites  
Pal-ti (3)  
Pal'ti-el (11)  
Pal'tite  
Pan'nag  
Par'a-dise

Pa'rah

Pa'ran  
Par'bar  
Par-mash'ta  
Par'me-nas  
Par'nath  
Par'nach (6)  
Pa'rosh

## PE

Par-shan'da-tha  
 Par'u-ah  
 Par-va'im (5) (16)  
 Pa'sach (6)  
 Pas-dam'mim  
 Pa-se'ah  
 Pash'ur  
 Pas'so-ver  
 Pat'a-ra  
 Pa-the'us (11)  
 Path'ros  
 Path-ru'sim  
 Pat'ro-bas  
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 Paul  
 Ped'a-hel (11)  
 Ped'ah-zur  
 Ped-a-i'ah (5)  
 Pe'kah (9)  
 Pek-a-hi'ah  
 Pe'kod  
 Pel-a-i'ah (5)  
 Pel-a-li'ah  
 Pel-a-ti'ah (15)  
 Pe'leg  
 Pe'let  
 Pe'leth  
 Pe'leth-ites  
 Pe-li'as (15)  
 Pel'o-nite (8)  
 Pe-ni'el (12)  
 Pe-nin'nah  
 Pen-tap'o-lis  
 Pen'ta-teuch  
*Pen'ta-teuk*  
 Pen'te-cost  
*Pen'te-coast*  
 Pe-nu'el (11)  
 Pe'or  
 Per'a-zim  
 Pe'resh  
 Pe'rez  
 Pe'rez Uz'za

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 Pe-ri'da (9)  
 Per'iz-zites  
 Per'me-nas  
 Per-u'da (9) (11)  
 Peth-a-hi'ah (15)  
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 Pe-thu'el (11) (12)  
 Pe-ul'thai (5)  
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 Phai'sur (5)  
 Phal-dai'us (5)  
 Pha-le'as (11)  
 Pha'leg  
 Phal'lu  
 Phal'ti  
 Phal'ti-el  
 Pha-nu'el (12)  
 Phar'a-cim (7)  
 Pha'ra-oh  
*Pha'ro*, Eng.  
 Phar-a-tho'ni (3)  
 Pha'rez  
 Pha'rez-ites  
 Phar'i-sees  
 Pha'rosh  
 Phar'phar  
 Phar'zites (8)  
 Phas'e-ah (12)  
 Pha-se'lis (12)  
 Phas'i-ron  
 Phe'be  
 Phe-ni'ce (12)  
 Phib'e-seth  
 Phi'col  
 Phi-lar'ches  
 Phi-le'mon (11)  
 Phi-le'tus (11)  
 Phi-lis'ti-a  
 Phi-lis'tim  
 Phi-lis'tines (8)  
*Phi-lis'tins*

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Phi-lol'o-gus  
 Phil'o-me'tor  
 Phin'e-has  
 Phi'son  
 Phle'gon  
 Pho'ros  
 Phul  
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 Phu'rah  
 Phut  
 Phu'vah  
 Phy-gel'lus  
 Phy-lac'te-ries  
 Pi-ha-hi'roth  
 Pi'late  
 Pil'dash  
 Pil'e-tha  
 Pil'tai (5)  
 Pi'non  
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 Pir'a-thon  
 Pir'a-thon-ite  
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 Pon'ti-us Pi'late  
 Por'a-tha (9)  
 Pot'i-phar  
 Po-tiph'e-ra  
 Proch'o-rus  
 Pu'a, or Pu'ah  
 Pu'dens  
 Pu'hites (8)  
*Pul'rhymes dull*  
 Pu'nites (8)  
 Pu'non  
 Pur, or Pu'rim  
*Put'rhymes nut*  
 Pu'ti-el (11)  
 Py'garg

## R.

Ra-a'mah	Ra'pha	Reph-a-i'ah (15)
Ra-a-mi'ah (15)	Ra'pha-el (11) (15)	Reph'a-im (16)
Ra-am'ses	Ra'phel	Reph'a-ims
Rab'bah	Ra'phah (9)	Reph'i-dim
Rab'bath	Ra'pha-im (16)	Re'sen
Rab'bat	Ra'phon	Re'sheph
Rab'bi (3)	Ra'phu	Re'u
Rab'bith	Ras'sis	Reu'ben
Rab-bo'ni (3)	Rath'u-mus (12)	Re-u'el (11)
Rab'mag	Ra'zis	Reu'mah
Rab'sa-ces	Re-a-i'ah (5)	Re'zeph
Rab'sa-ris	Re'ba (9)	Re-zi'a (15)
Rab'sha-keh	Re-be'ca (9)	Re'zin
Ra'ca, or Ra'cha	Re'chab (6)	Re'zon
Ra'chab (6)	Re'chab-ites	Rhe'gi-um
Ra'cal	Re'chah (9)	Re'je-um
Ra'chel (6)	Re'ka, Eng.	Rhe'sa
Rad'da-i (5)	Re-el-ai'ah (5)	Rho'da
Ra'gau	Re-el-i'as (15)	Rhod'o-cus
Ra'ges	Ree-sai'as (5)	Ri'bai (5)
Rag'u-a	Re'gem <i>the g hard</i>	Rib'lah
Ra-gu'el (11)	Re'gem Me'lech (7)	Rim'mon
Ra'hab	Re'gom	Rim'mon Pa'rez
Ra'chab (6)	Re-ha-bi'ah (15)	Rin'nah (9)
Ra'ham	Re'hob	Ri'phath
Ra'kem	Re-ho-bo'am	Ris'sah (9)
Rak'kath	Re-ho'both	Rith'mah
Rak'kon	Re'hu	Ris'pah
Ram	Re'hum	Ro-ge'lim (11)
Ra'ma, or Ra'mah	Re'i (3)	Roh'gah (9)
Ra'math	Re'kem	Ro'ga
Ra-math-a'im (16)	Rem-a-li'ah 15	Ro'i-mus
Ram'a-them	Re'meth	Ro-mam-ti-e'zer
Ra'math-ite	Rem'mon	Rosh
Ra'math Le'hi	Rem'mon Meth'o-	Ru'by
Ra'math Mis'peh	ar	Ru'fus
Ra-me'ses	Rem'phan	Ru'ha-mah
Ra-mi'ah (15)	Rem'phis	Ru'mah
Ra'moth	Re'pha-el (11)	Rus'ti-cus
Ra'moth Gil'e-ad	Re'phah	Ruth



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S.

Sa-bac-tha'ni (16)

Sab'a-oth

Sa'bat

Sab'a-tus

Sab'ban

Sab-ba-the'us

Sab-be'us

Sab-de'us

Sab'di (3)

Sa-be'ans

Sa'bi (3)

Sab'tah (9)

Sab'te-cha

Sa'car

Sack'but

Sad-a-mi'as (15)

Sa'das

Sad-de'us

Sad'duc

Sad'du-cees

Sa'doc

Sa-ha-du'tha Je'gar

Sa'la

Sa'lah

Sal-a-sad'a-i (5)

Sal-la'thi-el (11)

Sal'cah (9)

Sal'chah

Sa'lem

Sa'lim

Sal'la-i (5)

Sal'lu

Sal'lum

Sal-lu'mus (11)

Sal'ma, or Sal'mah

Sal'mon

Sal-mo'ne (12)

Sa'lom

Sa-lo'me (12)

Sa'lu

Sa'lum

San'a-el (11)

Sa-mai'as (5)

Sa-ma'ri-a (16)

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Sam'a-tus

Sa-me'i'us (9)

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Sa'mis

Sam'lah (9)

Sam'mus

Samp'sa-mes

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Sa'phat

Saph-a-ti'as (15)

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Sa'pheth

Sap-phi'ra

Sap'phire

Sar-a-bi'as (15)

Sa'ra, or Sa'rai (5)

Sar-a-i'ah (5)

Sa-rai'as (5) (11)

Sa-ram'a-el

Sar'a-mel

Sa'raph

Sar-ched'o-nus

Sar'de-us

Sar'dis

Sar'dites

Sar'di-us

Sar'dine

Sar'do-nyx

Sa're-a

Sa-rep'ta

Sar'gon

Sa'rid

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Sa-ro'thi (3)

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Sa'tan

Sath-ra-baz'nes

Sath-ra-bou-za'nes

Sav'a-ran

Sa'vi-as (15)

Saul

Sce'va

Se'va

Sche'chem

Ske'kem

Scribes

Scyth'i-ans

Syth'i-ans

Scy-thop'o-lis

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Sech-e-ni'as (15)

Se'chu

Sed-e-ci'as (15)

Sed-e-ki'as

Se'gub

Se'ir

Se'i-rath

Se'la

Se'la Ham-mah-

le'koth

Se'lah

Se'led

Sel-e-mi'as (15)

Sem

Sem-a-chi'ah (15)

Sem-a-i'ah (15)

Sem-a-i'as (5)

Sem'e-i (3)

Se-mel'le-us

Se' mis	Sham' gar	She' lan-ites
Sen' a-ah	Sham' huth	Shel' e-mi' ah (15)
Se' neh (9)	Sha' nir	She' leph
Se' nir	Sham' ma (9)	She' lesh
Sen-a-che' rib (11)	Sham' mah (9)	Shel' o-mi (3)
Sen' u-ah	Sham' ma-i (5)	Shel' o-mith
Se-o' rim	Sham' moth	Shel' o-moth
Se' phar	Sham-mu' a (9)	She-lu' mi-el (11)
Seph' a-rad	Sham-mu' ah (9)	Shem
Seph-ar-va' im (16)	Sham-she-ra' i (5)	She' ma
Seph' ar-vites	Sha' pham	Shem' a-ah (9)
Seph-e' la	Sha' phan	Shem-a-i' ah (5)
Se' rah	Sha' phat	Shem-a-ri' ah (15)
Se-rai' ah (5)	Sha' pher	Shem' e-ber
Ser' a-phim	Shar' a-i (5)	She' mer
Se' red	Shar' a-im (16)	She-mi' da (12)
Se' ron	Sha' rar	She-mi' da-ites (8)
Se' rug	Sha-re' zer	Shem' i-nith
Se' sis	Sha' ron	She-mir' a-moth
Ses' thel	Sha' ron-ite	She-mu' el (11) (16)
Seth	Sha-ru' hen	Shen
Se' thar	Shash' a-i (5)	She-na' zar
Se' thcr	Sha' shak	She' nir
Sha-al-ab' bin	Sha' veh (7)	She' pham
Sha-al' bim	Sha' veth	Sheph-a-ti' ah (15)
Sha-al' bo-nite.	Sha' ul	She' phi (3)
Sha' aph	Sha' ul-ites	She' pho
Sha-a-ra' im (16)	Shau' sha	She-phu' phan (11)
Sha-ash' gas	She' al	She' rah
Shab-beth' a-i (5)	She-al' ti-el (11)	Sher-e-bi' ah (15)
Shach' i-a	She-a-ri' ah (15)	She' resh
Shad' dai (5)	She-ar-ja' shub	She-re' zer
Sha' drach	She' ba, or She' bah	She' shack
Sha' ge (7)	She' bam	She' shai (5)
Sha-haz' i-math (11)	Sheb-a-ni' ah (15)	She' shan
Shal' le-cheth	Sheb' a-rim	Shesh-baz' zar
Sha' lem	She' bat	Sheth
Sha' lim	She' ber	She' thar
Shal' i-sha	Sheb' na	She' thar Boz' na-i
Shal' lum	Sheb' u-el (11)	She' va
Shal' ma-i (5)	Shec-a-ni' ah	Shib' bo-leth
Shal' man	She' chem (6)	Shib' mah (9)
Shal-ma-ne' ser	She' chem-ites	Shi' chron
Sha' ma	Shed' e-ur	Shig-gai' on (5)
Sham-a-ri' ah (15)	She-ha-ri' ah (15)	Shi' on
Sha' med	She' kel	Shi' hor
Sha' mer	She' lah	Shi' hor Lib' nath

## SH

Shi-i'im (3) (4)  
*She-i'im*  
 Shil'hi  
 Shil'him  
 Shil'lem  
 Shil'lem-ites (8)  
 Shi'loh, or Shi'lo (9)  
 Shi-lo'ah (11)  
 Shi-lo'ni (3) (11)  
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 Shim'e-a  
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 Shim'e-ath-ites  
 Shim'e-i (3)  
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 Shim'hi (3)  
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 Shim'ma (9)  
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 Shim'ri (3)  
 Shim'rith  
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 Shim'ron-ites (8)  
 Shim'ron Me'ron  
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 Shi'nab  
 Shi'nar  
 Shi'phi (3)  
 Shiph'mite  
 Shiph'ra (9)  
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 Ship'tan  
 Shi'sha (9)  
 Shi'shak  
 Shit'ra-i (5)  
 Shit'tah (9)  
 Shit'tim Wood  
 Shi'za (9)  
 Sho'a (9)  
 Sho'ah (9)  
 Sho'bab  
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 Sho'ba-i (5)

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Sho'bal  
 Sho'bek  
 Sho'bi (3)  
 Sho'cho (6)  
 Sho'choh (9)  
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 Sho'mer  
 Sho'phach (6)  
 Sho'phan  
 Sho-shan'nim  
 Sho-shan'nim  
 E'duth  
 Shu'a (9)  
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 Shu'ni (3)  
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 Shup'pim  
 Shur  
 Shu'shan  
 Shu'shan E'duth  
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 Si'a-ka (1) (9)  
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 Sib'ba-chai (5)  
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 Sib'mah (9)  
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 Si'chem (1) (6)  
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 Si'nai (5)  
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 Siph'moth  
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 Si'rach (1) (6)  
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 Sir'i-on  
 Sis-a-ma'i (5)  
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 Si-sin'nes  
 Sit'nah  
 Si'van  
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 So'choh (6) (9)  
*So'ko*  
 So'coh (9)  
*So'ko*  
 So'di (3)  
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 Sod'o-ma  
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 Sop'a-ter  
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 Sos'the-nes  
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 So'ta-i (5)  
 Sta'chys (6)  
*Sta'kees*  
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Steph'a-nas  
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 Su'ah (9)  
 Su'ba  
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Su'di-as  
 Suk'ki-ims (4)  
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 Su'sa  
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Sy'char (1) (6)  
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Ta'a-nach (6)  
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 Ta'bor  
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 Tach'mo-nite  
 Tad'mor  
 Ta'han  
 Ta'han-ites  
 Ta-hap'e-nes  
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 Tah'pe-nes (9)  
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Tap'pu-ah (11)  
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 Tar'tak  
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 Te'bah (9)  
 Teb-a-li'ah (15)  
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 Te-haph'ne-hes  
 Te-hin'nah  
 Te'kel  
 Tek'o-a, or Tek'o-ah  
 Tek'o-ites  
 Tel'a-bib  
 Te'lah (9)  
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 Te'iem  
 Tel-ha-re'sha  
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 Tel'me-la (9)  
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 Te'ma (9)  
 Te'man  
 Tem'a-ni (3)

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 Tem'e-ni (3)  
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 Te'resh  
 Ter'ti-us  
 Ter'she-us  
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 The-co'e  
 The-las'ser  
 The-ler'sas  
 The-oc'a-nus  
 The-od'o-tus  
 The-oph'i-lus  
 The'ras  
 Ther'me-leth  
 Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca  
 Theu'das  
 Thim'na-thath  
 This'be  
 Thom'as

## XA

*T'om'as*, Eng.  
 Thom'o-i (3)  
 Thra-se'as (16)  
 Thum'mim  
 Thy-a-ti'ra (9)  
 Tib'bath  
 Tib'ni (3)  
 Ti'dal  
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*Tim'o-thy*, Eng.  
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 Ti'rath-ites (8)  
 Tir'ha-kah (9)  
 Tir'ha-nah  
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 Tish'bite  
 Ti'van  
 Ti'za  
 Ti'zite (8)  
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 Tob  
 To-bi'ah (15)  
 To-bi'as (15)  
*To'bie*, Eng.  
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 U'la-i (5)  
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 Ul'la (9)  
 Um'mah (9)  
 Un'ni (3)

Voph'si (3)  
 U'phaz  
 U-phar'sin  
 Ur'ba-ne  
 U'ri (3)  
 U-ri'ah (9)  
 U-ri'as (15)  
 U'ri-el (4) (11)  
 U-ri'jah (9) (15)  
 U'rim  
 U'ta (9)

U'tha-i' (5)  
 U'thi (3)  
 U'za-i (5)  
 U'zal  
 Uz'za (9)  
 Uz'zah (9)  
 Uz'zen She'rah  
 Uz'zi (3)  
 Uz-zi'ah (15)  
 Uz-zi'el (11) (16)  
 Uz-zi'el-ites (8)

## X.

Xa'gus  
 Xan'thi-cus

Xe'ne-as  
 Xer-o-pha'gi-a

Xe-rol'y-be  
 Xys'tus

## Z.

Za-a-na'im (16)	Zar'e-phath	Zer
Za'a-nan	Zar'e-tan	Ze'rah (9)
Za-a-nan'nim	Za'reth Sha'har	Zer-a-hi'ah (15)
Za'a-van	Zar'hites	Zer-a-i'a (5)
Za'bad	Zar'ta-nah	Ze'rau
Zab-a-dæ'ans	Zar'than	Zer'ed
Zab-a-dai'as (5)	Zath'o-e	Zer'e-da
Zab'bai (5)	Za-thu'i (3) (11)	Ze-red'a-thah
Zab'bud	Zath'thu	Zer'e-rath
Zab-de'us (12)	Zat'tu	Ze'resh
Zab'di (3)	Za'van	Ze'reth
Zab'di-el (11)	Za'za	Ze'ri (3)
Za-bi'na (12)	Zeb-a-di'ah (15)	Ze'ror
Za'bud	Ze'bah (9)	Ze-ru'ah (11)
Zac'ca-i (5)	Ze-ba'im (11) (16)	Ze-rub'ba-bel
Zac'cur	Zeb'e-dee	Zer-u-i'ah (15)
Zach-a-ri'ah (15)	Ze-bi'na	Zer-vi'ah (15)
Za'cher (6)	Ze-bo'im (11)	Ze'tham
Za'ker	Ze-bu'da (11)	Ze'than
Zac-che'us (12)	Ze'bul	Ze'thar
Zak-ke'us	Zeb'u-lon-ites	Zi'a (9)
Za'dok	Zeb'u-lon (16)	Zi'ba (9)
Za'ham	Zech-a-ri'ah	Zib'e-on
Za'ir	Ze'dad	Zib'i-on
Za'laph	Zed-e-ki'ah (15)	Zich'ri (3)
Zal'mon	Zeeb	Zik'ri
Zal-mo'nah (12)	Ze'lah (9)	Zid'dim
Zal-mun'nah	Ze'lek	Zid-ki'jah (15)
Zam'bis	Ze-lo'phe-ad	Zi'don, or Si'don
Zam'bri (3)	Ze-lo'tes (11)	Zi-do'ni-ans
Za'moth	Zel'zah	Zif
Zam-zum'mims	Zem-a-ra'im (16)	Zi'ha (1)
Za-no'ah (9)	Zem'a-rite	Zik'lag
Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne'	Ze-mi'ra	Zil'lah
ah	Ze'nan	Zil'pah
Za'phon	Ze'nas	Zil'thai (5)
Za'ra	Ze-o'rim (12) <sup>1</sup>	Zim'mah
Zar'a-ces	Zeph-a-ni'ah (15)	Zim'ram, or
Za'rah	Ze'phath	Zim'ran
Zar-a-i'as (15)	Zeph'a-thah	Zim'ri (3)
Za're-ah	Ze'phi, or Ze'pho	Zin
Za're-ath-ites	Ze'phon	Zi'na (1) (9)
Za'red	Zeph'on-ites	Zi'on, or Si'on (1)

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Zi'or (1)	Zi'na (1) (9)	Zo'phim
Ziph	Zo'an	Zo'rah
Zi'phah (1)	Zo'ar	Zo'rath-ites
Ziph'i-on (2)	Zo'ba, or Zo'bah	Zo're-ah
Ziph'ites (8)	Zo-be'bah (9) (11)	Zo'rites
Zi'phron (1)	Zo'har	Zo-rob'a-bel (16)
Zip'por	Zo'he-leth	Zu'ar
Zip-po'rah (11) (16)	Zon'a-ras	Zuph
Zith'ri (3)	Zo'peth	Zur
Ziz	Zo'phah	Zu'ri-el (11)
Zi'za (1) (9)	Zo'phai (5)	Zu-ri-shad'dai (5)
Zi'zah (1) (9)	Zo'phar	Zu'zims

THUS are concluded two Vocabularies of Proper Names, with such minute attention to their syllabication and accentuation as entitles the author to pronounce them upon the whole, the most correct and copious Indexes to Pronunciation in our language. The labour attending this work was much greater than appears at first sight. The author had not only the words to divide into syllables according to the analogy of pronunciation; he had not only the common accent to mark, and this common accent often to settle between opposite authorities; but the secondary accent upon the beginning of polysyllables, scarcely hinted at by former philologists, was to be analogically adjusted, and its influence on the quantity of the vowel to be defined by the syllabication. This operation, with the reason of it, may be seen at large in Rule 20, 21, &c. prefixed to Greek and Latin Proper Names; and No. 530 in Principles of English Pronunciation, prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language: So that it may, with some degree of confidence be affirmed, that there is scarcely an accent or a hyphen in the whole catalogue that is not placed according to the best authorities and the soundest principles of pronunciation.

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## APPENDIX.

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*AARON*. This is a word of three syllables in Labbe, who says it is used to be pronounced with the accent on the penultimate: but the general pronunciation of this word in English is in two syllables, with the accent on the first, and as if written *A'ron*. Milton uniformly gives it this syllabication and accent:

Till by two brethren (those two brethren call  
Moses and *Aaron*) sent from God to claim  
His people from inthralment.

PAR. LOST. b. XII. v. 170.

*Abarim*. This and some other words are decided in their accentuation by Milton;

From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild  
Of southmost *Abarim* in Hesebon,  
And Horonaim, Seon's realm, beyond  
The flow'ry dale of Sibma clad with vines,  
And Eleälé to th' Asphaltic pool.

PAR. LOST. b. I. v. 407.

—yet his temple high  
Rear'd in Azotus, dreaded through the coast  
Of Palestine, in Gath and Ascalon,  
And *Accaron* and Gaza's frontier bounds. IB. 463.

*Abram*, or *Abraham*. The first name of two syllables was the patriarch's original name, but God increased it to the second, of three syllables, as a pledge of an increase in blessing. The latter name, however, from the feebleness of the *h* in our pronunciation of it, and from the absence of the accent, is liable to such an hiatus, from the proximity of two similar vowels, that in the most solemn pronunciation we seldom hear this name extended to three syllables. Milton has but once pronounced it in this manner, but has six times made it only two syllables: and this may be looked upon as the general pronunciation.

*Adonai*. Labbe, says his editor, makes this word of three syllables only; which, if once admitted, why, says he, should he dissolve the Hebrew diphthong in *Sadaï*, *Sinaï*, *Tolmaï*, &c. and at the same time make two syllables of the diphthong in *Caſſeu*, which are commonly united into one. In this, says he, he is inconsistent with himself.

*Amen.* The only word in the language which has necessarily two successive accents.

*Asmadai.* Mr. Oliver has not inserted this word, but we have it in Milton:

—————On each wing  
Uriel and Raphaël his vaunting foe,  
Though huge, and in a rock of diamond arm'd,  
Vanquish'd Adramelech and *Asmadai*.

PAR. LOST: b. vi. v. 365.

whence we may guess the poet's pronunciation of it in three syllables; the diphthong sounding like the *ai* in daily. See Rule 5, and the word *Sinar*.

*Azazel.* This word is not in Mr. Oliver's Lexicon; but Milton makes use of it, and places the accent on the second syllable:

—————that proud honour claim'd  
*Azazel* as his right; a cherub tall.

PAR. LOST: b. i. v. 534.

*Bethphage.* This word is generally pronounced by the illiterate in two syllables, and without the second *b*, as if written *Beth-page*.

*Canaan.* This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But Milton, who in his *Paradise Lost* has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables. This suppression of a syllable in the latter part of these words arises from the absence of accent: an accent on the second syllable would prevent the hiatus arising from the two vowels, as it does in *Baal* and *Baalim*, which are always heard in two and three syllables respectively.

*Capernaum.* This word is often, but improperly, pronounced with the accent on the penultimate.

*Chaseba.* For the accentuation of this word see Rule II.

*Deborah.* The learned editor of Labbe tells us, that this word has the penultimate long, both in Greek and Hebrew; and yet our clergy, when reading the Holy Scriptures to the people in English, always pronounce it with the accent on the first syllable; and why not, says he, when they place the accent on the first syllable of *orator*, *auditor*, and *successor*: but, continues he, I suppose they accent them otherwise when they speak Latin. There needed, I think, no ghost come from the grave to tell him that.

*Emmaus.* This word is often improperly pronounced in two syllables, as if written *Em'maus*.

*Israel*. This word is colloquially pronounced in two syllables, and not unfrequently heard in the same manner from the pulpit. The tendency of two vowels to unite, when there is no accent to keep them distinct, is the cause of this corruption, as in *Canaan*, *Isaac*, &c. : but as there is a greater difficulty in keeping separate two unaccented vowels of the same kind, so the latter corruption is more excusable than the former; and, therefore, in my opinion, this word ought always in public pronunciation, especially in reading the Scripture, to be heard in three syllables. Milton introduces this word four times in his *Paradise Lost*, and constantly makes it two syllables only. But those who understand English prosody know that we have a great number of words which have two distinct impulses, that go for no more than a single syllable in verse, such as *heaven*, *given*, &c. ; *higher* and *dyer* are always considered as dissyllables, and *hire* and *dire*, which have exactly the same quantity to the ear, but as monosyllables. *Israel*, therefore, ought always in deliberate and solemn speaking to be heard in three syllables. The same may be observed of *Raphael* and *Michael*.

*Raphael*. This word has uniformly the accent on the first syllable throughout Milton, though græcised by *Papean*; but the quantity is not so invariably settled by him; for in his *Paradise Lost* he makes it four times of three syllables, and twice of two. What is observed under *Israel* is applicable to this word. Colloquially we may pronounce it in two, as if written *Raphel*; but in deliberate and solemn speaking, or reading, we ought to make the two last vowels be heard separately and distinctly. The same may be observed of *Michael*, which Milton, in his *Paradise Lost*, uses six times as a word of three syllables, and eighteen times as a word of two only.

*Sabachthani*. Some, says the editor of Labbe, place the accent on the antepenultimate syllable of this word, and others on the penultimate; this last pronunciation, he says, is most agreeable to the Hebrew word, the penultimate of which is not only long, but accented: and as this word is Hebrew, it is certainly the preferable pronunciation.

*Sabaoth*. This word should not be confounded in its pronunciation with *Sabbath*, a word of so different a signification. *Sabaoth* ought to be heard in three syllables, by keeping the *a* and *o* separate and distinct. This, it must be confessed, is not very easy to do, but is absolutely necessary to prevent a very gross confusion of ideas and a perversion of the sense.

*Satan*. There is some dispute among the learned about the quantity of the second syllable of this word when Latin or Greek, as may be seen in Labbe, but more about the first. This is acknowledged to be short; and this has induced those critics who have great knowledge of Latin, and very little of



their own language, to pronounce the first syllable short in English, as if written *Sattan*. If these gentlemen have not perused the Principles of Pronunciation, prefixed to the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, I would take the liberty of referring them to what is there said, for full satisfaction, for whatever relates to deriving English quantity from the Latin. But for those who have not an opportunity of inspecting that work, it may, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that no analogy is more universal than that which, in a Latin word of two syllables, with but one consonant in the middle, and the accent on the first syllable, leads us to pronounce that syllable long. This is, likewise, the genuine pronunciation of English words of the same form; and where it has been counteracted we find a miserable attempt to follow the Latin quantity in the English word, which we entirely neglect in the Latin itself (see Introduction, page xxiii. *Cato* and *Plato* are instances where we make the vowel *a* long in English, when it is short in Latin; and *caligo* and *cogito*, where we make the *a* and *o* short in English, when it is long in Latin. Thus a word of two syllables, with one consonant in the middle and the accent on the first, which, according to our own vernacular analogy, we should pronounce as we do *Cato* and *Plato*, with the first vowel long: if this word happens to be derived from a word of three syllables in Latin, with the first short; this is looked upon as a good reason for shortening the first syllable of the English word, as in *magic*, *placid*, *tepid*, &c., though we violate this rule in the pronunciation of the Latin words *caligo*, *cogito*, &c., which, according to this analogy, ought to be *cale-i-go*, *coge-i-to*, &c.

This pedantry, which ought to have a harsher title, has considerably hurt the sound of our language, by introducing into it too many short vowels, and consequently rendering it less flowing and sonorous. The tendency of the penultimate accent to open and lengthen the first vowel in dissyllables, with but one consonant in the middle, in some measure counteracts the shortening tendency of two consonants, and the almost invariable shortening tendency of the antepenultimate accent; but this analogy, which seems to be the genuine operation of nature, is violated by these ignorant critics from the pitiful ambition of appearing to understand Latin. As the first syllable, therefore, of the word in question has its first vowel pronounced short for such miserable reasons as have been shown, and this short pronunciation does not seem to be general, as may be seen under the word in the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, we ought certainly to incline to that pronunciation, which is so agreeable to the analogy of our own language, and which is at the same time so much more pleasing to the ear. See Principles prefixed to

the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, No. 543, 544, &c., and the words *Drama* and *Satire*.

*Silva*. This word, according to the present general rule of pronouncing these words, ought to have the accent on the second syllable, as it is grecised by Σιλῶν; but Milton, who understood its derivation as well as the present race of critics, has given it the antepenultimate accent, as more agreeable to the general analogy of accenting English words of the same form:

—————Or if Sion hill  
Delight thee more, or *Silva's* brook that flow'd  
Fast by the oracle of God————

If criticism ought not to overturn settled usages; surely when that usage is sanctioned by such a poet as Milton, it ought not to be looked upon as a licence, but an authority. With respect to the quantity of the first syllable, analogy requires that if the accent be on it, it should be short. See Rules prefixed to the Greek and Latin Proper Names, rule 21.

*Sinai*. If we pronounce this word after the Hebrew, it is three syllables; if after the Greek Σινᾶ, but two only. Labbe adopts the former pronunciation, but general usage seems to prefer the latter; and if we almost universally follow the Greek in other cases, why not in this? Milton adopts the Greek:

Sing, heav'nly muse! that on the secret top  
Of Oreb or of *Sinai* didst inspire  
That shepherd————

God, from the mount of *Sinai*, whose gray top  
Shall tremble, he descending, will himself  
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,  
Ordain them laws.

PAR. LOST. b. XII. v. 227.

We ought not, indeed, to lay too much stress on the *quantity* of Milton, which is often so different in the same word; but these are the only two passages in his *Paradise Lost*, where this word is used; and as he has made the same letters a diphthong in *Asmadai*, it is highly probable he judged this the true pronunciation.

*Zabulon*. Notwithstanding, says the editor of Labbe, this word in Greek, Ζαβουλων, has the penultimate long, in our churches we every where hear it pronounced with the acute on the antepenultimate. Those who thus pronounce it plead, that in Hebrew the penultimate vowel is short: but in the word *Zorobabel*, Ζοροβαβελ, they follow a different rule; for though the penultimate in Hebrew is long, they pronounce it with their own favourite antepenultimate accent.

Thus we see what has been observed of the tendency of Greek and Latin words to desert their original accent, and to adopt that of the English, is much more observable in words from the Hebrew. Greek and Latin words are fixed in their pronunciation, by a thousand books written expressly upon the subject, and ten thousand occasions of using them; but Hebrew words, from the remote antiquity of the language, from the paucity of books in it, from its being originally written without points, and the very different style of its poetry from that of other languages, afford us scarcely any criterion to recur to for settling the pronunciation, which must therefore often be irregular and desultory. The Septuagint, indeed, gives us some light, and is the only star by which we can steer; but this is so frequently obscured, as to leave us in the dark, and to force us to pronounce according to the analogy of our own language. It were to be wished, indeed, that this were to be entirely adopted in Hebrew words, where we have so little to determine us; and that those words which we have worn into our own pronunciation were to be a rule for all others of the same form and termination; but it is easier to bring about a revolution in kingdoms than in languages. Men of learning will always form a sort of literary aristocracy; they will be proud of the distinction, which a knowledge of languages gives them above the vulgar, and will be fond of showing this knowledge, which the vulgar will never fail to admire and imitate.

The best we can do, therefore, is to make a sort of compromise between the ancient languages and our own, to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them. Thus *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, *Lemuel*, which, according to the Latin analogy and our own, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, ought to remain in quiet possession of their present pronunciation, notwithstanding the Greek *Εμμανουήλ*, *Σαμουήλ*, *Λεμουήλ*; but *Elishua*, *Esdrelon*, *Gederah*, must have the accent on the penultimate, because the Greek words into which they are translated, *Ἐλισυή*, *Ἑσδρηλὼν*, *Γάδρηα*, have the penultimate long. If this should not appear a satisfactory method of settling the pronunciation of these words, I must intreat those who dissent from it to point out a better: a work of this kind was wanted for general use; it is addressed neither to the learned nor the illiterate, but to that large and most respectable part of society, who have a tincture of letters, but whose avocations deny them the opportunity of cultivating them. To these a work of this kind cannot fail of being useful; and by its utility to these the author wishes to stand or fall.

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OBSERVATIONS  
ON THE  
*GREEK and LATIN*  
ACCENT and QUANTITY ;

WITH  
SOME PROBABLE CONJECTURES ON THE METHOD  
*OF FREEING THEM FROM*  
THE OBSCURITY AND CONTRADICTION  
IN WHICH THEY ARE INVOLVED,  
BOTH BY THE ANCIENTS AND MODERNS.

“ Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.”

HOR.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

**A**FTER the many learned pens which have been employed on the subject of the following Observations, the author would have been much ashamed of obtruding his humble opinion on so delicate a point, had he not flattered himself that he had taken a material circumstance into the account which had been entirely overlooked by almost every writer he had met with.

It is not a little astonishing, that when the nature of the human voice forms so great a part of the inquiry into accent and quantity, that its most marking distinctions should have been so little attended to. From a perusal of every writer on the subject\*, one would be led to suppose that high and low, loud and soft, and quick and slow, were the only modifications of which the voice was susceptible; and that the inflexions of the voice, which distinguish speaking from singing, did not exist. Possessed, therefore, of this distinction of sounds, the author, at least, brings something new into the inquiry; and if, even with this advantage, he should fail of throwing light on the subject, he is sure he shall be entitled to the indulgence of the learned, as they fully understand the difficulty of the question.

It may, perhaps, be necessary to observe, that the author does not enter into the question of the authenticity of the Greek accents, which he thinks has been demonstrated by Primatt, Forster, and the late author of an *Essay on the Greek and Latin Prosodies*: his principal aim is, to show the nature of the acute and grave accents, and the compatibility of both with either long or short quantity.

\* The only exception to this general assertion is Mr. Steele, the author of *Prosodia Rationalis*; but the design of this gentleman is not so much to illustrate the accent and quantity of the Greek language as to prove the possibility of forming a notation of speaking sounds for our own; and of reducing them to a musical scale, and accompanying them with instruments. The attempt is undoubtedly laudable; but no farther useful than to show the impossibility of it by the very method he has taken to explain it. For it is wrapped up in such an impenetrable cloud of music as to be unintelligible to any but musicians; and the distinctions of sound are so nice and numerous as to discourage the most persevering student from labouring to understand him.

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## OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

*GREEK and LATIN ACCENT, &c.*

I. IN order to form an idea of the Accent and Quantity of the dead languages, it will be necessary first to understand what we mean by the accent and quantity of our own language: and as quantity is supposed by some to regulate the accent in English as well as in Greek and Latin, it will be necessary first to inquire, what we mean by long and short vowels; or as some are pleased to term them, syllables.

II. In English, then, we have no conception of quantity arising from any thing but the nature of the vowels, as they are pronounced long or short: whatever retardation of voice in the sound of a vowel there might be in Greek or Latin before two consonants, and those often twin consonants, we find every vowel in this situation as easily pronounced short as long; and the quantity is found to arise from the length or shortness we give to the vowel, and not from any obstruction of sound occasioned by the succeeding consonants. Thus the *a* in *banish*, *banner*, and *banter*, is short in all these words, and long in *paper*, *taper*, and *vapour*: the *i* is long in *miser*, *minor*, and *mitre*, and short in *misery*, *middle*, and *mistress*: and so of the rest of the vowels: and though the accent is on the first syllable of all these words, we see it perfectly compatible with either long or short quantity.



III. As a farther proof of this, we may observe, that unaccented vowels are frequently pronounced long when the accented vowels are short. Thus the *o* in *Cicero* is long, though unaccented; and the *i* short, though under the accent. The same may be observed of the name of our English poet *Lillo*. So in our English words *conclave*, *réconcile*, *châmomile*, and the substantives *confine*, *pérfume*, and a thousand others, we see the first accented syllable short, and the final unaccented syllable long. Let those who contend that the acute accent and long quantity are inseparable call the first vowels of these words long, if they please; but to those who make their ear and not their eye the judge of quantity—when compared with the last vowels, they will always be esteemed short.

IV. The next object of inquiry is, what is the nature of English Accent. Mr. Sheridan \*, with his usual decision, tells us, that accent is only a greater force upon one syllable than another, without any relation to the elevation or depression of the voice; while almost every other writer on the subject makes the elevation or depression of the voice inseparable from accent. When words are pronounced in a monotone, as the Bellman repeats his verses, the Crier pronounces his advertisement, or the Clerk of a Church gives out the psalm, we hear

\* The term (accent) with us has no reference to inflexions of the voice or musical notes, but only means a peculiar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest. *Lectures on Elocution*, quarto edition, page 41.

To illustrate the difference between the accent of the ancients and that of ours (says Mr. Sheridan), let us suppose the same movements beat upon the drum, and sounded by the trumpet. Take, for instance, a succession of words, where the accent is on every second syllable which forms an Iambic movement; the only way by which a drum (as it is incapable of any change of notes) can mark that movement, is by striking a soft note first, followed by one more forcible, and so in succession. Let the same movement be sounded by the trumpet in an alternation of high and low notes, and it will give a distinct idea of the difference between the English accent and those of the ancients. *Art of Reading*, page 75.

an *ictus* or accentual force upon the several accented syllables which distinguishes them from the others, but no more variety of tone than if we were to beat the syllables of the same words upon a drum, which may be louder or softer, but cannot be either higher or lower; this is pronouncing according to Mr. Sheridan's definition of accent: and this pronunciation certainly comes under the definition of singing: it is singing ill, indeed, as Julius Cæsar said, of a bad reader; but still it is singing, and therefore essentially different from speaking; for in speaking, the voice is continually *sliding* upwards or downwards; and in singing, it is *leaping*, as it were, from a lower to a higher, or from a higher to a lower note: the only two possible ways of varying the human voice with respect to elevation or depression; so that when we are told by some writers on this subject, that the speaking of the ancients was a *kind* of singing, we are led into the error of supposing that singing and speaking differ only in degree, and not in kind; whereas they are just as different as motion and rest\*.


V. Whenever in speaking we adopt a singing tone, (which was formerly the case with Puritan preachers,) it differs essentially from speaking, and can be pricked down upon paper, and be played upon a violin: and whenever in singing we adopt a speaking tone, the slide of this tone is so essentially distinct from singing as to shock the ear like the harshest discord. Those, therefore, who rank recitative as a medium between singing and speaking, are utterly ignorant of the nature of both. Recita-

\* It is not denied that the slides in speaking may sometimes leap, as it were, from a low to a high, or from a high to a low note; that is, that there may be a very considerable interval between the end of one of those slides and the beginning of another; as between the high note in the word *no* in the question, *Did he say No?* and the low note which the same word may adopt in the answer, *No, he did not.* But the sound which composes the note of speaking, as it may be called, and the sound which composes the note of singing, are essentially distinct; the former is in continual motion, while the latter is for a given time at rest.

tive is just as much singing as what is called air, or any other species of musical composition.

VI. If we may have recourse to the eye, the most distinct and definite of all our senses, we may define musical notes to be horizontal lines, and speaking tones oblique lines: the one rises from low to high, or falls from high to low by distinct intervals, as

the following straight lines to the eye; — —

the other slides upwards or downwards as the following oblique lines;  nor is the one more dif-

ferent to the eye than the other is to the ear. Those, therefore, who gravely tell us, that the enunciation of the ancients was a kind of musical speaking, impose upon us with words to which we can annex no ideas; and when they attempt to illustrate this musico-speaking pronunciation, by referring us to the Scotch and other dialects, they give us a rhetorical flourish instead of a real example: for however the Scotch and other speakers may drawl out the accent, and give the vowel a greater length than the English, it is always in an oblique, and not in a straight line: for the moment the straight line of sound, or the monotone is adopted, we hear something essentially distinct from speaking.

VII. The English accent, therefore, is an elevation of voice; whether we consider it in words pronounced singly, or compared with the other words or syllables. Considered singly, it rises from a lower to a higher tone in the question *Nó?* which may therefore be called the acute accent, and falls from a higher to a lower tone in the answer *Nò*, and may therefore be called the grave. When compared with the preceding and succeeding words or syllables, it is louder and higher than the preceding, and louder and lower than the succeeding syllables in the question, *Satisfactorily* did he say? and both louder and higher than either the preceding or suc-

ceding syllables in the answer—He said *satisfactorily*. Those who wish to see this explained more at large may consult Elements of Elocution, vol. i. page 112; or Melody of Speaking Delineated, page 7.

VIII. This idea of accent is so evident upon experiment, as to defy contradiction; and yet, such is the general ignorance of the modifications of the voice, that we find those who pretend to explain the nature of accent the most accurately—when they give us an example of the accent in any particular word, suppose it always pronounced affirmatively and alone; that is, as if words were always pronounced with one inflexion of voice, and as if there were no difference, with respect to the nature of the accent, whether the word is in an affirmation or a question, in one part of the sentence or in another; when nothing can be more palpable to a correct ear than that the accents of the word *voluntary* in the following sentences, are essentially different:

His resignation was *voluntary*.

He made a *voluntary* resignation.

In both, the accent is on the first syllable. In the first sentence, the accented syllable is higher and louder than the other syllables: and in the second, it is louder and lower than the rest. The same may be observed of the following question:

Was his resignation *voluntary* or *involuntary*?

where the first syllable of the word *voluntary* is louder and lower than the succeeding syllables; and in the word *involuntary*, it is louder and higher. Those who have not ears sufficiently delicate to discern this difference, ought never to open their lips about the acute or grave accent, as they are pleased to call them; let them speak of accent as it relates to stress only, and not to elevation or depression of voice, and then they may speak intelligibly.

IX. A want of this discernment has betrayed Mr. Forster into obscurity and contradiction. To say nothing of his asserting that the English, Irish, and Scotch accent differ, (where accent cannot possibly mean stress, for then English verse would not be verse in Ireland and Scotland,) what shall we think of his telling us, that in England we pronounce the word *majesty*\* with an acute accent, and long quantity upon the first syllable, and the two last syllables with the grave accent and short quantity; and that in Scotland this word is pronounced with a grave accent, and long quantity on the first syllable, and with an acute accent and short quantity on the last? Now, if by accent is meant stress, nothing is more evident than that the English and Scotch place the accent on the same syllable; but if elevation be included in the idea of accent, it is as evident that the English pronounce the first syllable louder and higher than the two last, when they pronounce the word either singly, or as ending a sentence, as,

He spoke against the king's *majesty*.  
and louder and lower than the two last, when it is the last accented word but one in a sentence, as,

He spoke against the *majesty* of the king.  
or when it is the last word in asking a question, beginning with a verb, as,

Did he dare to speak against the king's *majesty*?

X. Where then is the difference, it will be asked, between the English and Scotch pronunciation? I answer, precisely in this; that the Scotch are apt to drawl out every syllable to a greater length than the English: and that in the word *majesty*, as well as in every other of the same form, they generally adopt the rising inflexion, as in the two last sentences, whether it ends a question beginning with a verb, as, "Is this picture of his *majesty*?" or

\* Essay on Accent and Quantity, 2d edit. page 48.

whether it ends an affirmative sentence, as, "This is the picture of his *majesty*." And it is in the prevalence of this pronunciation, namely, that of ending the word with the rising inflexion that forms the principal difference between the English and Scotch pronunciation.

XI. Having thus endeavoured to ascertain the accent and quantity of our own language, let us next enquire into the nature of the accent and quantity of the ancients.

XII. The long quantity of the ancients must arise either from a prolongation of the sound of the vowel, or from that delay of voice which the pronunciation of two or more consonants in succession, are supposed naturally to require. Now vowels were said to be either long by nature, or long by position. Those long by nature \* were such as were long, though succeeded by a single consonant, as the *u* in *natura*, and were a sort of exception to the general rule; for a vowel before a single consonant was commonly short, as is every *u* in the word *tumulus*. Those vowels which were long by position, were such as were succeeded by two or more consonants; as the first *o* in *sponsor*: if the long quantity of the ancients was the same distinction of the sound of the vowel as we make in the words *cadence* and *magic*, calling the first *a* long, and the second short: then the *a* in *māter* and *pāter* † must have been pro-

\* If the long quantity of the Greek and Latin arose naturally from the retardation of sound occasioned by the succeeding consonants, the long vowels in this situation ought to have been termed long by *nature*, and those long vowels which come before single consonants should have been called long by custom: since it was nothing but custom made the vowel *e* in *decus* (honor) short, and in *dedo* (to give) long; and the vowel *o* in *ovum* (an egg) long, and in *ovo* (to triumph) short.

† I do not here enter into the question concerning the ancient sound of the Latin *a*, which I am convinced was like our *a* in *water*; but whether it was like the *a* in *paper*, *father*, or *water*, is not of any importance in the present question; the quantity is the same, supposing it to have been any one of them.

nounced like our *a* in *paper* and *matter*: and those vowels which were long by position, as the *a* in *Bācchus* and *cāmpus* must have been sounded by the ancients as we hear them in the words *bake* and *came*.

XIII. If therefore the long quantity of the ancients was no more than a retardation of voice on the consonants, or that duration of sound which an assemblage of consonants is supposed naturally to produce without making any alteration in the sound of the vowel, such long quantity as this an English ear has not the least idea of. Unless the sound of the vowel be altered, we have not any conception of a long or short syllable; and the first syllables of *banish*, *banner*, and *banter*, have, to our ears, exactly the same quantity.

XIV. But if the long quantity of the ancients arose naturally from the obstruction the voice meets with in the pronunciation of two or more consonants, how does it happen that the preceding consonants do not lengthen the vowel as much as those which succeed? Dr. Gally tells us, the reason of this is, "that the vowel being the most essential part of the syllable, the voice hastens to seize it; and in order to do this, it slurs over all the consonants that are placed before it, so that the voice suffers little or no delay. But the case of the consonant that follows is not the same: it cannot be slurred over, but must be pronounced full and distinct, otherwise it would run into and be confounded with the following syllable. By this mean the voice is delayed more in the latter, than in the former part of the syllable, and 'or' is longer than *ερο*, and *ην* longer than *Σπλη*."

I must own myself at a loss to conceive the force of this reasoning: I have always supposed the consonant, when it forms part of a syllable, to be as essential to its sound as the vowel; nor can I conceive, why the latter consonants of a syllable may not be pronounced as rapidly as the former, without

running the former syllable into the latter, and thus confounding them together, since no such confusion arises when we end the first syllable with the vowel, and begin the following syllable with the consonants, as *pro-crastino*, *pro-stratus*, &c. as in this case there is no consonant to stop the first syllable, and prevent its running into the second; so that Dr. Gally seems to have *sturred* over the matter rather than to have explained it; but as he is the only writer who has attempted to account for the manner in which quantity is produced by consonants, he is entitled to attention.

XV. In the first place, then, in words of more than one syllable, but one consonant can belong to the *preceding* vowel, as the others must necessarily be considered as belonging to the *succeeding* vowel, and, according to Dr. Gally, must be hurried over, that the voice may seize its favourite letter: but as one consonant does not naturally produce long quantity, where is the delay, if the other consonants are hurried over? and consequently, where is the long quantity which the delay is supposed to produce? This is like adding two nothings together to produce a something.

XVI. But what does he mean by the necessity there is of pronouncing the latter consonant full and distinct that it may not run into and be confounded with the following syllable? Must not every consonant be pronounced full and distinct, whether we pronounce it rapidly or slowly, whether before or after the vowel? Is not the *str* in *stramen* pronounced as full and distinct as the same letters in *castra*, *castrametor*? &c. I know there is a shadow of difference by pronouncing the vowel in our short English manner so as to unite with the *s*; but if we make the preceding vowel long, as in *case*, and, according to the rules of syllabication laid down by Ramus, Ward, and the Latin Grammarians, carry the consonants to the succeeding syllable, we find these consonants pronounced exactly in the same



manner: and this leads us to suppose that double consonants were the signs only, and not the efficient of long quantity; and that this same long quantity was not simply a duration of sound upon the consonants, but exactly what *we* call long quantity: a lengthening of the sound by pronouncing the vowel open; as if we were to pronounce the *a* long in *mater*, by sounding it as if written *mayter*; and the same letter short in *pater*, as if it were written *patter* \*.

XVII. The reason of our repugnance to admit of this analogy of quantity in the learned languages is, that a diametrically opposite analogy has been adopted in the English, and, I believe, in most modern tongues; an analogy which makes the vowel long before one consonant, and short before more than one.

XVIII. If, however, the quantity of the ancients lay only in the vowel which was lengthened and shortened in our manner by altering the sound; how strange must have been their poetical language, and how different from the words taken singly! Thus the word *nec*, which, taken singly, must have been pronounced with the vowel short, like our English word *neck*—in composition, as in the line of Virgil, where it is long,

“Fulgura *nec* diri toties arsere cometæ.”

This word must have been pronounced as if written

\* What exceedingly corroborates this idea of quantity is, the common or doubtful vowels, as they are called; that is, such as come before a mute and a liquid; as the first *a* in *patria*, the *e* in *refluo*, &c.; as in these words the vowel preceding the mute and liquid are either long or short, as the writer or speaker pleases to make them; but if the consonants naturally retarded the sound of the syllable, so as to make it long, how could this be? If the syllable was to be made long, did the speaker dwell longer on the consonants? and if it was to be made short, did he hurry them over? And did this make the difference in the quantity of these syllables? The utter impossibility of conceiving this to have been the case, renders it highly probable that the long or short quantity lay only in the vowel.

*neck*; just as differently as the words *proper*, *of*, and *mankind*, in the line of Pope,

“The proper study of mankind is man;”  
and as if written,

The *propeer* study *ove mane-kind* is man.

When to this alteration of the quantity, by the means of succeeding consonants, we add that rule—

“*Finalem cæsura brevem producere gaudet*”—which makes the short or doubtful vowel long, that either immediately precedes the cæsura, or concludes the hexameter verse—what must be our astonishment at this very different sound of the words arising merely from a different collocation of them; and at the strange variety and ambiguity to the ear this difference must occasion!

XIX. But if this system of quantity among the ancients appears strange and unaccountable, our wonder will not be diminished when we inquire into the nature of their accent.

XX. From what has been said of accent and quantity in our own language, we may conclude them to be essentially distinct and perfectly separable: nor is it to be doubted that they were equally separable in the learned languages: instances of this from the scholiasts and commentators are innumerable: but so loose and indefinite are many of their expressions; so little do they seem acquainted with the analysis of the human voice, that a great number of quotations are produced to support the most opposite and contradictory systems. Thus Vossius, Heninius, and Dr. Gally, produce a great number of quotations which seem to confound accent and quantity, by making the acute accent and long quantity signify the same; White, Michaelis, Melancthon, Forster, Primat, and many other men of learning, produce clouds of witnesses from the ancients to prove that accent and quantity are essentially different. The only thing they seem to

Greek and Latin Prosodies; though as strenuously denied by Dr. Galley \*, Isaac Vossius, and Henni-  
 nius; and these last seem to have been persuaded of  
 the inseparable concomitancy of the acute accent  
 and long quantity, from the impossibility they sup-  
 posed there was of separating them in any language;  
 but if we make our ears and not our eyes judges of  
 quantity, can any thing be more palpable than the  
 short quantity of the accented syllables of *próselyte*,  
*ánodyne*, *tribune*, and *ínmate*; and the long quantity  
 of the final syllables of these words? and when we  
 pronounce the Greek and Latin words, σφαλλω  
*ambo*; ἀμφο *fallo*, nothing can be more evident than

“ are of the nature of a wind-instrument, in ordinary pronunciation.  
 “ For the sounds of our voice in common speech differ from those of  
 “ such musical instruments, not in *quality*, but in arithmetical discrete  
 “ quantity or number only, as hath been observed before, and is con-  
 “ firmed by the decisive judgment of that nice and discerning critic  
 “ Dionysius of Halicarnassus. Here then is, to demonstration, an  
 “ acute tone consistent with a short time, and a grave tone with a long  
 “ one.” P. 342. 343. To this I may add the observation made by  
 the author of the Essay on the Harmony of Language. “ Strange it  
 “ seems, that the author of this passage should maintain an opinion so  
 “ contrary to truth, so repugnant to his own purpose, so belied by  
 “ daily and hourly experience, as that the union of the acute tone  
 “ with a short quantity seldom occurs in English pronunciation, and  
 “ is hardly practicable by an English voice.” And still more strange,  
 I may add, is it, that these two authors should not see that the expe-  
 riment, which is called a demonstration, has nothing to do with the  
 point in question. Let it once be allowed that the Greeks and Romans  
 sung their language instead of speaking it, and then the acute or grave  
 accent with long or short quantity are perfectly reconcilable; but it  
 is not about musical but speaking tones that we inquire. And though  
 the authority of Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, is cited for the nature  
 of the speaking voice as distinct, in degree only and not in kind, from  
 singing, I boldly assert that this is not matter of authority, but of  
 experiment; and that singing and speaking are as distinct as motion  
 and rest. It is true some motion may be so slow as not to be per-  
 ceived, but then it is to be considered as rest: as a curve may approach  
 so near to a right line as not to be distinguishable from it; but in these  
 cases where the senses and not the understanding are addressed, things  
 are to be estimated for just what the senses value them at: De non  
 apparentibus & de non existentibus eadem est ratio.

\* If the acute accent or stress, as Dr. Galley calls it, made the short  
 syllable long, what becomes of the metre of verse? How will he scan  
*Arma virumque cano*?

the long quantity of the final vowel, though without the accent, and the short quantity of the initial and accented syllable.

XXIV. As to the long quantity arising from the succession of two consonants, which the ancients are uniform in asserting; if it did not mean that the preceding vowel was to lengthen its sound; as we should do by pronouncing the *a* in *scatter* as we do in *skater*, (one who skates,) I have no conception what it meant; for if it meant that only the time of the syllable was prolonged, the vowel retaining the same sound, I must confess as utter an inability of comprehending this source of quantity in the Greek and Latin as in English. *Banish*, *banner*, and *banter*, have to our ears the first syllable equally short: the same may be observed of *senate*, *seminary*, *sentence*, and *sentiment*; and if, as an ingenious inquirer \* into this subject has asserted, the ancients pronounced both the consonants in *callidus*, *fallo*, &c. such a pronunciation must necessarily augment the number of syllables, as if written *calelidus*, *falelo*, &c.; and is therefore contrary to all the rules of ancient prosody; nor would this pronunciation to our ears give the least length to the preceding vowel, any more than the succeeding mute does in *sentence* and *sentiment*.

XXV. When these observations on the accent and quantity of the ancients are all put together, shall we wonder that the learned and ingenious author of *Elements of Criticism* † should go so far as to assert that the dactyls and spondees of hexameter verse, with respect to pronunciation, are merely ideal, not only with us, but that they were so with the ancients themselves? Few, however, will adopt an opinion which will necessarily imply that the Greek and Latin critics were utterly ignorant of the nature of their own language: and every admirer of those ex-

\* Essay upon the Harmony of Language, p. 228, 233. Robson, 1774.

† *Elements of Criticism*, Vol. II., page 106. See also the Essay upon the Harmony of Language, page 234.

cellent writers will rather embrace any explanation of accent and quantity, than give up Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Cicero, Quintilian, and Longinus. Suppose then, as a last refuge, we were to try to read a Greek or Latin verse both by accent and quantity, in the manner they have prescribed, and see what such a trial will produce.

XXVI. By quantity, let us suppose the vowel lengthened to express the long quantity, and by the acute accent, the rising inflexion as explained above,

Tityre tú pátulæ récubans súb tégmīne fági  
Sylvéstrem ténui músam meditáris avéna.

Títýrē tū pátulāe rēcūbāns sūb tēgmīnē fági,  
Sýlvēstrēm tēnūī mūsām mēditáris āvēnā.

Teétyre too pátulēe récubanes soób teégmīne fági,  
Seelvcéstreem ténui moósame meditáris avéna.

Μῆνιν αἶειδε Θεά, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος  
Οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε ἔθηκεν.

Μῆνιν αἶειδε Θεᾷ Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος  
Οὐλομένην ἣ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε ἔθηκεν.

Méan-in á-eye-de The-áy Pea-lea-e-á-dyo A-kil-lêa-ose  
Ow-lom-mén-éen heè moo-ré a-kay-oês áil-ge éth-ee-kee.

XXVII. Now there are but four possible ways of pronouncing these verses without going into a perfect song\*: One is to pronounce the accented syllable with the falling inflexion, and the unaccented

\* This I may be bold to say is coming to the point at once, without hiding our ignorance, by supposing that the ancients had some mysterious way of pronouncing which we are utterly incapable of conceiving. Mr. Sheridan tells us that the ancients did observe the distinction of accents by an elevation and depression of voice, but the manner in which they did it, must remain for ever a secret to us; for, with the living tongue, perished the tones also; which we in vain endeavour to seek for in their visible marks. Lect. on Elocution, 4to. edit. page 39. From these and similar observations in many of our writers one would be tempted to imagine, that the organs of speaking in ancient Greece and Rome were totally different from those of the present race of men in Europe.



syllable with the same inflexion in a lower tone; which is the way we pronounce our own words when we give them the accent with the falling inflexion: the second is to pronounce the accented syllable with the rising inflexion, and the unaccented syllables with the same inflexion in a lower tone; which we never hear in our own language: the third is, to pronounce the accented syllable with the falling inflexion, and the unaccented syllables with the rising, in a lower tone: and the fourth, to pronounce the accented syllable with the rising inflexion, and the unaccented with the falling, in a lower tone. None of these modes but the first and last do we ever hear in our own language: the second and third seem too difficult to permit us to suppose that they could be the natural current of the human voice in any language. The first leaves us no possible means of explaining the circumflex; but the last, by doing this, gives us the strongest reason to suppose, that the Greek and Latin acute accent was the rising inflexion, and the grave the falling inflexion, in a lower tone:

XXVIII. But if the reader were sufficiently acquainted with these inflexions of voice, or could be present while I exemplified them to him, I doubt not that he would immediately say, it was impossible so monotonous a pronunciation could be that of the Greeks and Romans\*: but when we consider the monotony of the Scotch, Welch, and Irish, why should we wonder that other nations should be as monotonous. Let us view the Greek and Latin pronunciation on which side we will, we must, to be consistent with their own rules, feel them to be extremely monotonous. According to the laws of ancient prosody, every unaccented syllable must be lower than that which is accented; and if so, a most disagreeable monotony must necessarily ensue. For

\* Dr. Burney tells us, that Meibomius, the great and learned Meibomius, when prevailed upon at Stockholm to sing Greek strophes, set the whole court of Christina in a roar; as Naudé did in executing a Roman dance.

as every word in Latin, and almost every word in Greek, of more than one syllable, ended with the grave accent, that is, in a lower tone than the preceding syllables, almost every word in those languages ended with the same tone, let that tone have been what it would\*.

XXIX: I am supported in this conjecture, notwithstanding all the fine things † the antients, and many of the moderns, say of the variety and harmony of the Greek and Latin languages, by the definition which they give of the circumflex accent; which is, that it was a combination of the acute and grave upon the same syllable. This is so incomprehensible to modern ears, that scarcely any one but the author of the present Observations has attempted to explain it by experiment. It stands for nothing but long quantity in all our schools; and, contrary to the

\* If we enquire into the reason why our own pronunciation of Latin verse is much more varied than that which I suppose was the pronunciation of the ancients, it will be easily perceived to arise from the different inflexions of voice adopted on some of the words. Thus in the line——

*Sylvèstrem ténui mùsam meditáris avèna.*

The first, third, and last words have the last unaccented syllables lower than the accented syllable, and the second and fourth words have the last unaccented syllables higher than the accented syllable: this is in direct opposition to the Greek and Latin prosody; but from this arises the variety.

† The Græcian sage (says Dr. Burney) according to Gravina, was at once a philosopher, a poet, and a musician. "In separating these characters," says he, "they have all been weakened; the system of philosophy has been contracted; ideas have failed in poetry, and force and energy in song. Truth no longer subsists among mankind: the philosopher speaks not at present through the medium of poetry; nor is poetry heard any more through the vehicle of melody." "Now to my apprehension," says Dr. Burney, "the reverse of all this is exactly true: for by being separated, each of these professions receives a degree of cultivation, which fortifies and renders it more powerful, if not more illustrious. The music of ancient philosophers, and the philosophy of modern musicians, I take to be pretty equal in excellence."—*Hist. of Music*, vol. 1, page 162. Here we see good sense and sound philosophy contrasted with the blind admiration and empty flourish of an overgrown school boy concluding his theme.

clearest testimonies of antiquity, it has, by Dr. Galley \* and a late respectable writer on the Greek and Latin Prosodies, been explained away into nothing more than the acute accent. But if it means a raising and falling of the voice upon the same syllable, which is the definition the antients uniformly give of it, it is just as easy to conceive as raising and falling the voice upon successive syllables; or, in other words, as going from a lower tone to a higher upon one syllable, and from a higher to a lower upon the next: and this consideration leads me to conjecture, that the acute accent of the antients was really the rising inflexion, or upward slide of the voice; for this being once supposed, nothing is so easy as to demonstrate the circumflex in our own language; which, without this clue, it will be impossible to do in the antient languages; and even with it, we must be astonished they had but one circumflex, since it is just as easy to fall and raise the voice upon the same syllable, as to raise and fall it †.

XXX. But our wonder at these peculiarities of the Greek and Latin languages will cease, when we turn our thoughts to the dramatic performances of the people who spoke these languages. Can any thing astonish us more than that all their tragedies and comedies were set to music, and actually accompanied by musical instruments? How is our laughter, as well as our wonder, excited, when we are told that sometimes one actor gesticulated while another

\* Dissertation against Greek accents, page 53.

† To add to our astonishment that the Greek and Latin languages had but one circumflex, what can be more wonderful than that among so many of the antients who have written on the causes of eloquence, and who have descended to such trifling and childish observations upon the importance of letters and syllables, we should not find a single author who has taken notice of the importance of emphasis upon a single word! Our modern books of Elocution abound with instances of the change produced in the sense of a sentence by changing the place of the emphasis: but no such instance appears among the ancients. Not one poor *Will you ride to town to-day?*



recited a speech; and that the greater admiration was bestowed upon the former! Nay, to raise the ridicule to the highest pitch, we are informed that actors in their speeches, and the chorus in their songs, accompanied their performances by dancing\*. That the actors wore masks lined with brass to give an echoing sound to the voice, and that these masks were marked with one passion on one side, and with a contrary passion on the other, and that the actor turned that side to the spectators which corresponded to the passion of the speech he was reciting. These extraordinary circumstances are not gathered from obscure passages of the antients, picked up here and there; but are brought to us by the general and united voice of all antiquity; and therefore, however surprising, or even ridiculous, they may seem, are undoubtedly true.

XXXI. Perhaps it will be said, is it possible that those who have left us such proofs of their good sense and exquisite taste in their writings, statues, and seals, could be so absurd in their dramatic representations? The thing is wonderful, it may be answered; but not more so than that they should not have seen the use of stirrups in riding, of the polarity of the loadstone in sailing, and of several other modern discoveries, which seem to have stared them full in the face without their perceiving it. But is there any thing more common than to find not only individuals, but a whole people, who, though remarkably excellent in some things, are surprisingly deficient in others? So true is the observation of Middleton; who, speaking of those who have written on the pronunciation of the Greek and Latin languages, says: *Ab illis vero scriptoribus etsi plurima ingeniose atque erudite disputata sint, nonnulla tamen deesse, multa dubiè, quædam etiam falso posita animadverti; idque hac in causa acci-*

\* Hence the old tragedians Thespis, Pratinas, Cratinas, and Phrynicus, according to Athenæus, bore the name of dancers, *Oρχηστικοί*, because they used so much dancing in their choruses.

disse, quod in cæteris plerisque solet, ut mortalium nemini detur rem invenisse simul & perfecisse. *De Lat. Lit. Pronun.*

XXXII. That singing a part in a tragedy should seem so unnatural \* to us, arises chiefly from our

\* Perhaps our unwillingness to believe that the ancient dramas were set to music, arises from a very mistaken notion we have of their skill in that art. It is true we have not the same materials for judging of their music as we have of their poetry and sculpture; but their ignorance of counterpoint, and the poverty of their instruments, sufficiently show what little progress they had made in it. Those very few remains of their music which have reached us, confirm us in this conjecture, and it is to the indefatigable pains of so good a scholar and so excellent a musician as Dr. Burney, that we are indebted for an illustration of it.

“ At the end of a Greek edition of the astronomical poet, Aratus, called *Phænomena*,” says Dr. Burney, “ and their Scholia published at Oxford in 1762; the anonymous editor, supposed to be Dr. John Fell, among several other pieces, has enriched the volume with three hymns which he supposed to have been written by a Greek poet, called Dionysius; of which the first is addressed to the Muse, Caliope, the second to Apollo, and the third to Nemesis; and these hymns are accompanied with the notes of ancient music to which they used to be sung.”

“ I know not whether justice has been done to these melodies; all I can say is, that no pains have been spared to place them in the clearest and most favourable point of view: and yet, with all the advantages of modern notes and modern measures, if I had been told that they came from the Cherokees or the Hottentots, I should not have been surprised at their excellence. There is music which all mankind, in civilized countries, would allow to be good: but these fragments are certainly not of that sort: for, with all the light that can be thrown upon them, they have still but a rude and inelegant appearance, and seem wholly unworthy of so ingenious, refined, and sentimental a people as the Greeks, especially if we subscribe to the high antiquity that has been given to two of the hymns, which makes them productions of that period of time when arts and sciences were arrived in Greece at the highest point of perfection.”

“ I have tried them in every key and in every measure that the feet of the verses would allow; and as it has been the opinion of some, that the Greek scale and music should be read Hebrew-wise, I have even inverted the order of the notes, but without being able to augment their grace and elegance. The most charitable supposition that can be admitted concerning them is, that the Greek language being itself accentuated and sonorous, wanted less assistance from musical refinements than one that was more harsh and rough, and music being still a slave to poetry, and wholly governed by its feet,

being so little accustomed to it. Singing in the pulpit seems to the full as extraordinary; and yet this song was so powerful about a century or two ago, and later in Scotland \*, as to make mere speaking, though with the utmost energy, appear flat and insipid. Let the human voice be but in a fine tone, and let this tone be intensely impassioned, and it will infallibly, as Milton expresses it,

——— take the prison'd soul,  
And lap it in Elysium ———

XXXIII. What may tend to reconcile us still more to this dramatic music, is the *sing-song* manner, as it is called, of pronouncing tragedy; which very generally prevailed before the time of Mr. Garrick, and which now prevails among some classes of speakers, and is preferred by them to, what we call,

“ derived all its merit and effects from the excellence of the verse and  
“ sweetness of the voice that sung, or rather recited it. For melli-  
“ fluous and affecting voices, nature bestows from time to time on  
“ some gifted mortals in all the habitable regions of the earth; and  
“ even the natural effusions of these must ever have been heard with  
“ delight. But *as music*, there needs no other proof of the poverty  
“ of ancient melody, than its being confined to long and short syl-  
“ lables. We have some airs of the most graceful and pleasing kind, which  
“ will suit no arrangement of syllables to be found in any poetical  
“ numbers, ancient or modern; and which it is impossible to express  
“ by mere syllables in any language with which I am at all acquaint-  
“ ed.”

Dr. Burney's conjecture, that the Greek music was entirely subservient to verse, accounts for the little attention which was paid to it in a separate state; it accounts for the effects with which their music was accompanied, and for the total uselessness of counterpoint. Simple melody is the fittest music to accompany words, when we wish to understand what is sung; simple melody is the music of the great bulk of mankind; and simple melody is never disrelished, till the ear has been sufficiently disciplined to discover the hidden melody which is still essential to the most complicated and elaborate harmony.

\* The Rev. Mr. Whitefield was a highly animated and energetic preacher, without the least tincture of that tone which is called *canting*. When he went to Scotland, where this tone was in high estimation, though his doctrine was in perfect unison with that of his auditors, his simple and natural manner of speaking was looked upon at first as a great defect. He wanted, they said, the holy tone.

the more natural manner. This drawling, undulating pronunciation is, what the actors generally burlesque by repeating the line

Tum ti tum ti, tum ti tum ti tum ti.

and though this mode of declamation is now so much despised, it is highly probable that it was formerly held in estimation\*.

XXXIV. Now, if we suppose this drawling pronunciation, which, though very sonorous, is precisely speaking, and essentially different from singing—if we suppose this to have been the conversation pronunciation of the Greeks and Romans, it may possibly throw some light upon the manner in which they pronounced by accent and quantity at the same time; for though we can sufficiently conceive that in common speaking in our own language we can make the accented syllable short, and the unaccented syllable long, as in the words *qualify*, *specify*, *elbow*, *inmate*, &c. yet in the drawling pronunciation we have been speaking of, the long unaccented vowels in these words are made much longer, and consequently more perceptible.

XXXV. But as the accent of our language is so different from that of the Greek and Latin, our pronunciation must necessarily be very different likewise. The acute accent of the antients being always higher than either the preceding or succeeding syllables; and our accent, though always higher than the preceding, being sometimes lower than the succeeding syllables; there must certainly be a wide difference between our pronunciation and theirs.

\* This cant, which though disgusting now to all but mere rustics, on account of its being out of fashion, was very probably the favourite modulation, in which, heroic verses were recited by our ancestors. So fluctuating are the taste and practices of mankind! but whether the power of language has received any advantage from the change just mentioned (namely, pronouncing words in a more simple manner) will appear at least very doubtful, when we recollect the stories of its former triumphs, and the inherent charms of musical sounds.—The Art of delivering Written Language, page 73.

Let us, however, explain the Greek and Latin accent as we will; let it be by singing, drawling, or common speaking,—it will be impossible to tell how a monotony could be avoided, when almost every word of more than one syllable in these languages must necessarily have ended in the same tone, or, if you will, with the same grave accent\*.

XXXVI. After all, that the Greeks and Romans, in explaining the causes of metrical and prosaic harmony, should sometimes descend to such minute particulars † as appear to us trifling and imaginary; and at the same time neglect things which appear to us so essential: that they should be so dark, and sometimes so contradictory, in their account of accent and quantity, as to furnish opposite systems among the moderns, with ample quotations in favour of

\* Where was all that endless variety with which the moderns puff off the Greek language, when it had but one circumflex? The human voice is just as capable of falling and rising upon the same syllable as rising and falling; and why so palpable a combination of sounds as the former should be utterly unknown to the Greeks and Latins, can be resolved into nothing but (*horresco referens*) their ignorance of the principles of human speech.

† *Nec illi (Demostheni) turpe videbatur vel optimis relictis magistris ad canes se conferre, et ab illis ꝑ literæ vim et naturam petere, illorumque in sonando, quod satis esset, morem imitari.* *Ad. Meker. de vet. & rect. Pron. Ling. Græcæ, page 14.*

It is an observation of Chambers, author of the *Cyclopædia*, that nonsense sounds worse in English than in any other language: let us try the experiment by translating the above passage. Nor did Demosthenes think it below him to leave the company of the most respectable people of Athens, and go to the dogs, in order to learn from them the nature of the letter *r*, and by observing the sound they gave it, to imitate as much as was necessary the manner of pronouncing it.

To which we may add that wise remark of one of the ancients mentioned by Longinus, that music arose from observing the strokes of the smiths' hammers upon the anvil.

What encomiums do we meet with in Cicero, of the delicacy of the ears even of the common people of Rome; who, if an actor on the stage made the least error in accent or quantity, were immediately sensible of it, and would express their disapprobation. But I am apt to think, that an English actor, who should pronounce *Théâtre* or *conquête* with the accent on the second syllable, would not escape better than the Roman.

each;—is this more wonderful than that Mr. Sheridan \*, who was so good an actor, and who had spent so much time in studying and writing on elocution, should say that accent was only a louder pronunciation of the accented syllable and not a higher? Certainly not. But as this same Mr. Sheridan, in his *Art of Reading*, has excellently observed, that our perception of Latin quantity is imaginary, and arises not from the ear, but only from association, like spelling; so it may be observed, that the confusion and obscurity which reign among all our writers on accent and quantity, seem to arise from an ideal perception of long quantity produced by double consonants; from confounding stress and quantity, which are so totally different; and from mistaking loud for high and soft for low, contrary to the clearest definitions of each †.

\* “The Scotchman utters the first syllable of *battle*, *borrow*, *habit*, “in a middle note, dwelling on the vowel; and the second with a sudden elevation of the voice, and short: as *bā-tle*, *bāu-rō*, *bā-bit*. The Englishman utters both syllables, without any perceptible change of “tone, and in equal time, as *bat’le*, *bor’row*, *hab’it*.” *Art of Reading*, page 77.—The smallest degree of attention might have taught Mr. Sheridan, that though this is the prevailing, it is not the invariable, pronunciation of a Scotchman: and that this elevation of voice, though more perceptible in a Scotchman from his drawling out his tones, is no less real in an Englishman, who pronounces them quicker, and uses them less frequently; that is, he mixes the downward inflexion with them which produces a variety. But these two inflexions of voice Mr. Sheridan was an utter stranger to.—See *Elements of Elocution*, Vol. 2d, at the beginning.

† Nothing is more fallacious than that perception we seem to have, of the sound of words being expressive of the ideas, and becoming, as Pope calls it, *an echo to the sense*. This coincidence, as Dr. Johnson observes in one of his *Ramblers*, seldom exists any where but in the imagination of the reader. We have a remarkable instance of this in Abbé du Bos: who tells us that Pasquier, attempting to prove that the French tongue is as susceptible as the Latin of fine touches of poetry, gives us several mimic phrases of the French poets, but that the examples produced by him are alone sufficient to refute his proposition. To the same fanciful source we may trace the aversion the Greeks had to end any of their words with the letter *m*: the dislike the Romans had to pronounce this letter when final, if a vowel began the next word, and their disinclination to placing the acute accent on the last syllable.

XXXVII. But till the human voice, which is the same in all ages and nations, is more studied and better understood, and till a notation of speaking sounds is adopted, I despair of conveying my ideas of this subject with sufficient clearness upon paper. I have, however, marked such an outline as may be easily filled up by those who study speaking with half the attention they must do music. From an entire conviction that the ancients had a notation of speaking sounds, and from the actual experience of having formed one myself, I think I can foresee that some future philosophical inquirer, with more learning, more leisure, and more credit with the world than I have, will be able to unravel this mystery in letters, which has so long been the opprobrium & crux grammaticorum, the reproach and torment of grammarians.

THE END.

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ERRATUM.

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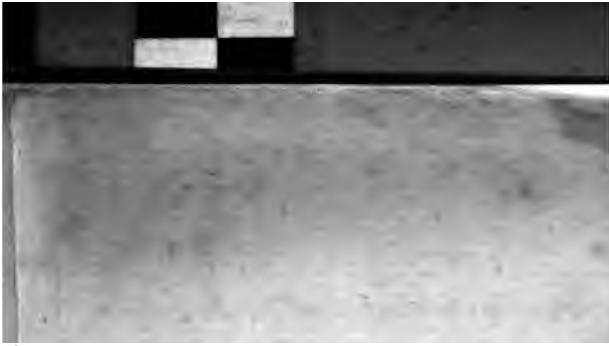
Page 150, line 28th, for, " This word must have been pronounced," omit *This word*, and read " must necessarily have been pronounced."

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